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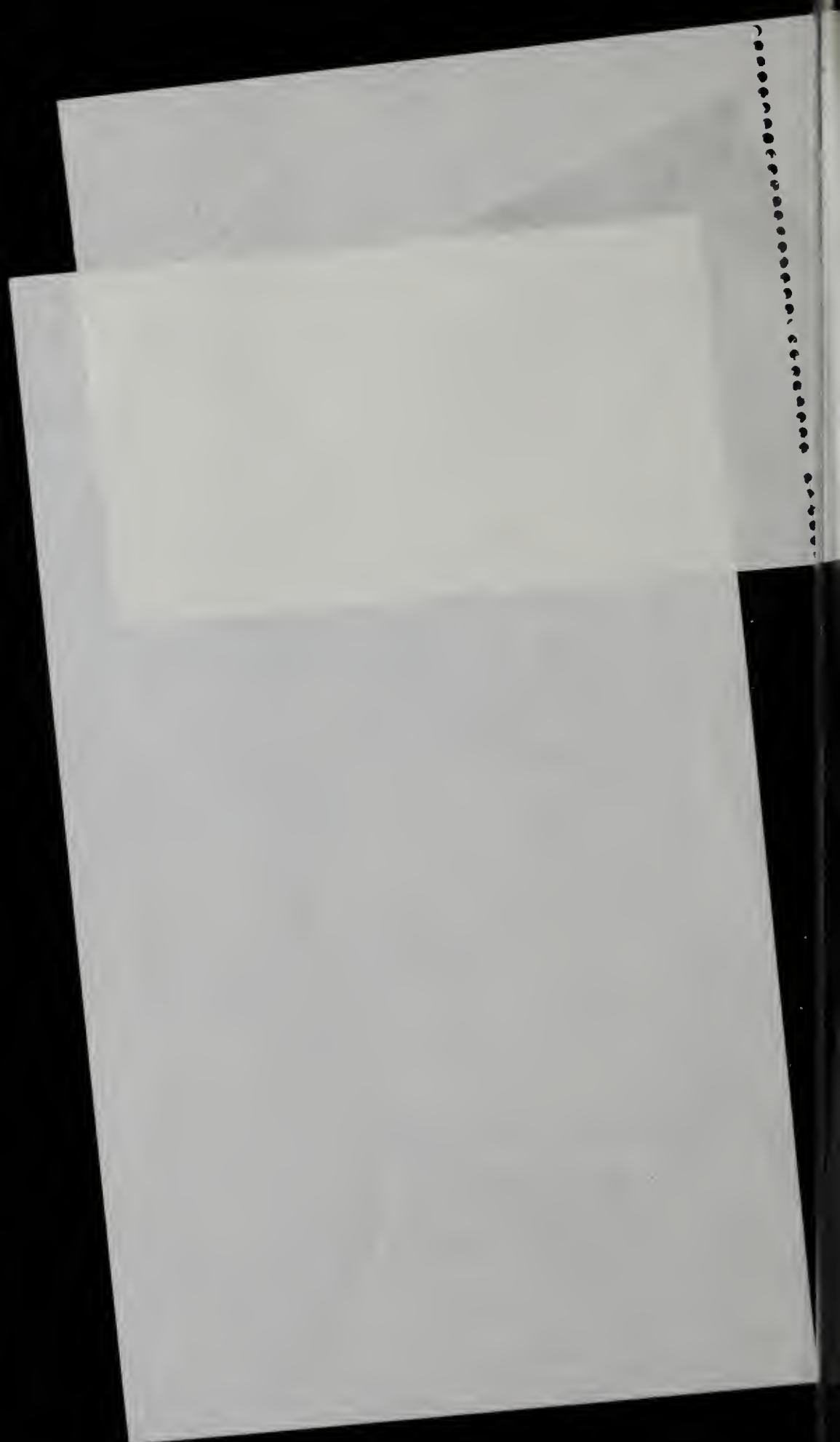


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HISTORY ✓

—OF—

ANDREW AND DE KALB COUNTIES,

MISSOURI

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT;

TOGETHER WITH

Sundry Personal, Business and Professional Sketches

AND FAMILY RECORDS,

BESIDES A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE STATE
OF MISSOURI, ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

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THE GOODSPEED PUBLISHING CO.,
1888.

CHICAGO.
JOHN MORRIS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
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PREFACE.

This volume has been prepared in response to the prevailing and popular demand for the preservation of local history and biography. The method of preparation followed is the most successful and the most satisfactory yet devised—the most successful in the enormous number of volumes circulated, and the most satisfactory in the general preservation of personal biography and family record conjointly with local history. The number of volumes now being distributed seems fabulous. Careful estimates place the number circulated in Ohio at 50,000 volumes; Pennsylvania, 60,000; New York, 75,000; Indiana 40,000; Illinois, 40,000; Iowa, 35,000; Missouri, 25,000; Minnesota, 15,000; Nebraska, 15,000, and all the other States at the same proportionate rate. The southern half of Missouri has as yet scarcely been touched by the historian, but is now being rapidly written.

The design of the present extensive historical and biographical research is more to gather and preserve in attractive form, while fresh with the evidence of truth, the enormous fund of perishing occurrence, than to abstract from insufficient contemporaneous data remote, doubtful or incorrect conclusions. The true perspective of the landscape of life can only be seen from the distance that lends enchantment to the view. It is asserted that no person is competent to write a philosophical history of his own time; that, owing to imperfect and conflicting circumstantial evidence, that yet conceals instead of reveals the truth, he cannot take that correct, unprejudiced, logical, luminous and comprehensive view of passing events that will enable him to draw accurate and enduring conclusions. The duty, then, of a historian of his own time is to collect, classify and preserve the material for the final historian of the future. The present historian deals in fact; the future historian in conclusion. The work of the former is statistical; of the latter, philosophical.

To him who has not attempted the collection of historical data, the obstacles to be surmounted are unknown. Doubtful traditions, conflicting statements, imperfect records, inaccurate public and private correspondence, the bias or untruthfulness of informers, and the general obscurity which, more or less, envelops all passing events, combine to bewilder and mislead. The publishers of this volume, fully aware of their inability to furnish a perfect history, an accomplishment vouchsafed to the imagination only of the dreamer or the theorist, make no pretension of having prepared a work devoid of blemish. They feel assured that all thoughtful people, at present and in future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of their undertaking, and the great public benefit that has been accomplished.

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In the preparation of this volume the publishers have not met with that assistance which they had a right to expect, and which, in all their previous experience of ten years in the history business with a large force of competent men, has been extended to them. No direct opposition to the enterprise was manifested; but the publishers have labored under the more serious obstacle of a want of paying subscribers. This lack of support can only be accounted for on the ground given the canvassers of the company, that the drought of last summer made times very close and stringent. Any other reason was unwarranted and unjust to the publishers, who, despite the want of patronage, have fully complied with their promises, thereby losing heavily on the enterprise. Thankful to those few citizens who subscribed for the book or otherwise assisted them, the publishers tender this fine volume to their patrons.

THE PUBLISHERS.

JANUARY, 1888.



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HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

INTRODUCTORY.

MISSOURI, the eighth State of the Union in size, the seventh in wealth, and the fifth in population and political power, lies in the very heart of the Mississippi Valley. Extending from the thirty-sixth nearly to the forty-first degree of north latitude, it has considerable diversity both of soil and climate.

Its eastern limit is marked from north to south by the great "Father of Waters," and the Missouri washes its western boundary, from the northwest corner southward about 250 miles to the mouth of the Kansas, and thence flows south of east through the heart of the State, and joins its muddy torrent with the waters of the Mississippi.

These two mighty rivers have many tributaries which are, to a greater or less extent, navigable for steamboats, keelboats and barges.

The extreme length of the State is 328 miles; the extreme breadth, in the southern part, is 280 miles; and the average breadth 250 miles. Missouri has an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres. It has 18,350 more square miles than the State of New York, is nearly nine times the size of Massachusetts, and exceeds in extent all of the New England States combined.

There is no State in the Union which surpasses Missouri in respect to geographical situation and natural resources. Other

NOTE.—In the compilation of the State History the authors consulted, among others, the following authorities: "State Geological Reports;" "Charlevoix's Journal of a Voyage to North America in 1721;" Stoddard's "Historical Sketches of Louisiana;" Schoolcraft's "Narrative Journal;" Breckenridge; Pike's "Expedition;" Switzler's "History of Missouri;" Bradbury's "Travels;" "Lilliman's Journal;" "American Cyclopedia;" Beck's "Gazetteer of Indiana and Missouri," 1823; Wetmore's "Gazetteer of Missouri," 1837; Shebard's "Early History of St. Louis and Missouri;" Parker's "Missouri As It Is in 1867;" Davis & Durrie's "History of Missouri," 1876.

regions may boast of delightful climate, rich and productive soil, abundant timber, or inexhaustible mineral deposits, but Missouri has all of these. She has more and better iron than England and quite as much coal, while her lead deposits are rivaled by that of no other country of equal area upon the globe.

The population of the State, according to the census of 1880, was 2,168,380, showing an increase of 25.9 per cent within the preceding decade.

GEOLOGY.

The stratified rocks of Missouri may be classified as follows, enumerating them from the surface downward:

I. Quaternary or Post Tertiary.—Alluvium, 30 feet thick. Soils—Pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mold or *humus*, bog iron ore, calcareous tufa, stalactites and stalagmites, marls; bottom prairie, 35 feet thick; bluff, 200 feet thick; drift, 155 feet thick.

II. Tertiary.—Clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, fine and coarse sands.

III. Cretaceous.—No. 1, 13 feet, argillaceous variegated sandstone; No. 2, 20 feet, soft bluish brown sandy slate, containing quantities of iron pyrites; No. 3, 25 feet, whitish brown impure sandstone, banded with purple and pink; No. 4, 45 feet, slate, like No. 2; No. 5, 45 feet, fine white siliceous clay, interstratified with white flint, more or less spotted and banded with pink and purple; No. 6, 10 feet, purple red and blue clays. Entire thickness, 158 feet.

IV. Carboniferous.—Upper carboniferous or coal measures, sandstone, limestone, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores, coals. Lower carboniferous or mountain limestone, upper Archimedes limestone, 200 feet; ferruginous sandstone, 195 feet; middle Archimedes limestone, 50 feet; St. Louis limestone, 250 feet; oölitic limestone, 25 feet; lower Archimedes limestone, 350 feet; encrinital limestone, 500 feet.

V. Devonian.—Chemung group: Chouteau limestone, 85 feet; vermicular sandstone, 75 feet; lithographic limestone, 12.5 feet. Hamilton group: Blue shales, 40 feet; semi-crystalline limestone, 107 feet; Onondaga limestone, Oriskany sandstone.

VI. Silurian.—Upper silurian: Lower Helderberg, 350 feet; Niagara group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau limestone, 60 feet. Lower silurian: Hudson River group, 220 feet; Trenton limestone, 350 feet; Black River and Birdseye limestone, 75 feet; first magnesian limestone, 200 feet; saccharoidal sandstone, 125 feet; second magnesian limestone, 230 feet; second sandstone, 115 feet; third magnesian limestone, 350 feet; third sandstone, 60 feet; fourth magnesian limestone, 300 feet.

VII. Azoic Rocks.

The Quaternary rocks, the most recent of all the formations, contain the entire geological record of all the cycles from the end of the Tertiary period to the present time; and their economical value is also greater than that of all the other formations combined. This system comprises the drift and all the deposits above it. There are, within the system, four distinct and strongly defined formations in the State, namely: Alluvium, bottom prairie, bluff and drift.

SOILS.

Soils are a compound of pulverized and decomposed mineral substances, mingled with decayed vegetable and animal remains, and containing all the ingredients necessary to the sustenance of the vegetable kingdom. The soils of Missouri have been produced by the mixing of organic matter with the pulverized marls, clays and sands of the Quaternary deposits which are found in great abundance in nearly all parts of the State, and are of material best designed for their rapid formation. For this cause the soils of the State are marvelously deep and productive, except in a few localities where the materials of the Quaternary strata are very coarse, or entirely wanting.

CLAYS.

Clays are dark, bluish-gray strata, more or less mixed with particles of flint, limestone and decomposed organic matter. When the floods of the Mississippi and the Missouri subside, lagoons, sloughs and lakes are left full of turbid water. The coarser substances soon subside into a stratum of sand, but the finer particles settle more slowly and form the silico-calcareous

clays of the alluvial bottom. Thus, after each flood, strata of sand and clay are deposited, until the lakes and lagoons are filled up.

Then a stratum of *humus*, or decayed vegetable matter, is formed by the decomposition of the annual growth and of the foreign matter which falls into the water, and every succeeding crop of vegetation adds another such stratum. Thus are rapidly formed thick beds of vegetable mold, yielding support to the magnificent forest trees which grow upon the sites of those ancient lakes and morasses. In this manner have been formed the vast, alluvial plains bordering upon the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, which comprise about 4,000,000 acres of land, based upon these strata of sand, clays, marls and *humus*. The soil formed upon these alluvial beds is deep, rich and light almost beyond comparison, and is constantly increasing by the filling up of lakes and sloughs as above described.

THE BLUFF OR LOESS.

This occurs in the Missouri bluffs forming a belt of several miles in width, extending from the mouth of the Missouri to the northwest corner of the State, where it is found just beneath the soil, and also in the bluffs of the Mississippi from Dubuque to the mouth of the Ohio. Thus while the bottom prairie occupies a higher geological horizon, the bluff is usually several hundred feet above it topographically. The latter is generally a finely comminuted, siliceous marl, of a light, brown color, and often weathers into perpendicular escarpments. Concretions of limestone are often found, and to the marly character of these clays may be ascribed the richness of the overlying soil. It is to this formation that the Central Mississippi and Southern Missouri valleys owe their superiority in agriculture. Where it is best developed in Western Missouri the soil is equal to any in the country.

DRIFT.

This formation exists throughout Northern Missouri. The upper members consist of stiff, tenacious, brown, drab and blue clays, often mottled and sometimes containing rounded pebbles,

chiefly of granite rocks. The lower division includes beds of dark blue clay, often hardening on exposure, frequently overlaid and sometimes interstratified with beds and pockets of sand, sometimes inclosing leaves and remains of trees. Good springs originate in these sand beds, and when they are ferruginous the springs are chalybeate.

TERTIARY SYSTEM.

There is a formation made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and a variety of fine and coarse sand, extending along the bluffs, and skirting the bottoms, from Commerce, in Scott County, westward to Stoddard, and thence south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The iron ore of these beds is very abundant, and exceedingly valuable. The spathic ore has been found in no other locality in Southeastern Missouri, so that the large quantity and excellent quality of these beds will render them very valuable for the various purposes to which this ore is peculiarly adapted.

The white sand of these beds is available for glass making, and for the composition of mortars and cements. The clays are well adapted to the manufacture of pottery and stoneware.

CRETACEOUS ROCKS.

These strata are very much disturbed, fractured, upheaved and tilted, so as to form various faults and axes, anticlinal and synclinal; while the strata, above described as tertiary, are in their natural position, and rest nonconformably upon these beds. In these so called cretaceous rocks no fossils have been observed.

CARBONIFEROUS ROCKS.

This system presents two important divisions: The upper carboniferous, or coal measures; and the lower carboniferous or mountain limestone.

The coal measures, as seen by the table, are composed of numerous strata of sandstone, limestone, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores and coals. About 2,000 feet of these coal measures have been found to contain numerous beds of iron ore, and at least eight or ten beds of good, workable coal. Investigation shows

a greater downward thickness of the coal formation in Southwest Missouri, including beds whose position is probably below those of the northern part of the State. These rocks, with the accompanying beds of coal and iron, cover an area of more than 27,000 square miles in Missouri alone.

The geological map of the State shows that if a line were roughly drawn from Clark County on the northeast to Jasper County in the southwest, most of the counties northwest of this line, together with Audrain, Howard and Boone, would be included in the coal measure. There are also extensive coal beds in Cole, Moniteau, St. Charles, St. Louis and Callaway Counties.

The Missouri coal basin is one of the largest in the world, including besides the 27,000 square miles in Missouri, 10,000 in Nebraska; 12,000 in Kansas; 20,000 in Iowa, and 30,000 in Illinois; making a total of about 100,000 square miles.

The fossils of the coal measure are numerous, and distinct from those of any other formation. This latter fact has led to the discovery of the existence of coal measures and the coal beds contained in them, over an area of many thousand miles, where it had been supposed that no coal measures and no coal existed.

Of the lower carboniferous rocks, the upper Archimedes limestone is developed in Ste. Genevieve County.

The ferruginous sandstone is generally found along the eastern and southern limit of the coal fields, passing beneath the coal formation on the west. It varies from a few feet to 100 feet in thickness. In Callaway it occurs both as a pure white sandstone, a ferruginous sandstone, and a conglomerate. In Pettis and Howard Counties we find it a coarse, whitish sandstone. In Cedar, Dade and Lawrence a very ferruginous sandstone, often containing valuable deposits of iron ore. In Newton County it occurs in useful flaglike layers.

The St. Louis limestone, next in descending order, forms the entire group of limestone at St. Louis, where it is well marked and of greater thickness than seen elsewhere in this State. It is more often fine grained, compact or sub-crystalline, sometimes inclosing numerous chert concretions, and the beds are often separated by thin, green shale beds.

Its stratigraphical position is between the ferruginous sand-

stone and the Archimedes limestone, as seen near the Des Moines, and near the first tunnel on the Pacific Railroad. It is found in Clark and Lewis Counties, but, as has been said, attains its greatest development at St. Louis—hence its name.

The most characteristic fossils yet described are *palæchinus multipora*, *lithostrotion canadense*, *Echinocrinus nereis*, *Poteriocrinus longidactylus* and *Atrypa lingulata*.

The lower Archimedes limestone includes the "arenaceous bed," the "Warsaw or second Archimedes limestone," the magnesian limestone, the "Geode bed," the "Keokuk or lower Archimedes limestone" of Prof. Hall's section, and the lead-bearing rocks of Southwestern Missouri; which last, though different from any of the above beds, are more nearly allied to them than to the encrinital limestone below. All of the above beds are easily recognized in Missouri, except, perhaps, the Warsaw limestone, which is but imperfectly represented in our northeastern counties, where the "Keokuk limestone," the "Geode beds," and the magnesian limestone are well developed.

This formation extends from the northeastern part of the State to the southwest, in an irregular belt, skirting the eastern border of the ferruginous sandstone. The extensive and rich lead deposits of Southwestern Missouri are partly in this formation, these mines occupying an area of more than one hundred square miles, in Jasper, Newton, and the adjoining counties.

The upper beds of encrinital limestone are gray and cherty. The top beds in St. Charles County include seventeen feet of thin chert beds with alternate layers of red clay. The middle beds are generally gray and coarse, the lower ones gray and brown with some buff beds.

Crinoid stems are common in nearly all the beds, hence it has been appropriately termed encrinital limestone.

The lower beds often abound in well preserved *crinoidæ*. This rock occurs at Burlington, Iowa, Quincy, Ill., Hannibal and Louisiana, Mo., and is well exposed in most of the counties on the Mississippi River north of St. Louis, and from the western part of St. Charles to Howard County. South of the Missouri River and along its southwest outcrop it is not generally well developed.

In Green County it is quite cavernous. It has not been recognized east of Illinois, and is not separated from other carboniferous stones of Tennessee.

DEVONIAN ROCKS.

The devonian rocks occupy a small area in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and Ste. Genevieve Counties; also narrow belts along the carboniferous strata to the south and west.

In the Chemung group, the Chouteau limestone, when fully developed, is in two divisions.

Immediately under the encrinital limestone, at the top of the formation, there are forty or fifty feet of brownish gray, earthy, silico-magnesian limestone in thick beds, which contain scattered masses of white or transparent calcareous spar.

The upper division of the Chouteau limestone passes down into a fine, compact, blue or drab, thin-bedded limestone, whose strata are considerably irregular and broken. In the northeastern part of the State, the Chouteau limestone is represented only by a few feet of coarse, earthy, crystalline, calcareous rock, like the lower division of the encrinital limestone.

THE VERMICULAR SANDSTONE AND SHALES.

The sandstones of this division are generally soft and calcareous. They are easily recognized, being ramified by irregular windings throughout, resembling the borings of worms. This formation attains a thickness of seventy five feet near Louisiana in Pike County. It is seen in Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, Cedar and Greene.

The lithographic limestone is a fine grained, compact limestone, breaking with a free conchoidal fracture into sharp, angular fragments. Its color varies from a light drab to the lighter shades of buff and blue. It gives out, when struck with the hammer, a sharp, ringing sound, and is therefore called "pot metal" in some parts of the State. It is regularly stratified in beds varying from two to sixteen inches in thickness, and often presents, as in the mural bluffs at Louisiana on the Mississippi, all the regularity of masonry.

Where elsewhere seen, it somewhat resembles the upper beds

of the group. At Taborville, St. Clair County, it is of a salmon drab color, occurring in thick beds having an open texture, and contains a characteristic fossil—*Pentremites Rœmeri*. This limestone is found in Pike, Ralls, St. Clair, Cedar and Greene Counties.

THE HAMILTON GROUP.

This is made up of some forty feet of blue shales, and 107 feet of semi-crystalline limestone, containing *Dalmania*, *Callitelles*, *Phacops bufo*, *Spirifer mucronatus*, *S. sculptilis*, *S. Congesta*, *Chonetes carinata* and *Favosites basaltica*. The Hamilton group is found in Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, Warren, Montgomery, Callaway, Boone, Cole and probably Moniteau; also in Perry and Ste. Genevieve.

ONONDAGA LIMESTONE.

This formation is usually a coarse gray or buff, crystalline, thick bedded and cherty limestone, abounding in *Terebratula*, *reticularis*, *Orthis resupinata*, *Chonetes nana*, *Productus subaculeatus*, *Spirifer euruteines*, *Phacops bufo*, *Cyathophyllum rugosum*, *Emmonsia hemispherica*, and a *Pentamerus* like *galeatus*. Generally it is coarse, gray and crystalline; often somewhat compact, bluish and concretionary, having cavities filled with green matter or calspar; occasionally it is a white saccharoidal sandstone; in a few localities a soft, brown sandstone, and at Louisiana a pure white oölite.

ORISKANY SANDSTONE.

In spite of its name, this is a light gray limestone, containing the *Spirifer arenosa*, *Leptoma depressa*, and several new species of *Spirifer*, *Chonetes*, *Illoenus* and *Lichas*.

SILURIAN ROCKS.

This system is divided into the upper and lower silurian. Of the former are the following: The lower Helderberg group, which is made up of buff, gray, and reddish cherty, and argillaceous limestones, blue shales, and dark graptolite slates. The Cape Girardeau limestone, found on the Mississippi River, about a mile above Cape Girardeau, a compact, bluish gray, frangible limestone, with a smooth fracture, in layers from two to six inches in thickness, with thin argillaceous partings.

There are at least ten formations belonging to the lower silurian series. There are three distinct formations of the Hudson River group, as follows: First—Immediately below the oölite of the Onondaga limestone, in the bluffs both above and below St. Louis, there are forty feet of blue, gray and brown argillaceous, magnesian limestone. Above, these shales are in thick beds, showing a dull, conchoidal fracture. Below, the division becomes more argillaceous, and has thin beds of bluish-gray crystalline limestone. Second—Three and one-half miles northwest of Louisiana, on the Grassy River, some sixty feet of blue and purple shales are exposed below the beds above described. Third—Under the last named division are, perhaps, twenty feet of argillo-magnesian limestone resembling that in the first division, and interstratified with blue shales. These rocks crop out in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties. On the Grassy, a thickness of 120 feet is exposed, and they extend to an unknown depth.

Trenton Limestone.—The upper portion of this formation comprises thick beds of compact, bluish gray and drab limestone, abounding in irregular cavities, filled with a greenish substance. The lower beds abound in irregular cylindrical pieces, which quickly decompose upon exposure to the air, and leave the rocks perforated with irregular holes, resembling those made in timber by the *Toredo navalis*. These beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, and near Glencoe, St. Louis County. They are about seventy-five feet thick. Below them are thick strata of impure, coarse, gray and buff crystalline magnesian limestone, containing brown, earthy portions, which quickly crumble on exposure to the elements. The bluffs on Salt River are an example of these strata. The lowest part of the Trenton limestone is composed of hard, blue and bluish-gray, semi-compact, silico-magnesian limestone, interstratified with soft, earthy, magnesian beds of a light buff and drab color. Fifty feet of these strata crop out at the quarries south of the plank road bridge over Salt River, and on Spencer's Creek in Ralls County. The middle beds sometimes develop a beautiful white crystalline marble, as at Cape Girardeau and near Glencoe.

The Black River and Birdseye limestones are often in even

layers; the lower beds have sometimes mottled drab and reddish shades, often affording a pretty marble. Near the base this rock is often traversed by vermicular cavities and cells. These may be seen from Cape Girardeau to Lincoln, and in St. Charles, Warren and Montgomery Counties, thinning out in the latter.

The First Magnesian Limestone is generally a buff, open-textured, thick and even bedded limestone, breaking readily under the hammer, and affording a useful building rock. Shumard estimated its thickness in Ste. Genevieve County to be about 150 feet. In Warren County, in North Missouri, it is seventy feet thick. It is found in Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, St. Charles, Warren, Callaway and Boone. Southwesterly, it is not well marked—indeed it seems to be absent in some counties where, in regular sequence, it should be found. It occurs in Franklin, St. Louis, and southwardly to Cape Girardeau County.

Saccharoidal Sandstone is usually a bed of white friable sandstone, sometimes slightly tinged with red and brown, which is made up of globular concretions and angular fragments of limpid quartz. The formation is well developed in Lincoln, St. Charles, Warren, Montgomery, Gasconade, Franklin, St. Louis, Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve, Perry and Cape Girardeau Counties. Besides the above, it is also developed in a more attenuated form, in Callaway, Osage, Cole, Moniteau and Boone. This sandstone is probably destined to be one of the most useful rocks found in Missouri. It is generally of a very white color, and the purest sandstone found in the State, and is suitable for making the finest glassware. Its great thickness makes it inexhaustible. In St. Charles and Warren Counties it is 133 feet thick, and in Southeast Missouri over 100 feet thick.

The Second Magnesian Limestone occurs in all the river counties south of Pike as far as the swamps of Southeast Missouri, and is more often the surface rock in all the counties south of the Missouri and Osage Rivers, to within fifty miles of the western line of the State. It is generally composed of beds of earthy magnesian limestone, interstratified with shale beds and layers of white chert, with occasionally thin strata of white sandstone, and, near the lower part, thick cellular silico-magnesian limestone beds. The layers are more often of irregular thickness and not

very useful for building purposes. It is often a lead-bearing rock, and most of the lead of Cole County occurs in it. It is from 175 to 200 feet thick.

The second sandstone is usually a brown or yellowish brown, fine-grained sandstone, distinctly stratified in regular beds, varying from two to eighteen inches in thickness. The surfaces are often ripple-marked and micaceous. It is sometimes quite friable, though generally sufficiently indurated for building purposes. The upper part is often composed of thin strata of light, soft and porous, semi-pulverulent, sandy chert or hornstone, whose cavities are usually lined with limpid crystals of quartz.

The Third Magnesian Limestone.—This also is an important member, occurring in nearly all the counties of Southern Missouri. It is generally a thick-bedded, coarsely crystalline bluish gray, or flesh-colored magnesian limestone, with occasional thick chert beds. It is the chief lead-bearing rock of Southeast and Southern Missouri. In some counties it is as much as 300 feet thick.

The Third Sandstone is a white, saccharoidal sandstone, made up of slightly-cohering, transparent globular and angular particles of silex. It shows but little appearance of stratification.

The Fourth Magnesian Limestone.—This formation presents more permanent and uniform lithological characters than any other of the magnesian limestones. It is ordinarily a coarse-grained, crystalline magnesian limestone, grayish-buff in color, containing a few crevices filled with less indurated, siliceous matter. Its thick, uniform beds contain but little chert. The best exposures of this formation are on the Niagara and Osage Rivers.

This magnesian limestone series is very interesting, both from a scientific and an economical standpoint. It covers a large part of Southern and Southeastern Missouri, is remarkable for its numerous and important caves and springs, and comprises nearly all the vast deposits of lead, zinc, copper, cobalt, the limonite ores of iron, and nearly all the marble beds of the State. The lower part of the first magnesian limestone, the saccharoidal sandstone, the second magnesian limestone, the second sandstone, and the upper part of the third magnesian limestone be-

long, without doubt, to the age of the calciferous sand rock; but the remainder of the series to the Potsdam sandstone.

AZOIC ROCKS.

Below the rocks of the silurian system there is a series of siliceous and other slates, which present no remains of organic life; we therefore refer them to the Azoic age of the geologist. They contain some of the beds of specular iron. In Pilot Knob we have a good exposition of these Azoic strata. The lower fossiliferous rocks rest non-conformably on these strata.

IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS.

Aside from the stratified rocks of Missouri, there is a series of rounded knobs and hills in St. Francois, Iron, Dent and the neighboring counties, which are composed of granite, porphyry, diorite and greenstone. These igneous and metamorphic rocks contain some of those remarkable beds of specular iron, of which Iron and Shepherd Mountains are samples. This iron ore often occurs in regular veins in the porphyry.

HISTORICAL GEOLOGY.

When the continent of North America began to emerge from the primeval ocean, Pilot Knob, Shepherd Mountain and the neighboring heights were among the first bodies of land that reared themselves above the surrounding waters. When Pilot Knob thus grew into an island, it stood alone in the ocean waste, except that to the northwest the Black Hills, to the northeast a part of the Alleghany system, and to the southwest a small cluster of rocks lifted their heads out of the flood. These islands were formed in the Azoic seas by mighty internal convulsions that forced up the porphyry and granite, the slates and iron beds of the great ore mountains of Missouri.

COAL.

The Missouri coal fields underlie an area of nearly 25,000 square miles, including about 160 square miles in St. Louis County, eight square miles in St. Charles, and some important outliers and pockets, which are mainly ^cannel coal, in Lincoln,

Warren and Callaway Counties. This area includes about 8,400 square miles of upper coal measures, 2,000 square miles of exposed middle, and about 14,600 square miles of exposed lower measures.

The upper coal measures contain about four feet of coal, including two seams of one foot each in thickness, the others being thin seams or streaks.

The middle coal measures contain about seven feet of coal, including two workable seams of twenty-one and twenty-four inches, one other of one foot, that is worked under favorable circumstances, and six thin seams.

The lower measures contain about five workable seams of coal, varying in thickness from eighteen inches to four and one half feet, thin seams varying from six to eleven inches, and several minor seams and streaks, in all, thirteen feet, six inches of coal. We therefore have in Missouri, a total aggregate of twenty-four feet, six inches of coal. The thinner seams are not often mined, except in localities distant from railroad transportation.

All beds over eighteen inches thick are workable coals. The area where such may be reached within 200 feet from the surface is about 7,000 square miles. Most of the State underlain by the coal measure is rich farming land. That underlain by the upper measure includes the richest, which is equal to any upon the globe. The southeastern boundary of the coal measure has been traced from the mouth of the Des Moines through Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton and Jasper Counties into the Indian Territory, and every county on the northwest of this line is known to contain more or less coal. Great quantities exist in Johnson, Pettis, Lafayette, Cass, Chariton, Howard, Putnam and Audrain. Outside the coal fields, as given above, the regular coal rocks also exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Callaway and St. Louis, and local deposits of cannel and bituminous coal in Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford, Lincoln and Callaway. In 1865 Prof. Swallow estimated the amount of good available coal in the State, at 134,000,000,000 tons. Since then numerous other developments have been made, and that estimate is found to be far too small.

LEAD.

This mineral occurs in lodes, veins and disseminations, which are, as yet, only partially determined. Enough, however, is known of the number, extent, dip and thickness of these deposits to show that their range and richness exceed those of any other lead-bearing region in the world.

Galena occurs in this State in ferruginous clay, that becomes jointed, or separates into distinct masses, quite regular in form, when taken out and partially dried; also in regular cubes, in gravel beds, or with cherty masses in the clays associated with the same. These cubes in some localities show the action of attrition, while in others they are entirely unworn. Lead is found in the carboniferous rocks, but perhaps the greater portion is obtained from the magnesian rocks of the lower silurian, and in one or two localities galena has been discovered in the rocks of the Azoic period. At Dugals, Reynolds County, lead is found in a disseminated condition in the porphyry.

THE SOUTHEAST LEAD DISTRICT.

The Mine La Motte region was discovered about 1720 by La Motte and Renault. It was not, however, until this territory was ceded to Spain that any considerable mining for lead was done in this part of Missouri. Moses Austin, of Virginia, secured from the Spanish Government a large grant of land near Potosi, and sunk the first regular shaft; and, after taking out large quantities of lead, erected, in 1789, the first reverberatory furnace for the reduction of lead ever built in America.

In all this region are found crystallized cubes of galena in the tallow clay, occurring as float. In Franklin, Washington and Jefferson Counties galena is found in ferruginous clay and coarse gravel, often associated with small masses of brown hematite iron and the sulphuret of iron; sometimes lying in small cavities or pockets.

The Virginia mine in Franklin County has produced by far the greater portion of lead from this section.

At the Webster mines, the silicate and carbonate of zinc are found always accompanying the lead. At the Valle mines silicate of zinc and baryta occur, as well as hematite iron ore. The

Mammoth mine was a succession of caves, in which millions of pounds of lead were found adhering to the sides and roof, and on the bottom was mixed with clay and baryta.

The Frumet or Einstein mines are the most productive ever opened in Jefferson County, and yield also large quantities of zinc ore. There are other valuable mines, in some of which silver has been found.

In Washington County lead mining has been carried on uninterruptedly for a greater length of time, and more acres of land have been dug over that have produced lead than in any other county in the State.

In St. Francois County, lead deposits are found in the ferruginous clay and gravel. These mines formerly produced many millions of pounds, but have not been extensively worked for many years.

Over portions of Madison County considerable lead is found in the clay. There is lead in several locations in Iron County. In Wayne, Carter, Reynolds and Crawford Counties lead has been found.

Ste. Genevieve has a deposit of lead known as the Avon mines on Mineral Fork, where mining and smelting have been prosecuted for many years. In this vicinity lead has also been found as "float" in several places.

Lead exists in the small streams in several places in the western part of Cape Girardeau County.

In the region above described at least 2,000 square miles are underlaid with lead, upon which territory galena can be found almost anywhere, either in the clay, gravel openings, or in a disseminated condition.

The Central Lead district comprises the counties of Cole, Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan, Miller, Benton, Maries, Camden and Osage. During later years the lead development of Cole County has been more to the northwestern corner, passing into Moniteau and Cooper Counties. In the former several valuable mines have been opened.

The West diggings have been extensively developed and proved rich. The mineral is found in connected cubes in limestone rock, and lies in lodes and pockets. Lead has been found

in several places in Cooper and Osage Counties. The later discoveries in that vicinity, although not yet fully developed, give promise of great richness.

Camden County possesses considerable deposits of lead; a number of mines have been successfully worked, and, as the entire northern portion of the county is underlaid with the magnesian limestone formation, it may be discovered in many places where its existence has never been suspected. Miller County is particularly rich in galeniferous ore.

Paying lead has been found north of the Osage River. On the Gravois, Big Saline, Little Saline and Bush Creeks, and the Fox, Walker, Mount Pleasant and Saline Diggings have yielded millions of pounds of lead.

Benton County contains a number of lead deposits, the most important being the Cole Cany mines. Lead has been found as a "float" in many localities.

Morgan County, like Washington, can boast of having lead in every township, either as clay, mineral, "float," or in veins, lodes, pockets and caves. The magnesian limestone series of Morgan, in which the lead ores now are, or have all existed, are the most complete and well defined of any in Missouri.

The most extensive deposits of lead in Morgan County have been found south of the center of the county, yet in the northwestern part are several well known lodes. We can not even name the hundreds of places in the county where lead is found in paying quantities. There seems to be a region, covering 200 square miles, entirely underlaid by lead. These wonderful deposits are as yet but partially worked.

The Southern Lead Region of the State comprises the counties of Pulaski, Laclede, Texas, Wright, Webster, Douglas, Ozark and Christian. The mineral deposits of this region are only partially developed. In Pulaski County lead has been discovered in several localities. Laclede County has a number of lead deposits; one about eleven miles from Lebanon, where the ore is found in a disseminated condition in the soft magnesian limestone. In the southwestern part of Texas County, along the headwaters of the Gasconade River, there are considerable deposits of lead ore. Wright County has a number of lead

mines almost unworked, which are situated in the southeastern part of the county, and are a continuation of the deposits in Texas County. In Douglas County, near the eastern line, and near Swan Creek, are considerable deposits of galena. Ozark and Christian Counties have a number of lead deposits, zinc being invariably found in connection.

The Western Lead District comprises Hickory, Dallas, Polk, St. Clair, Cedar and Dade Counties. In Hickory County quite extensive mining has been carried on, the larger deposits having been found near Hermitage. In the northern part of the county and along the Pomme de Terre River, lead occurs as "float," and in the rock formation. The more prominent lodes are found in the second magnesian limestone, with a deposit occurring in the third. The lead deposits of Hickory County are richer and more fully developed than any other in this district. Dallas County has a few deposits of lead, and float lead has been found in various localities in Polk. In St. Clair County the galeniferous deposits are in the second sandstone, and in the ferruginous clay, with chert, conglomerate and gravel. Cedar County presents a deposit of lead, copper and antimony. Galena is found in the clay and gravel. In Dade County a considerable quantity of galena has been found in the southeastern corner of the county.

The Southwest Lead District of Missouri comprises the counties of Jasper, Newton, Lawrence, Stone, Barry and McDonald. The two counties first named produce more than one-half of the pig lead of Missouri, and may well boast their immense deposits of galeniferous wealth. The lead mining resources of Jasper and Newton Counties are simply inexhaustible, and new and rich deposits are continually being found. Lead ore seems to have been obtained here from the earliest recollection, and furnished supplies to the Indians during their occupation. Formerly, smelted lead, merchandise and liquor were the principal return to the miner for his labor, as the distance from market and the general condition of the country precluded enlarged capital and enterprise. Since the war capital has developed the hidden wealth, and systematized labor, and rendered it remunerative. This, with the additional railroad facilities, has brought the county prominently and rapidly before the public as one of the

most wonderful mining districts of the world. The total production of lead in Jasper County for the centennial year was, according to the estimates of the best authorities, over half the entire lead production of the State, and more than the entire lead production of any other State in the Union. Later statistics show a steady and rapid increase in the yield of these mines.

One fact, worthy of notice, is, that Jasper County, the greatest lead producing county of the greatest lead producing State, raises every year, upon her farms, products of more value than the lead dug in any one year from her mines.

IRON.

In the mining, shipping, smelting and manufacturing of the ores of iron, there is, perhaps, more capital invested and more labor employed than in all the other metal industries of our State combined.

There are three principal and important iron regions in Missouri, namely:

The Eastern Region, composed of the southeastern limonite district, and the Iron Mountain specular ore district.

The Central Region, containing principally specular ores.

The Western or Osage Region, with its limonites and red hematites.

These three principal regions combined form a broad ore belt running across the State from the Mississippi to the Osage, in a direction about parallel to the course of the Mississippi River from southeast to northwest, between the thirtieth and fortieth township lines. The specular ores occupy the middle portion of this belt, the limonites both ends of it. The latter are besides spread over the whole southern half of the State, while these sub-carboniferous hematites occur only along the southern border of the North Missouri coal field, having thus an independent distribution, and being principally represented in Callaway, St. Clair and Henry Counties.

Iron Mountain is the greatest exposure of specular iron yet discovered. It is the result of igneous action, and is the purest mass or body of ore known. The work of years has only just uncovered the massive columns of specular ore that seems to pass

down through the porphyry and granite to the source of their existence. The region about is covered with the ore debris. The broken masses have the same general color and quality as the vein ore of Iron Mountain. The fresh fracture presents a light gray, tinged distinctly with blue. The crystallization is often coarse, presenting an irregular fracture. All the ore is more or less magnetic. The streak is a bright cherry red, and possesses the hardness of 6. Analysis shows it to contain from 65 to 69 per cent of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain is called a magnetite. In some portions of the veins it shows itself to be granular, brown in color, and to have a clear black streak. Other portions present all the qualities of a specular ore. In portions of the specular, as well as magnetite, beautiful crystals of micaceous ore are found. The streak of this specular and micaceous is a dark red; the hardness is about 5, with from 64 to 67 per cent of metallic iron. The magnetic qualities of this ore are quite variable, usually the strongest at or near the surface, but this is not the case in all the veins. The ore of Shepherd Mountain is superior to any yet developed in Missouri, not quite as rich as that of Iron Mountain, but so uniform in character, and devoid of sulphur and phosphoric acid that it may be classed as superior to that, or any other ore that we have.

The ore of Pilot Knob is fine grained, very light bluish gray in color, and with a hardness representing 6, with a luster sub-metallic. There is a most undoubted stratification to the deposition, occurring as before indicated. The ore of Pilot Knob gives from 53 to 60 per cent metallic iron, and is almost free from deleterious substances. The ore below the slate seam is much the best, containing only about from 5 to 12 per cent of silica, while the poorer ores show sometimes as high as 40 per cent. There have been more than 200,000 surface feet of ore determined to exist here.

The Scotia Iron Banks, located on the Meramec River, in Crawford County, are most remarkable formations. Here the specular ore is a deep, steel gray color, with a metallic luster. The crystals are fine, and quite regular in uniformity. This ore is found in the shape of boulders, sometimes small and sometimes

of immense size, resting in soft red hematites, that have been produced by the disintegration of the specular ores. These boulders contain a great number of small cavities in which the ore has assumed botryoidal forms; and upon these, peroxide iron crystallizations are so formed that a most gorgeous show of prismatic colors is presented. The hardness of this ore is about 6; the soft red ore, in which it occurs, not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$.

In these banks there are some carbonates and ochraceous ores, but not in any quantity to deteriorate or materially change the character of the other ores. Many of the boulders present a soft red mass with a blue specular kernel in the center. This ore is found to be slightly magnetic, and gives from 58 to 69 per cent metallic iron.

Simmons Mountain, one-half mile south of Salem, Dent County, is about 100 feet high, and covers nearly forty acres. The second sandstone is the country rock and at the summit is uncovered, and mixed with specular and brown ores. Down the elevation larger masses of ore are met with that have the appearance of being drifts from the main deposit higher up. Shafts have been sunk in this elevation determining more than thirty feet of solid ore. The ore is a splendid, close, compact, brilliant specular, very hard and free from deleterious substances. The ores of this mountain do not show nearly as much metamorphism as many of the other banks in the second sandstone of this region. The ore is quite strongly magnetic, and gives a bright red streak. This is the largest specular iron deposit, with the exception of Iron Mountain, that is known in the State.

Some of the most extensive red hematite banks in Missouri are located in Franklin County. Along the Bourbense there are thirteen exposures of fine red hematite iron ore. Near Dry Branch Station is an elevation, capped at the summit with saccharoidal sandstone, beneath which there is a large body of red and specular ore. The red hematite, however, predominates, and is remarkably pure and free from sulphur or other deleterious substances. The sinking of a number of shafts upon this hill reaches the deposits in several places, in all of which the red hematite shows itself to be the prevailing ore. This ore will be found to work well with the hard specular and ores of the siliceous character, like Pilot Knob.

In Miller, Maries, Cole and Camden Counties, also in Bollinger, Stoddard and Butler Counties, along the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, there are a number of red hematite banks of considerable promise. There are similar banks in the northern part of Texas and Wright Counties, and in Morgan, Benton, Cedar and Laclede.

In Wayne County there are over seventy different limonite ore banks. In Miller, Maries, Camden, Cole, Moniteau and Callaway Counties there are very extensive banks of the same kind. In Morgan, Benton, St. Clair, Cedar, Hickory and Vernon Counties, considerable brown hematite has been found.

In Franklin, Gasconade, Phelps, Crawford, Laclede, Christian, Webster and Green Counties, large limonite beds have been found. In the Moselle region very large deposits have been opened and worked for many years. In Osage County there are a number of promising brown ore banks, as well as fine specular and red hematite.

It is impossible, in the brief space at our command, to describe the number of banks, rich in iron ore, which are situated in the above and other counties of our State; but a glance at the tables found in the works of prominent geologists of the State, will give some idea of the resources of Missouri as an iron producing region.

ZINC.

The ores of zinc in Missouri are almost as numerous as those of lead. They are distributed throughout almost all the geological strata, and scattered through nearly every mineral district; but the principal supply of the metal for commercial purposes is obtained from a very few ores, the more important of which are zinc blende (sulphuret of zinc), the silicate of zinc and the carbonate of zinc, and these are furnished by a comparatively few localities.

In reference to their geological position, the ores are in two classes: The first class includes all zinc ores which occur in the regular veins of the older rocks, and hence are associated with other metalliferous ores. The second mode of occurrence, and the ore by far of paramount importance in Missouri, is that of the third magnesian limestone of the lower silurian series, where

it usually occurs in association with galena in the cave formation.

Zinc blende abounds at Granby and Joplin, and is found at many other mines of the southwest. It also occurs at the lead mines of Franklin and Washington Counties, and at some other points in Southeast Missouri.

The pockets of coal in Central Missouri nearly all contain zinc blende. The lead mines of the same section also sometimes carry it.

There are quantities of silicate of zinc at Granby and Joplin, and the ore is found at most of the lead mines of the southwest, and occasionally in Central and Southeast Missouri. Carbonate of zinc occurs at Granby, Joplin, Minersville and Valle's mines. It is in the Granby, Joplin and Valle mining districts that zinc ore is principally worked.

COPPER.

Several varieties of copper ore exist in the Missouri mines. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison and Franklin Counties have been known for a long time. Some of those in Shannon and Franklin were once worked with bright prospects of success, and some in Madison have yielded good results for many years.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds and Wright Counties, but the mines in Franklin, Shannon, Madison, Crawford, Dent and Washington give greater promise of yielding profitable results than any other yet discovered.

NICKEL AND COBALT.

These ores abound at Mine La Motte and the old copper mines in Madison County, and are also found at the St. Joseph mines.

Sulphuret of nickel, in beautiful hair-like crystals, is found in the limestone at St. Louis, occupying drusy cavities, resting on calcite or fluor spar.

MANGANESE.

The peroxide of manganese has been found in several localities in Ste. Genevieve and other counties.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Silver occurs to a limited extent in nearly all the lead mines in the State. Gold, though found in small quantities, has never been profitably worked in any part of Missouri.

MARBLE.

Missouri has numerous and extensive beds of marble of various shades and qualities. Some of them are very valuable, and are an important item in the resources of the State.

Fort Scott marble is a hard, black, fine-grained marble, with veins of yellow, buff and brown. It receives a fine polish, and is very beautiful. It belongs to the coal measures, and is common in the western part of Vernon County.

There are several beds of fine marbles in the St. Louis limestone, of St. Louis County.

The fourth division of encrinital limestone is a white, coarse-grained crystalline marble of great durability. It crops out in several places in Marion County.

The lithographic limestone furnishes a fine, hard-grained, bluish-drab marble, that contrasts finely with white varieties in tessellated pavements.

The Cooper marble of the devonian limestone has numerous pellucid crystals of calcareous spar disseminated through a drab or bluish-drab, fine compact base. It exists in great quantities in some localities of Cooper and Marion Counties, and is admirably adapted to many ornamental uses. There are extensive beds of fine, variegated marbles in the upper silurian limestones of Cape Girardeau County. Cape Girardeau marble is also a part of the Trenton limestone, located near Cape Girardeau. It is nearly white, strong and durable. This bed is also found near Glencoe, St. Louis County.

In the magnesian limestone series there are several beds of very excellent marble. Near Ironton there are beds of semi-crystalline, light-colored marbles, beautifully clouded with buff and flesh colors. In the third magnesian limestone, on the Niangua, is a fine-grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and beautifully clouded with deep flesh-colored shades. It is twenty feet thick, and crops out in the bluffs of the Niangua for a long distance.

There are numerous other beds in the magnesian limestones, some of which are white and others so clouded as to present the appearance of breccias.

The Ozark marbles are well known, some of them having been used to ornament the Capitol at Washington. Wherever the magnesian limestones come near the igneous rocks, we may expect to find them so changed as to present beds of the beautiful variegated marbles.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

In its pure white form, this mineral is very abundant in Missouri. It occurs in large beds in the mining regions, as the gangue of our lead veins, and as large masses, especially in the magnesian limestone of the lower silurian rocks. It is utilized as a pigment in connection with lead, and may be made valuable for the same purpose in connection with some of our ferruginous and argillaceous paints.

CLAYS.

Fire clays, possessing refractory qualities, suitable for making fire brick, occur beneath most of the thicker coal seams.

Potter's clay is abundant, especially among the coal measure clays. It is also sometimes found associated with the lower carboniferous rocks.

Kaolin is only found in Southeast Missouri, where porphyries or granites prevail.

Brick clays have been found and worked in nearly all the counties where there has been a demand for them. The argillaceous portions of the bluff formation make good brick, as shown in the brick yards all along our large rivers. Some of the tertiary clays will make the very best brick.

CAVES, ETC.

There are several very interesting and quite remarkable caves in the State. Hannibal Cave, situated one mile below the city of Hannibal, and about a quarter of a mile from the Mississippi River, is approached through a broad ravine, hemmed in by lofty ridges, which are at right angles with the river. The antechamber is about eight feet high and fifteen feet long. This

descends into the Narrows, thence through Grand Avenue to Washington Avenue, and through the latter to Altar Chamber. This is a ferruginous limestone formation, and crystal quartz, carbonate of lime and sulphate of magnesia abound. Stalactites and stalagmites are continually forming by limestone percolations. In Bat Avenue Chamber the bats may be seen hanging from the ceiling in clusters, like swarms of bees, some of them fifteen inches from tip to tip. Washington Avenue, over sixteen feet high, with long corridors of stalactites and stalagmites, is the largest division of the cave. It contains a spring, and a deep pool, in which are found the wonderful eyeless fish. The Devil's Hall, Alligator Rock, Elephant's Head, two natural wells filled with limpid water, Table Rock, and numbers of other curiosities, will amply repay the tourist for his exploration.

Cliff Cave, thirteen miles below St. Louis, has been utilized by the Cliff Cave Wine Company as a wine cellar.

There are several caves in Miller County, the largest of which is on Big Tavern Creek, in the bluff near its confluence with the Osage River. The entrance is about twenty-five feet square, and is situated thirty or forty feet above the river, in a solid limestone bluff. During the civil war it was used as a retreat by the bandit, Crabtree. The stalactite formations are of strange and fantastic appearance, some of them looking like colossal images of marble, and the whole effect by torchlight is weird and solemn.

Phelps County contains several interesting caves, the most accessible of which is Freide's Cave, about nine miles northwest of Rolla. Its mouth is 60 feet in width and 35 feet in height. It has been penetrated to a distance of three miles without finding any outlet. The Stalactite Chamber is a beautiful apartment 200 yards in length, varying from 15 to 30 feet in width, and from 5 to 30 feet in height. The Bat Chamber contains thousands of wagon loads of guano, which is extensively used by the farmers of the neighborhood. The cave also contains quantities of saltpetre, and during the war large amounts of powder were manufactured there.

There are also caves in Christian County. The principal one is two and a half miles northeast of Ozark. Its entrance is

through a rock arch 50 feet across and 80 feet high. About 400 feet from the entrance, the passage is so contracted that the explorer must crawl through on his hands and knees. A fine stream of water, clear and cold, gurgles down through the cave.

About twelve miles south of Ozark, near the Forsyth road, on the top of a very high hill, is a small opening, which, about 100 feet from the surface, expands into a hall 30 feet wide and about 400 feet long, the sides and top of which are of rock lined with beautiful stalactites.

In Stone County at least twenty-five caves have been explored and many more discovered. One mile from Galena is an extensive cave from which the early settlers procured saltpetre in large quantities. About two and a half miles above this is a smaller one of great beauty. From the ceiling depend glittering stalactites, while the floor sparkles with fragments of gem-like luster. A pearly wall, of about half an inch in thickness and 15 inches high encloses a miniature lake, through whose pellucid waters the wavy stalagmite bottom of this natural basin can be plainly seen. The sacred stillness of the vaulted chamber renders its name, "The Baptismal Font," a peculiarly fitting one.

A cave about twelve miles from Galena is well known among curiosity seekers in the adjacent country. The entrance chamber is a large dome-shaped room, whose ceiling is very high; a glittering mound of stalagmites rises in the center of the room, nearly one-third the height of the ceiling; stretching out at right angles from this are long shining halls leading to other grand arched chambers, gorgeous enough for the revels of the gnome king, and all the genii of the subterranean world. One can not but think of the Inferno, as, wandering down a labyrinthian passage, he reaches the verge of an abyss, striking perpendicularly to unknown and echoless depths. The name, "Bottomless Pit," is well bestowed on this yawning gulf.

Knox Cave, in Green County, about seven miles northwest of Springfield, is of large dimensions, and hung in some parts with the most beautiful stalactites.

Fisher's Cave, six miles southeast of Springfield, is of similar dimensions, and has a beautiful stream of water flowing out of it.

There are a number of saltpetre caves along the banks of the Gasconade, which were once profitably worked. Some of these caves are large and interesting, consisting frequently of a succession of rooms joined to each other by arched halls of a considerable height, with walls of white limestone, upon which, as well as upon the floors, the saltpetre is deposited, and is generally so pure as to need but one washing to prepare it for use or export. When these caves were first discovered, it was not unusual to find in them stone-axes and hammers which led to the belief that they had formerly been worked for some unknown purpose by the savages. It is doubtful whether these tools were left there by the Indians or by another and more civilized race which preceded them.

There are numerous caves in Perry County, two of which penetrate beneath Perryville.

Connor's Cave, seven miles southeast of Columbia, has an entrance twenty feet wide and eight feet high, and has been explored for several miles.

There are extensive and beautiful caves in Texas, Webster, Lawrence, Laclede, Oregon and several other counties.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Salt springs are exceedingly abundant in the central part of the State. They discharge vast quantities of brine in Cooper, Saline, Howard and the adjoining counties. These brines are near the navigable waters of the Missouri, in the midst of an abundance of wood and coal, and might furnish salt enough to supply all the markets of the continent.

Sulphur Springs are also numerous throughout the State. The Chouteau Springs in Cooper, the Monagaw Springs in St. Clair, the Elk Springs in Pike, and the Cheltenham Springs in St. Louis County, have acquired considerable reputation as medicinal waters, and have become popular places of resort. There are similar sulphur springs in other parts of the State.

Chalybeate Springs.—There are a great many springs in the State which are impregnated with some of the salts of iron. Those containing carbonates and sulphates are most common, and several of these are quite celebrated for their medicinal properties.

Sweet Springs on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate Spring in the University campus, are perhaps the most noted of the kind in the State. The Sweet Springs flow from cavities in the upper beds of the Burlington limestone. The hill is here forty-seven feet high above water in the Blackwater, spreading out at the back in a flat table-land. The spring itself is about twenty-feet above the river, and has a sweetish alkaline taste. It is useful as a promoter of general good health, and is much resorted to at the proper season. The water is used for ordinary cooking and drinking purposes, except for making tea.

Petroleum Springs.—These are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon and other counties. Many of these springs discharge considerable quantities of oil. The variety called lubricating oil is the most common. It is impossible to tell whether petroleum will be found in paying quantities in these localities, but there is scarcely a doubt that there are reservoirs of considerable quantities.

MANUFACTURING.

The State of Missouri presents every facility for extensive and successful manufacturing; abundant timber of the best quality, exhaustless deposits of coal, iron, lead, zinc, marble and granite, unmeasured water power, distributed over the State, a home market among an industrious and wealth-accumulating people, and a system of navigable rivers and railway trunk line and branches, that permeate, not only the State, but reach out in direct lines from gulf to lake, and from ocean to ocean.

Of the manufacturing in Missouri over three-quarters of the whole is done in St. Louis, which produced in 1880, \$114,333,375 worth of manufactured articles, thus placing her as the sixth manufacturing city in the Union, being surpassed only by New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Brooklyn and Boston.

The leading manufacturing counties of the State are St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, St. Charles, Marion, Franklin, Greene, Cape Girardeau, Platte, Boone, Lafayette, followed by Macon, Clay, Phelps, St. Francois, Washington and Lewis.

The subjoined table, arranged from the tenth United States census, will give the reader a comprehensive view of the pres-

ent state of manufacturing in Missouri, and its variation during recent years.

Year.	No. Es- tablish- ments.	Capital.	Average Number of Hands Employed.			Total Amount Paid in Wages During the Year.	Value of Materials.	Value of Products.
			Males Above 16 Years.	Females Above 15 Years.	Children and Youths.			
1850	2,923	\$ 8,576,607	14,880	928		\$ 4,692,648	\$ 12,798,351	\$ 24,324,418
1860	3,157	20,034,220	18,628	1,053		6,669,916	23,849,941	41,782,731
1870	11,871	80,257,244	55,904	3,884	5,566	31,055,445	115,533,269	206,213,429
1880	8,592	72,507,844	54,200	5,474	4,321	24,309,716	110,798,392	165,386,205

The products of the principal lines of manufacturing interests, for the year 1880, are as follows: flouring and grist mills, \$32,438,831; slaughtering and meat packing, \$14,628,630; tobacco, \$6,810,719; iron, steel, etc., \$5,154,090; liquors, distilled and malt, \$5,575,607; clothing, \$4,409,376; lumber, \$6,533,253; bagging and bags, \$2,597,395; saddlery and harness, \$3,976,175; oil, \$851,000; foundry and machine shop products, \$6,798,832; printing and publishing, \$4,452,962; sugar and molasses, \$4,475,740; boots and shoes, \$1,982,993; furniture, \$2,380,562; paints, \$2,825,860; carriages and wagons, \$2,483,738; marble and stone works, \$1,003,544; bakery products, \$3,250,192; brick and tile, \$1,602,522; tinware, copper ware and sheet-iron ware, \$1,687,320; sash, doors and blinds, \$1,232,670; cooperage, \$1,904,822; agricultural implements, \$1,141,822; patent medicines, \$1,197,090; soap and candles, \$1,704,194; confectionery, \$1,247,235; drugs and chemicals, \$1,220,211; gold and silver reduced and refined, \$4,158,606.

These, together with all other mechanical industries, aggregate \$165,386,205.

RAILROADS.

Since 1852, when railroad building began in Missouri, between 4,000 and 5,000 miles of track have been laid. Additional roads are now in process of construction, and many others in contemplation. The State is well supplied with railroads which tread her surface in all directions, bringing her remotest districts into close connection with St. Louis, that great center of western commerce. These roads have a capital stock aggregating more than \$100,000,000, and a funded debt of about the same amount.

The lines of roads which are in operation in the State are as follows:

The Missouri Pacific, chartered May 10, 1850; the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which is a consolidation of the Arkansas branch; the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad; the Cairo & Fulton Railroad; the Wabash Western Railway; the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; the Keokuk & Kansas City Railway Company; the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad Company; the Missouri & Western; the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad; the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad; the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway; the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad.

STEAM CRAFT.

In 1880 there were 167 steam crafts owned in Missouri, including sixty passenger steamers, thirty-seven ferry-boats, thirteen freight steamers, forty-six tow boats and eleven yachts. Their combined tonnage was 60,873.50; their total value, \$2,098,800; their crews numbered 2,733 persons, whose wages amounted to \$1,423,375, or an average of \$281.13 to each person during the season; the number of passengers carried was 642,303; the freight in tons 2,556,815; coal used for fuel, 399,659 tons; wood used for fuel, 25,085 cords; gross earnings of all the steam crafts, \$5,560,949.

WEALTH.

The total valuation of Missouri real estate and personal property, according to the census of 1880, was \$532,795,801; of which her real estate was valued at \$381,985,112, and her personal property at \$150,810,689. At that time the bonded debt of the State was \$55,446,001; the floating debt, \$2,722,941; the gross debt, \$58,168,942; the sinking fund, \$681,558, and the net debt, \$57,487,384.

THE INDIANS.

When Christopher Columbus set sail from the port of Palos, it was with no expectation of finding a new continent, but with the hope of discovering a direct western route to those far-famed Indies whose fabulous riches were the unfailing theme of travelers and geographers. Even to the day of his death the illustrious explorer had no suspicion of having discovered other than the remote islands and shores of the old world, and, accordingly, he called all the inhabitants of the mysterious country "Indians" — a name which has not only outlasted the error of early navigators, but is destined to cling to this unhappy race as long as a vestige of it remains. Whence they came, and to what other family of the earth they are allied, or whether they were originally created a distinct people in the forest wilds of America, have been questions much mooted among the learned and unlearned of modern times, but thus far have elicited only hypotheses in reply. The most common supposition is, however, that the Indians are a derivative race, sprung from one of the more ancient people of Asia, and that they came to this continent by way of Behring's Strait, and this, doubtless, is the true theory.

The tribes with whom the first settlers of Missouri came principally in contact were the Pottawattomies, the Iowas, the Kickapoos, the Sacs and the Foxes.

OTHER RACES.

The ancient cities of Central America, judging from their magnificent ruins, consisting of broken columns, fallen arches and the crumbling walls of temples, palaces and pyramids, which, in some places, bestrew the ground for miles, must have been of great extent, magnificent and very populous. When the vast period of time necessary to erect such colossal structures, and the time required to reduce them to their present ruined state are considered, something can be conceived of their antiquity. These edifices must have been old before many of the ancient cities of the Orient were built, and they point, without doubt, to a civilization at once considerably advanced and very far removed from the present.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

Of a much less degree of culture, but reaching back into an antiquity so remote as to have left behind no vestige of tradition, the Mound-Builders present themselves to the archæologist as a half-civilized people who once occupied Missouri and various other parts of the country now included in the United States. This pre-historic race has acquired its name from the numerous large mounds of earth left by them. Remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, burial places, monuments, camps, fortifications and pleasure grounds have been found, but nothing showing that any material save earth was used in the construction of their habitations. At first these works were supposed to be of Indian origin, but careful examination has revealed the fact that—despite several adverse theories—they must have been reared by a people as distinct from the North American Indian as were those later people of Central America. Upon making excavations in these mounds, human skeletons were found with skulls differing from those of the Indians, together with pottery and various ornaments and utensils, showing considerable mechanical skill. From the comparatively nude state of the arts among them, however, it has been inferred that the time of their migration to this country, if indeed they did migrate, was very remote. Their axes were of stone, their raiment, judging from fragments which have been discovered, consisted of the bark of trees interwoven with feathers, and their military works were such as a people would erect who had just passed to the pastoral state of society from that dependent alone upon hunting and fishing. They were, no doubt, idolaters, and it has been conjectured that the sun was the object of their adoration. The mounds were generally built in a situation affording a view of the rising sun; when enclosed in walls their gateways were toward the east; the caves in which their dead were occasionally buried always opened in the same direction; when bodies were buried in graves, as was frequently the case, they were laid in a direction east and west, and, finally, medals have been found representing the sun and his rays of light.

The mounds and other ancient earth-works constructed by this people are far more abundant than is generally supposed,

from the fact that while some are quite large, the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous. Along nearly all the water courses, that are large enough to be navigated by a canoe, the mounds are almost invariably found, so that when one places himself in such positions as to command the grandest river scenery he is almost sure to discover that he is standing upon one of these ancient *tumuli*, or in close proximity thereto.

St. Louis was originally known as the "Mound City," from the extent and variety of the curious monuments found there, and although these, as well as numbers of others scattered over various parts of the State, have been defaced or entirely obliterated, Missouri still presents an unusually fruitful field of investigation to the archæologist. This is particularly true of the southeastern counties, especially in the region of New Madrid.

Mr. Breckenridge, who examined the antiquities of the West in 1817, speaking of the mounds in the Mississippi Valley, says: "I have sometimes been induced to think, that, at the period when they were constructed, there was a population here as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or Euphrates, or of Mexico. I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country."

EARLY DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORERS.

Ferdinand De Soto, a Spanish cavalier, who had been associated with Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, but whose ambition and cupidity were only increased by his success in that country, determined to possess himself also of the boundless wealth reputed to lie hidden in the mines of Florida. Undismayed by the fate of other adventurers, he equipped at his own expense a band of 700 men, or more, and landed in Tampa Bay, in the spring of 1539. Thence, in spite of hostile Indians, he forced his way to the northwest, and, although not finding gold or precious stones, he made himself immortal as the discoverer, in 1541, of the Mississippi River. The point at which De Soto first saw the Mississippi was at the lower Chickasaw Bluffs, a few miles below Memphis. There he constructed boats, and, after crossing the stream, proceeded up its west bank, and made his way into the re-

gion now known as New Madrid, in Missouri. At this point therefore, and at this time, the first European set foot on the soil of Missouri. In 1542, overcome by disease, privation and discouragement, De Soto died, and those of his followers who remained, having secretly sunk his body in the Mississippi, lest the Indians should discover his death, floated down the river to the Gulf of Mexico, and returned to their homes. The design of the expedition had been conquest as a means of acquiring gold, and it left behind no traces of civilization.

MARQUETTE.

While Spain had turned her attention to the conquest of Mexico, South America, the West Indies and Florida, and English colonists had made feeble beginnings in Virginia and New England, the French, advancing still farther north, had possessed themselves of the St. Lawrence River, and were fast pushing their way into the interior by way of the great lakes. Jacques Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, belonging to an ancient family of France, arrived in Canada at a time when the public mind was much exercised upon the subject of exploring the Mississippi River. A plan of operations was accordingly arranged, and Louis Joliet, a native of Canada, joined Father Marquette at the Jesuit mission on the Straits of Mackinaw, and with five other Frenchmen and a simple outfit, the daring explorers, on the 17th of May, 1673, set out on their perilous voyage to re-discover the great river. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan they entered Green Bay, and passed thence up Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Muscatines ("Mascoutens") and Miamis, where great interest was taken in the expedition by the natives. Procuring guides they proceeded up the river. Arriving at a portage between the Fox and Wisconsin, they soon carried their light canoes and scanty baggage to the latter stream, about three miles distant. Their guides now refused to accompany them further, and endeavored, by reciting the dangers incident to the voyage, to induce them to return. They stated that huge demons dwelt in the great river, whose voices could be heard a long distance, and who engulfed in the raging waters all who came within their reach. They also rep-

resented that if any of them should escape the dangers of the river, fierce tribes of Indians dwelt upon its banks ready to complete the work of destruction. The explorers proceeded on their journey, however, and on the 17th of June, with joy inexpressible, pushed their frail barks out on the bosom of the stately Mississippi, 132 years after its first discovery by De Soto. Journeying down the mysterious stream, which Marquette named the "Conception," they passed the mouth of the Illinois, Missouri and Ohio, landing at various places, and, after proceeding up the Arkansas a short distance, at the advice of the natives, they turned their faces northward. After several weeks of hard toil they reached the Illinois, up which stream they proceeded to Lake Michigan, and entered Green Bay in September of the same year, having traveled a distance of 2,500 miles in a little more than four months.

LA SALLE.

About the time of Marquette's return, Robert de La Salle, a native of Normandy, set about discovering a northwest passage to China and Japan, the scientific men of that time generally coinciding in the belief that such a passage existed in the direction of the Great Lakes. He was accompanied from France by an Italian named Tonti, and was joined in his enterprise by Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar of a bold and ambitious disposition. After various hindrances and perils, they arrived at the present site of Peoria on the Illinois River, where they built a fort, which, on account of their many vicissitudes, they named Creve Coeur, or Broken Heart. There they separated, Hennepin turning northward to discover, if possible, the source of the Mississippi; La Salle, after visiting Canada, to perfect his arrangements, descending that river in search of its mouth, and Tonti remaining at Creve Coeur in command of men and supplies left at that point. La Salle reached the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, in February, 1682, and, on the 5th of April following, passed safely through one of the three channels by which the latter stream discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico. Three days afterward, with the most imposing ceremonies, La Salle took formal possession of the country in the name of Louis XIV, the reigning king of France, in whose honor he named it

Louisiana. The region thus acquired by the French embraced territory on both sides of the Mississippi, and, comprising rather indefinite limits, included the present States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri.

La Salle subsequently returned to Canada, thence to France, and led an expedition to the Gulf of Mexico for the purpose of entering the Mississippi at its mouth, and establishing settlements in Louisiana. Being unable to find the mouth of the river, he landed upon the coast of Texas, and, after some fruitless wanderings, was shot by one of his own disaffected followers. However, he had effectually opened the way for the French occupancy of the Mississippi Valley.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Within a few years after the death of La Salle forts and colonies were located at Biloxi Bay, Mobile, Natchez, New Orleans and other points farther north. It is a fact worthy of notice that the first French settlements, all of which were projected in the interest of gold and silver mining, were confined entirely to the eastern bank of the river. It was not until 1705 that the Missouri River was explored as far as the mouth of the Kansas.

In 1720 Renault, the son of a French iron founder, came to Louisiana for the purpose of engaging in gold and silver mining. He brought with him from France 200 miners and artificers, and purchased 500 slaves at the island of St. Domingo. Proceeding up the Mississippi River, he established himself at Fort Chartres, about ten or fifteen miles above the present site of Ste. Genevieve, on the opposite bank of the stream. From this point he dispatched miners to "prospect" for the precious metals, and they crossed the river to the west bank, and explored what is now Ste. Genevieve County. Although Renault failed to discover either gold or silver, he found lead ore in great abundance, and having built rude furnaces for smelting it, conveyed it on pack-horses to Fort Chartres, and thence by boat to New Orleans and France.

The date of the actual settlement of Ste. Genevieve is disputed by historians, though all agree that it was the first in the State of Missouri. There is some evidence to support the theory

that there might have been inhabitants at this place as early as 1735. The cultivation of tobacco, indigo, rice and silk had already been introduced into the southern part of the province of Louisiana, the lead mines of Missouri were opened, and the culture of wheat was commenced in Illinois. In the meantime the French were firmly establishing their power in the Northwest. By the middle of the eighteenth century (1750) they had control of all the water routes leading from the great lakes to the valley of the Mississippi. They had more than sixty military stations from Lake Ontario by way of Green Bay and the Illinois River, the Wabash and Maumee Rivers, down the Mississippi to New Orleans.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

The French had formed the grand design of establishing a magnificent empire in the interior of the continent, which should have abundant and uninterrupted intercourse with the outside world by means of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence and Mississippi Rivers. The English, whose colonies were scattered up and down on the Atlantic coast, claimed the right to extend their possessions as far westward as they chose. As long as the latter nation confined itself to the eastern part of the country there was little reason for controversy. As soon, however, as the English became acquainted with the beautiful and fertile Mississippi Valley, they not only learned the value of the vast territory, but also resolved to set up a counter-claim to the soil. The French, besides establishing numerous military and trading posts from the frontiers of Canada to New Orleans, in order to confirm their claims to jurisdiction over the country, had carved the lilies of France on the forest trees, or sunk plates of metal in the ground. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations; and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm should burst upon the frontier settlement. The French based their claims upon discoveries, the English on grants of territory extending from ocean to ocean, but neither party paid the least attention to the prior claims of the Indians. From this position of affairs, it was evident that actual collision between the contending parties would not much

longer be deferred. The English Government, in anticipation of a war, urged the governor of Virginia to lose no time in building two forts, which were equipped with arms from England. The French anticipated the English, and gathered a considerable force to defend their possessions. The governor determined to send a messenger to the nearest French post, to demand an explanation. This resolution brought into the history of our country, for the first time, the man of all others whom America most loves to honor, namely, George Washington. He was chosen, although not yet twenty-one years of age, as the one to perform this delicate and difficult mission. With five companions he set out on November 10, 1753, and after a perilous journey returned January 6, 1754. The struggle could not, however, be averted by diplomacy. It commenced, continued long, and was bloody and fierce; but on October 10, 1765, the ensign of France was displaced on the ramparts of Fort Chartres, by the flag of Great Britain. This fort was the depot of supplies, and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of the French, and was then the best built and most convenient fort in North America. In subsequent years the Mississippi reached and undermined its west wall; the inhabitants of Kaskaskia carried away much of the remaining portions for building material, and at the present day nothing remains of it but a ruin in the midst of a dense forest.

Although, as has been already seen, Fort Chartres was not occupied by the English until 1765, the treaty which terminated what is known as the French and Indian War had been arranged late in 1762. According to its stipulations France ceded to England all of her possessions in Canada and east of the Mississippi, and to Spain all that part of the province of Louisiana lying west of the same, which, although really belonging to Spain, remained under French laws and jurisdiction until 1768.

THE FOUNDING OF ST. LOUIS.

In the year 1762 M. D'Abadie, who was at that time director general and civil and military commandant of Louisiana, granted to a certain company the exclusive right to trade with the Indians of Missouri, and indeed of the whole northwest, for a term of eight years. At the head of this company was M.

Pierre Laclede Ligest, Laclede as he is generally known, a man of ability, foresight and experience. He left New Orleans in August, 1763, and arrived in Missouri the following November. It will be remembered that all the French settlements except that at Ste. Genevieve were on the east side of the river, and consequently included in the territory ceded to England. At the one small village west of the Mississippi there was no building large enough to contain one quarter of M. Laclede's merchandise. M. De Neyon, the commandant at Fort Chartres, hearing of Laclede's dilemma, offered him room for his goods until the occupation of the fort by the English. Laclede readily availed himself of this generous offer and repaired to Fort Chartres, where he deposited his effects, and then turned his attention to finding a site, near the Missouri River, suitable for his enterprise. Ste. Genevieve he rejected both on account of its distance from that stream and its unhealthful situation. Accompanied by his stepson, a lad of fourteen named August Chouteau, he explored the region thoroughly and fixed upon the place of his settlement. Upon returning to the fort, he assured De Neyon and his officers that he had found a situation where he would form a settlement, which might become, hereafter, "one of the finest cities of America." Thus readily did his sagacious mind appreciate the advantages of this location. Navigation being open, early in the February of 1764 Laclede sent thirty men in charge of Chouteau to the place designated, with orders to clear the land, build a large shed to shelter the tools and provisions, and also erect some small cabins for the men. On the 14th of February the work was commenced. Early in April, Laclede himself arrived, chose the place for his own house, laid out a plan for his village and named it Saint Louis, in honor of Louis XV, not knowing that the territory had already been transferred to Spain, and then hastened back to Fort Chartres to remove his goods, as the English garrison was daily expected.

When, in 1765, Capt. Sterling in command of the English troops, a company of highlanders, actually took possession of the fort, St. Ange, French commandant at the time, removed with his officers and men to St. Louis, which was recognized as the capital of Upper Louisiana. M. D'Abadie had died, and

M. Aubry was acting governor at New Orleans. Receiving, probably, the sanction of this latter gentleman, St. Ange at once assumed the reins of government at St. Louis, and so liberal was the spirit in which he conducted affairs that a stream of immigration soon set in from Canada and Lower Louisiana.

DEATH OF PONTIAC.

At the time of the founding of St. Louis, the Ottawa chieftain, Pontiac, was in the enjoyment of his greatest fame. At the breaking out of the war between France and England, he had allied himself with the former country, which had at all times followed a conciliatory policy with the Indians, and he had achieved some brilliant exploits at the ambuscade near Pittsburgh (1755) which resulted in Braddock's defeat, and on other occasions. He had subsequently formed a confederacy of all the western tribes, and had endeavored, by one general and combined movement to sweep the English settlers from the country west of the Alleghanies. In this effort he was so far successful that, at one time, every English fort in the west, except Niagara, Fort Pitt and Detroit had fallen into the hands of the savages. St. Ange, hating the English and dreading their encroachments, was proportionately friendly to Pontiac, whom he invited to St. Louis in 1769. Here the chief was received in the most flattering manner, and was warmly welcomed by the principal citizens. Soon, however, it became apparent that Pontiac's plans were doomed to failure.

Tribe after tribe had forsaken him; his powerful allies, the French, were conquered, and his most trusted friends among the latter counseled him to give up the unequal contest. He endeavored to drown his disappointment in drink, and in spite of the remonstrances of St. Ange, sank lower and lower in debauchery. Finally, while in a state of intoxication, he was assassinated at Cahokia by a Kaskaskia Indian. His body was interred with great pomp near the tower at the intersection of Walnut and Fourth Streets. St. Ange, himself, lies buried near, but nothing is left to mark either grave. Houses have been built above them, and but few persons even know that these remains repose in the midst of the great city.

SPANISH RULE.

The transfer of Louisiana to Spain was a source of great sorrow to the inhabitants of the province, and at St. Louis this feeling was deepened to one of horror when it became known that Don Alexander O'Reilly had arrived at New Orleans with 3,000 men, and, upon the inhabitants of that city making armed resistance to his authority, had executed several of the ringleaders of the revolt and imprisoned others. The new commandant-general soon established his authority at New Orleans, and in 1770 sent Don Pedro Piernas to St. Louis as lieutenant-governor. This official showed himself master of the situation by treating the terrified inhabitants with the utmost consideration, securing the friendship of St. Ange, whom he made a captain of infantry, and establishing all the grants of land which the latter had bestowed. St. Ange died soon after. Piernas was succeeded by Francisco Cruzat, and he by Don Ferdinando Leyba. During the early part of Leyba's administration, Laclede died while on an expedition to New Orleans, and was buried at the mouth of the Arkansas River. His grave, also, is unknown, and probably has long ere this been washed into the stream.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

War had already been commenced between Great Britain and her American colonies, and Washington, who had been active in the service of England against the French, was now in command of the forces opposed to English tyranny. On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every important post in the West. The Indians, jealous of the rapid extension of American settlement westward, and aroused to action by the English, became the allies of the latter, and while the colonies at the East were struggling against the armies of the mother country, the western frontiers were ravaged by the savages, often led by British commanders. To prevent indiscriminate slaughter in the West, some of the most daring exploits connected with American history were planned and executed. The hero of the achievements by which this region was snatched as a gem from the British crown, was Gen. George Rogers Clark, of Virginia. He had closely watched the movements of the English throughout

the Northwest, and understood their plans; he also knew that the Indians were not unanimously in accord with them, and that, although the forts were in control of the English, the inhabitants were mostly French, and retained much of their old hostility against their conquerors, while sympathizing with the colonies. He was convinced that American soldiers would be welcomed and aided, as far as possible, by the French settlers, and that the English garrisons once driven out, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality. Patrick Henry was governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The latter proceeded to Pittsburgh, raised his small army west of the Alleghanies, as he well knew the colonies needed all the available men farther east, for the conflict there. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture to proceed to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Each of these posts was in turn captured, and the plans of the English in the West entirely overthrown.

In the meantime, although the settlement at St. Louis was under the jurisdiction of Spain, it was well known that the sympathies of that country were identified with the colonies, and therefore the inhabitants of the little city were in constant dread of attacks from the Indians. Hearing rumors, also, of a threatened assault by the British, they at once began to fortify the place. A wall of brush and clay, five feet in height, with three gates, was built, encircling the town, the extremes terminating at the river. A small fort, which was afterward used as a prison, was also built. At each of the gates a piece of ordnance was mounted, and kept in constant readiness for use. These preparations were made in the summer and fall of 1779. No attack was made during the winter, and the people of St. Louis were almost beginning to hope their precautions unnecessary, when in May, bands of Ojibways, Winnebagos, Sioux and other tribes began to gather on the east side of the river, preparing to fall upon the settlement on the 26th of the month. These savages were instigated by Canadian fur traders, and commanded by officers from the British fort at Michilimackinac.

On May 25, which was the festival of Corpus Christi, a por-

tion of the Indians crossed the river, but made no assault, an extremely fortunate circumstance, as many of the citizens, together with their wives and children, were outside of the wall, and scattered about over the prairie, gathering strawberries. The following day the entire force of savages stole silently across the river, and crept to the rear of the town, expecting to find some of the inhabitants working in the fields. Near what is now the fair grounds, at the "Cardinal Springs," they surprised the man from whom the spring was named and another person called Riviere. The former they killed, and took the latter prisoner. A few other settlers were surprised and massacred.

On account of his misconduct at this time, Leyba was removed from office and Francisco Cruzat once more placed in authority at St. Louis. During the administration of Cruzat, the town was thoroughly fortified, but was not subjected to another attack, although other settlements on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers were often harassed by the Indians even after the close of the war.

THE YEAR OF THE GREAT WATERS.

In 1785 occurred a sudden and remarkable rise in the Mississippi River, which caused great alarm and considerable loss of property to the inhabitants of St. Louis and the adjacent settlements. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were menaced with entire destruction. Ste. Genevieve, which was located at first in the river bottom, three miles south or southeast of its present site, was completely inundated, and the inhabitants, unwilling to risk a repetition of the disaster, removed to higher ground and founded the present town, which therefore dates from 1785. Most of the buildings in St. Louis were then situated on Main Street, and the rise of the river above the steep bank occasioned extreme anxiety and terror. The flood subsiding, however, nearly as rapidly as it had risen, the inhabitants returned to their houses, and business was speedily resumed. This year received the name of "L'annee des Grandes Eaux," or "The year of the Great Waters." Other remarkable floods occasioning loss of life and property, and involving St. Louis and other river towns of Missouri, have occasionally occurred, most destructive among which may be mentioned those of 1844, 1851, 1875 and 1881.

1785-1800.

Cruzat was succeeded in office by Manuel Perez, who bestowed a large tract of land in the neighborhood of Cape Girardeau upon friendly Indians of the Pawnee and Delaware tribes, in return they agreeing to aid the young settlements in repelling the incursions of the hostile Osage Indians. Trudeau, who succeeded Perez, devised and carried out many improvements at St. Louis, and stimulated in a great measure the fur traffic, and by this means encouraged traders to penetrate the wilderness, and make further expeditions on the Missouri River. The administration of Trudeau was followed by that of Delassus, who, in 1799, ordered that a census be taken of the settlements in Upper Louisiana or Western Illinois, as Missouri was sometimes called. According to this census, the total number of inhabitants in the settlements was 6,028. Of these 4,948 were white; 197 free colored, and 883 slaves. St. Louis had a population of 925; Ste. Genevieve, 949; St. Charles, 875; New Madrid, 782; New Bourbon, 560; Cape Girardeau, 521; St. Ferdinand, 276; St. Andrew, 393; Carondelet, 184; Meremac, 115; Little Meadows, 72.

LOUISIANA PURCHASED BY THE UNITED STATES.

In 1801 Napoleon Bonaparte made a treaty with Spain, known in the annals as the treaty of San Ildefonso, the conditions of which were that Spain should surrender to France all the region known as Louisiana west of the Mississippi River, in return for certain assistance which she expected to receive from the great warrior in her European affairs. It was not, however, until 1803, that M. Laussat, a French officer, was placed in authority at New Orleans. Although Napoleon fully realized the immense value of his acquisition, it was on many accounts an occasion of perplexity. In the first place, the American Government regarded with a jealous eye this attempt of the French to re-establish themselves in Louisiana; and the English, who had control of the seas, made it extremely difficult for men and equipments to be conveyed into the country; and rather than have it wrested from him by this powerful foe, he determined to tantalize the mother country by adding it to the possessions of the young nation, which had succeeded in maintaining its independence in the

face of her authority. Accordingly, he accepted an offer made by the United States, and the transfer was accomplished during the administration of Thomas Jefferson. In December, 1803, M. Laussat, the French commandant, who had but just acquired jurisdiction of Louisiana from Spain, conveyed it to Gov. Claiborne and Gen. Wilkinson, commissioners appointed by the United States. The price paid for this purchase was \$15,000,000, including various claims, the payment of which was assumed by the American Government.

At St. Louis the French flag was in the ascendant only one day, Capt. Stoddard, the representative of France, receiving possession of the territory at the hands of Delassus, the Spanish governor, on March 9, 1804, and transferring his authority to the United States on the following day.

THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

On the 26th of March, 1804, Congress passed an act separating the province of Louisiana into two parts—the southern of which was designated as “The Territory of Orleans,” and the northern “The District of Louisiana.” This latter included all of the province north of “Hope Encampment,” a place near Chickasaw Bluffs, and embraced within its boundaries the present States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, a large part of Minnesota, and all the vast region extending westward to the Pacific Ocean, excepting the territory claimed by Spain.

The executive power of the Government in the Territory of Indiana was extended over the district of Louisiana or “Upper Louisiana” as it was popularly called. Gen. William Henry Harrison, then governor of Indiana, assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderberg and Davis, represented the authority of the United States, under the provisions of the act of 1804, and, during the following winter, courts of justice were held in the old fort, near Fifth and Walnut Streets in St. Louis.

THE TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA.

On the 3d of March, 1805, by another act of Congress, the Territory of Louisiana was regularly organized, and President Jefferson appointed Gen. James Wilkinson, governor, and Fred-

erick Bates, secretary. Gov. Wilkinson together with Judges R. J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas, constituted the Legislature of this almost boundless territory. Gov. Wilkinson was visited in 1805, by Aaron Burr, when the latter was planning his daring conspiracy against the United States.

In 1807 Capt. Merriwether Lewis, of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition, was appointed Governor, but in 1809 in Lewis County, Tenn., he committed suicide at the age of thirty-five, by shooting himself with a pistol, and President Madison designated Gen. Benjamin Howard, of Lexington, Ky., as governor in his stead. Gov. Howard served as brigadier-general in the War of 1812, and died in 1814. Howard County was named in his honor.

LEWIS AND CLARK'S EXPEDITION.

After the purchase of Louisiana, President Jefferson, anxious to prove the value of that immense tract which had come into peaceful possession of the United States, planned an expedition for the purpose of exploring the country from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. The expedition was organized with Merriwether Lewis, Mr. Jefferson's private secretary, at its head, assisted by Capt. William Clark, of the American army. With a small party, these indomitable explorers ascended the Missouri River as far as Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin, which they named in honor of the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, respectively, followed the Jefferson to its source, crossed the Rocky Mountains, navigated the Columbia River, and returned to St. Louis, in September, 1806, after an absence of two years and four months, having overcome innumerable hardships and difficulties, and traveled nearly 6,000 miles. Lewis, as has been already noted, was appointed Governor of the Territory of Louisiana, which office he filled until his untimely and tragical death.

Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike also organized two successful exploring parties, one of which in 1805 discovered the sources of the Mississippi, and the other, in the two succeeding years, the sources of the Arkansas, Kansas, Platte and Pierre Jaune (Yellowstone) Rivers, and penetrated the Spanish Provinces. Pike's Peak was named from this explorer. The county of Pike,

in this State, was named in honor of Lieut. Pike, who rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the War of 1812, and was killed at York, Canada, in 1813.

EARTHQUAKES AT NEW MADRID.

New Madrid has been rendered famous by the great earthquake of 1811-12. This place was, originally, one of the old Spanish forts, and lies about seventy miles below the mouth of the Ohio River. It was settled immediately after the close of the Revolutionary War by families from Virginia and the Carolinas, and was growing rapidly in wealth and population when its progress was arrested by that frightful calamity which affected not only the county of New Madrid, but also the adjacent country on both sides of the Mississippi. Streams were turned from their channels or dried up; hills, forests and plains disappeared, and lakes (one of which was sixty or seventy miles in length, and from three to twenty in breadth) were formed in their places; vast heaps of sand were scattered in various places, and whole tracts of land sank below the level of the surrounding country. Short extracts from the description of Mr. Godfrey Lesieur, who was an eye-witness of the scene, are quoted:

“The first shock was about 2 o'clock A. M., on the night of December 16, 1811, and was very hard, shaking down log houses, chimneys, etc. It was followed at intervals, from half an hour to an hour apart, by comparatively slight shocks, until about 7 o'clock in the morning, when a rumbling noise was heard in the west, not unlike distant thunder, and in an instant the earth began to totter and shake so that no persons were able to stand or walk. This lasted a minute; then the earth was observed to be rolling in waves of a few feet in height, with a visible depression between. These swells burst, throwing up large volumes of water, sand and a species of charcoal, some of which was partly covered with a substance, which, by its peculiar odor, was thought to be sulphur. Where these swells burst, large, wide and long fissures were left, running north and south parallel with each other for miles. I have seen some four or five miles in length, four and one-half feet deep on an average, and about ten feet wide.

“After this, slight shocks were felt at intervals, until January 7, 1812, when the region was again visited by an earthquake equal to the first in violence, and characterized by the same frightful results.” Mr. Lesieur says further that upon this second visitation, the inhabitants, excepting two families, fled from the country in dismay, leaving behind their stock, and even many of their household goods, all of which were appropriated by adventurers and carried away in flat-boats. The last violent shock occurred on the 17th of February, 1812.

During these terrible earthquakes, but two among the settlers were killed, both of whom were women, but many of the boatmen on the river must have perished. An act of Congress for the relief of the New Madrid sufferers was passed in 1817. By its provisions, persons whose lands had been seriously damaged by the earthquakes were allowed to locate a like quantity upon any of the public lands of the State, provided that no claims should exceed 640 acres. This was the origin of the “New Madrid Claims,” of which speculators and sharpers gained the chief benefit, the people many of them being uninformed as to their exact privileges.

MISSOURI A TERRITORY.

The Territory of Missouri was organized by Congress, June 4, 1812, the first Council consisting of nine members, and the House of thirteen.* Its real boundaries were the same as those of the “Territory of Louisiana,” but practically it consisted of only the settled parts of Missouri, comprising four districts, as follows: Cape Girardeau, embracing the territory between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek; Ste. Genevieve, extending from Apple Creek to the Meramec River; St. Louis, including that part of the State between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers, and St. Charles, comprising the settled country between the Missouri and Mississippi.

The legislative power of the Territory was vested in a Gov-

* These members were as follows: House: St. Charles County—John Pitman and Robert Spencer; St. Louis County—David Music, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr and Richard Caulk; Ste. Genevieve County—George Bullett, Richard S. Thomas and Isaac McGready; Cape Girardeau—George F. Bollinger and Stephen Byrd; New Madrid—John Shrader and Samuel Phillips. W. C. Carr became speaker and Andrew Scott clerk. Council: St. Charles County—James Flaugherty and Benjamin Emmons; St. Louis County—Auguste Chouteau, Sr., and Samuel Hammond; Ste. Genevieve—John Scott and James Maxwell; Cape Girardeau—William Neeley and George Cavener; New Madrid—Joseph Hunter.

ernor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives. By the same act the Territory was authorized to send one delegate to Congress. In October of the same year the four districts, by proclamation of Gov. Howard, were reorganized into five counties, the fifth being called New Madrid, and included Arkansas. An election of a delegate to Congress, and members of the Territorial House of Representatives was held in the following November. Capt. William Clark, the associate explorer of Capt. Lewis, was appointed by the President as Governor, and entered upon his duties in 1813. He continued to occupy the gubernatorial chair until the admission of the State into the Union, and died in St. Louis in 1838.

Edward Hempstead was chosen the first delegate to Congress. It was mainly owing to his efforts that an act was passed by that body confirming to the people of Missouri the titles of their lands derived from Spanish grants, and also providing that "all village lots, out lots, or common field lots" held by them at the time of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, should be retained for school purposes. The real estate thus secured to the city of St. Louis alone, for educational purposes, was valued at \$1,252,-895.79. Col. Thomas F. Riddick, who first originated the proposition, rode to Washington on horseback to aid Mr. Hempstead in obtaining the ratification of Congress.

WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN 1812.

Although the inhabitants of Missouri were far distant from the principal scenes of conflict during the War of 1812, they participated in many engagements with the Indians, and were obliged to exercise ceaseless vigilance against their insidious foe. For several years British traders had incited the savages against the settlers, and had supplied the former with arms and ammunition. In July, 1810, W. I. Cole and two other men at Loutre Island, were killed while attempting to rescue property stolen by the Pottawattomies. In 1815 the Sac and Fox Indians, who had stolen horses from the same settlement, were followed by a party of "rangers," with Capt. James Callaway, a grandson of Daniel Boone, in command. Four of the pursuers, including Capt. Callaway, were killed.

In 1813 Fort Madison, Iowa, was abandoned by its garrison, and burned, to save it from Indian occupation. During the same year the scattered settlements in the present counties of Montgomery, Lincoln and Pike were often plundered by the Indians, under the renowned Black Hawk and other noted chiefs. In St. Charles County there were many massacres, but at length a number of forts were erected, which proved a sufficient protection against further outrages. The Boone's Lick country was constantly harassed by tribes, who stole horses and murdered the inhabitants. Living beyond the jurisdiction of any organized county, these pioneers built forts, and defended themselves. Sentinels kept guard while the fields were plowed, sown and harvested, and upon the appearance of danger the people were notified by means of signals, and hastened to the shelter of the forts.

At Cote Sans Dessein (now Barkersville), on the Missouri River in Callaway County, three men and two women successfully withstood a protracted and determined siege of the Indians.

Of all the murders committed by the savages, none aroused more indignation than that of Capt. Sarshell Cooper, who was shot while sitting at his own fireside in Cooper's Fort, in the Boone's Lick country, in 1814. An Indian crept to the wall of Cooper's cabin, which also formed one side of the fort, and made a small opening between the logs, through which the fatal shot was fired.

THE "BOONE'S LICK COUNTRY."

Daniel Boone, famous in the annals of Kentucky and the West, came to Louisiana about the year 1797. He renounced his allegiance to the United States, became a Spanish subject, and was appointed by Delassus commandant of the Femme Osage District. When the province was transferred to the United States, he again became an American citizen. At some time between the years 1804 and 1808 he may very probably have hunted through Howard County, and discovered the salt springs there. During the summer of 1807, Boone's sons, Nathan and Daniel M., visited these springs and manufactured salt there, but there is no evidence that the elder Boone ever resided, even temporarily, at the place. The settlement afterward made was called Boone's Lick and a

large region in that part of the State, the "Boone's Lick Country." Boone County, organized in 1820, was named after the great frontiersman, who died in September of that year at the residence of his son, on Femme Osage Creek, in St. Charles County, aged eighty-eight years.

ENTERPRISE AND ADVANCEMENT.

In 1814 the population of the Territory was about 25,000. The country was rapidly settled and new counties were organized. The Legislature of 1816-17 incorporated a board of trustees for superintending schools in the "Town of St. Louis," the beginning of the school system of that city. At the same session the old "Bank of Missouri" was chartered, and in the fall of 1817 the two banks, "St. Louis" and "Missouri," were issuing bills, the former having gone into operation in 1814.

The first newspaper west of the Mississippi was published at St. Louis, July 12, 1808. It was called the *Missouri Gazette*, and was a diminutive sheet, measuring 12x16 inches. Although this paper has undergone several changes of title it still lives and flourishes as the *Missouri Republican*. The first newspaper west of St. Louis was the *Missouri Intelligencer*, established at Old Franklin, by Nathaniel Patton, in 1819, and subsequently removed to Fayette. In 1818 a cathedral was commenced at St. Louis, on the site of the old log church which had been erected by the early French inhabitants, and in the same year the first Protestant Church (Baptist) was built.

The first steamboat which ascended the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Ohio, was the "Gen. Pike," Capt. Jacob Read, which landed in St. Louis at the foot of Market Street August 2, 1817, and was received with every demonstration of delight. The next was the "Constitution," Capt. R.T. Guyard, which arrived in the October following. In 1819 the "Independence," Capt. Nelson, from Louisville, Ky., navigated the Missouri as far as Old Chariton, an abandoned town a short distance above Glasgow, and returning to Franklin took freight for Louisville. The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the "Gen. Putnam," Moses D. Bates, captain, which made several trips between St. Louis, and Galena, Ill., during the summer of 1825.

In 1818 the Government of the United States projected the celebrated Yellowstone expedition, the objects of which were to ascertain whether the Missouri was navigable by steamboats, and to establish a line of forts from its mouth to the Yellowstone. This expedition left St. Louis in June, 1819. In the same year Arkansas was formed into a separate Territory.

For convenience of reference a short table is appended of the early settlements of Missouri, with the date of the establishment of each in cases where it has been determined.

Names of Settlements.	Dates.
Ste. Genevieve.....	1735 (?)
St. Louis.....	1764
Near St. Charles.....	1765
Portage des Sioux.....	1769
New Madrid.....	1780
New Bourbon.....	1789
Potosi.....	
Big River Mills, St. Francois County.....	1796
Near Farmington, St. Francois County.....	1797
Perry County.....	1796
Bird's Point.....	1800
Norfolk.....	1800
Charleston.....	1801
Warren County.....	1801
Parkersville (Cote Sans Dessein).....	1801
Loutre Island.....	1807
Boone's Lick.....	1807
Cooper's Bottom, Franklin County.....	1810

STATE ORGANIZATION.

In 1818, John Scott being delegate to Congress, the inhabitants of Missouri petitioned for admission into the Union of States. The House of Representatives passed a bill to admit the State without slavery, but, as the Senate refused to concur in this anti-slavery clause, the bill failed. Subsequently the measure was amended so as to provide for the gradual restriction of involuntary servitude, but the Senate refusing to endorse any anti-slavery proviso whatever, and the House insisting on that provision, the bill again failed. In 1820, while the matter was still under discussion, Jesse B. Thomas, of Illinois, presented an amendment, which settled for the time all differences between the two Houses, and allowed Missouri to enter the Union with

slavery. That amendment, famous in history as the "Missouri Compromise," is as follows:

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE PEOPLE OF THE MISSOURI TERRITORY TO FORM A CONSTITUTION AND STATE GOVERNMENT, AND FOR THE ADMISSION OF SUCH STATE INTO THE UNION ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE ORIGINAL STATES, AND TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY IN CERTAIN TERRITORIES—ADOPTED MARCH 6, 1820.

* * * * *

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, *shall be and is hereby forever prohibited. Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Such was the "Missouri Compromise," one of the most important acts of American legislation. The pro-slavery senators consented to this measure because they saw by the determination of the House that they would be unable otherwise to secure the admission of Missouri.

STATE CONVENTION.

Under the act of Congress, the people of the Territory of Missouri, then organized into fifteen counties, were authorized to hold an election in May, 1820, to choose representatives to a State convention whose object should be the framing of a constitution. Accordingly, forty-one representatives thus chosen convened at St. Louis on June 12. The following are the names of the members of the convention, together with the counties which they represented:

Cape Girardeau—Stephen Byrd, James Evans, Richard S. Thomas, Alexander Buckner, Joseph McFerron.

Cooper—Robert P. Clark, Robert Wallace, William Lillard.
Franklin—John G. Heath.

Howard—Nicholas S. Burkhardt, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findlay, Benjamin H. Reeves.

Jefferson—Daniel Hammond.

Lincoln—Malcolm Henry.

Montgomery—Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott.

Madison—Nathaniel Cook.

New Madrid—Robert D. Dawson, Christopher G. Houts.

Pike—Stephen Cleaver.

St. Charles—Benjamin Emmons, Nathan Boone, Hiram H. Barber.

Ste. Genevieve—John D. Cook, Henry Dodge, John Scott, R. T. Brown.

St. Louis—David Barton, Edward Bates, Alexander McNair, William Rector, John C. Sullivan, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Bernard Pratte, Thomas F. Riddick.

Washington—John Rice Jones, Samuel Perry, John Hutchings.

Wayne—Elijah Bettis.

David Barton was elected president of the convention and William G. Pettis, secretary.

The constitution which the convention formed took effect from the authority of the body itself, no provision having been made to submit it to the vote of the people. It withstood the mutations of parties and all efforts at material amendment from the time of its adoption till the convention of 1865.

THE CLAY COMPROMISE.

On the 16th of November, Mr. Scott laid before the House of Representatives at Washington a copy of the constitution of the new State, whereupon a fresh debate arose, first, because the constitution sanctioned slavery and, second, because one of its articles especially enjoined that such laws should be passed as might be necessary to prevent free mulattoes and negroes from coming to or settling in the new State, under any pretext whatsoever.

The perils of the political situation becoming imminent, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, moved that twenty-three representatives, one from each State, be appointed to act jointly with the Senate committee, in an attempt to adjust the difficulty. Such a committee was chosen with Mr. Clay as its chairman. The Senate also appointed seven of its members on the joint committee, which, on February 26, 1821, reported to each House the following:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution, submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States. Provided, That the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union shall be considered as complete.

The resolution was soon adopted by both Houses, and on the 26th of the following June the Legislature of Missouri adopted an act declaring the assent of the State to the conditions of admission, and transmitted to the President a copy of the same. August 10, 1821, after a struggle of two years and a half, the admission of Missouri into the Union was announced by the proclamation of President Monroe, and the State from that day took rank as the twenty-fourth of the American Republic.

THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In anticipation of the admission of the State into the Union a general election had been held on August 28, 1820. Alexander McNair was chosen Governor; William H. Ashley, lieutenant-governor, and John Scott, representative to Congress. Senators and representatives to the General Assembly (fourteen of the former and forty-three of the latter) were also elected. This body convened at St. Louis in September, and elected David Barton and Thomas H. Benton United States senators, although, as the State was not formally admitted into the Union until the following August, they were not allowed to take their places until December, 1821. Mr. Benton held the position of United States senator for thirty consecutive years.

At this session of the Legislature were organized the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard (afterward La Fayette), Perry, Ralls, Ray and Saline. The seat of government was fixed at St. Charles, but was moved, in 1826, to

Jefferson City. According to the first census taken in September, 1821, the population of the State was 70,647, of whom 11,254 were slaves.

EARLY WARS.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1804 a treaty was concluded between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations. One old warrior of the Sacs, however, called Black Hawk, who had fought with great bravery in the service of Great Britain during the War of 1812, had always taken exception to this treaty, pronouncing it void. In 1831 he established himself with a chosen band of braves upon the disputed territory in Illinois, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. Fifteen hundred volunteers from that State, aided by Gen. Gaines, with a company of regulars, surprised the Indians, and forced them into another treaty, by which they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain upon the other side of the river. Soon, however, a band of these same Indians attacked a party of friendly Menominies encamped at Prairie du Chien, murdering twenty-five and wounding many others. Brig.-Gen. Atkinson, with a large detachment of regular troops from Jefferson Barracks, was sent to chastise the murderers who had thus flagrantly violated their treaty. Upon this Black Hawk, with his adherents, recrossed the Mississippi and established himself at Rock River. Keokuk was the rightful chief of the Sacs and Foxes, and with the majority of his tribes remained true to their agreement with the United States, but Black Hawk's followers were bent upon revenge and plunder. May 14, 1832, a bloody engagement occurred near Dixon's Ferry. On account of the proximity of these hostilities to the Missouri border, and fearing an Indian invasion, Gov. Miller ordered Maj.-Gen. Richard Gentry, of Columbia, this State, to raise 1,000 volunteers, prepared to start for the frontier at a moment's warning.

Accordingly on May 29, 1832, orders were issued by Gen. Gentry to Brig.-Gens. Benjamin Means, commanding the Seventh; Jonathan Riggs, the Eighth, and Jesse T. Wood, the Ninth Brigade, Third Division, to raise, the first named 400 and each of the last 300 men. Each man was "to keep in readiness a horse

with the necessary equipment, and a rifle in good order, with an ample supply of ammunition." Five companies were at once raised in Boone County, and others in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe. Two of them, Capt. John Jamison's, of Callaway, and Capt. David M. Hickman's, of Boone, in July, 1832, were mustered into service for thirty days, and placed under command of Maj. Thomas Conyers. This detachment, accompanied by Gen. Gentry in person, arrived at Palmyra, July 10, and at Fort Pike, which was situated on the Des Moines, at the present site of St. Francisville, in Clark County, five days afterward. Finding that no hostile Indians had entered Missouri, Gen. Gentry ordered work to be discontinued on Fort Matson, in the northern part of Adair County, sixty-five miles from Fort Pike, and within eight miles of the Chariton, and left for Columbia, where he arrived on July 19. Maj. Conyers' command was left at Fort Pike. On August 5, this detachment was relieved by two other companies, under Capt. Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. Maj. Conyers remained in command of the fort. In September, the Indian troubles having apparently subsided, the troops on the northern frontier of Missouri were mustered out of service.

For nearly a year afterward, the war was continued at various points in Illinois and Iowa, until, at the decisive battle of the Bad Axe, Black Hawk was entirely defeated, and a great number of his followers killed. He himself escaped, but was soon captured and delivered to the United States officers. He was carried in triumph through a great part of the States, after which, shorn of his power, if not his ambition, he was permitted to return to his tribe. Black Hawk died at the village of his people, on the Des Moines River, in Davis County, Iowa, in 1838, aged about seventy years.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

Florida originally belonged to Spain. Among its aboriginal inhabitants was a humane and romantic tribe of Indians, called the Seminoles. Their manners were gentle, and their language soft; but the wrongs they suffered are as deep and wicked as any ever inflicted by a civilized nation upon a weak and defenseless people. Escaping slaves found refuge in the Spanish Territory,

formed settlements along the Appalachicola and Suwannee Rivers, and became members of the Seminole and Creek nations, holding lands and enjoying the fruits of their labors. Spain refused to deliver up the fugitives who had thus intermarried with the Indians, and whose descendants soon became an almost indistinguishable part of the tribe. The slave holders of Georgia were furious, and the Government of that State, on several occasions, sent troops into the Creek country and laid waste villages, burned huts, and killed innocent members of the tribe. Spain resented these piratical raids, and the President of the United States was compelled to disavow any responsibility for such outrages, which nevertheless continued.

On July 27, 1816, an old fort situated on the Appalachicola, which had been built by the British during the War of 1812, and subsequently occupied by the blacks and their descendants, was blown up by forces under command of Gen. Gaines. There were in the fort 334 persons, mostly women and children, and 270 of these unfortunate creatures were instantly torn in pieces.

The Seminoles, goaded from their placid ways, attempted to retaliate; but their efforts, though gallant, were feeble. The raids upon the Seminole country and its citizens continued, and the state of affairs became a matter of serious perplexity to the general Government.

In 1835, during President Jackson's administration, renewed hostilities arose from an attempt to remove the Seminoles and Creeks to lands west of the Mississippi. The chief of the former tribe was Osceola, a half breed of great talents and audacity, who, driven to desperation by personal wrongs, as well as those inflicted upon his people, formed a conspiracy to slaughter the whites and devastate the country. The Creeks were soon conquered and set beyond the Mississippi. In 1837 Osceola was captured and soon after died, but the war continued.

In the fall of 1837 the Secretary of War issued a requisition on Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, for two regiments of mounted volunteers for the Seminole War.

The first regiment was raised chiefly in Boone and neighboring counties by Col. Gentry, and was composed of eight companies. Four companies of the second regiment were also raised

and attached to the first. Of these latter, two companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

Col. Gentry's regiment left Missouri in October, 1837. The men were taken by boat from St. Louis to New Orleans, and transported thence to Tampa Bay, Florida. On the voyage they encountered a severe storm, and several of the vessels were stranded. Many horses were lost but no men, and on the 15th of November the troops disembarked at their destination. On the 1st of December they received orders from Gen. Zachary Taylor, then commanding in Florida, to march to Okeechobee Lake, in the vicinity of which the whole force of the Seminoles was said to have collected. Having reached the Kissemmee River, seventy miles distant, the cavalry scouts captured several Indians, from whom Col. Gentry learned that their main forces were near at hand, and immediately crossing the river he formed the Missouri volunteers in front, and, supporting them at a proper distance by the regular army on either flank, advanced to meet the attack. The Indians had chosen a fine position, and continued the battle with a pertinacity seldom exhibited in their method of warfare. Col. Gentry fought on foot, as did all his command, and had repulsed the enemy after several hours of severe fighting. He was gradually pushing them across a swamp, and had nearly reached the dry soil, when a bullet pierced his abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. He knew its serious nature, yet stood erect an hour afterward, and cheered his men to victory, until, at last, being compelled to desist, he was borne from the field, and expired the same night. The Missourians continued to fight several hours after the fall of their leader, until the Indians were entirely vanquished. The loss of the whites in killed and wounded was 138, most of whom were Missourians.

The forces from this State being no longer needed, they returned to their homes early in 1838. The remains of Col. Gentry, as well as those of Capt. Vanswearingen and Lieuts. Brooke and Center, of the Sixth Regular United States Infantry, were afterward brought to Jefferson Barracks and buried, the Government of the United States erecting over them a suitable monument. The county of Gentry was named in memory of the gallant commander.

After a war of eight years, during which nearly \$40,000,000 had been expended, several hundred persons seized and enslaved, and hundreds of lives lost, the Seminoles and their colored kindred were removed as far as the Cherokee country, and subsequently to that of the Creeks. After persistent attempts of the latter to reduce them to a state of servitude, and after many of the exiles had been actually seized and sold into perpetual bondage, the remainder of the blacks, excepting 200 who were supposed to be so intermarried with the Seminoles as to render them safe, abandoned the country and fled to Mexico.

THE MORMONS AND THE MORMON WAR.

The origin, rapid development and prosperity of the religious sect, commonly called the Mormons, are among the most remarkable and instructive historical events of the present century. That an obscure individual, without money, education or elevated position in society, should persuade people to believe him inspired of God, and cause a book, insignificant as a literary production, to be received as a continuation of the sacred revelation, appears almost incredible. Yet in less than half a century, the disciples of this personage have increased to hundreds of thousands; have founded a State in the distant wilderness, and compelled the Government of the United States to practically recognize them as an independent people.

The founder of Mormonism was Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, who emigrated, while quite young, with his father's family to western New York. The story of the finding of the golden plates in the "Hill of Cumarah," their transcription, the printing of the Mormon Bible, the organization of the first church of the new faith, are themes not important to be considered here. It may be well to state in passing that the believers in Mormonism claim that their Bible gives a history of the peopling of the Western Continent, as the common Bible narrates the origin of the human race on the Eastern, and the Mormons accept both volumes as of Divine inspiration, calling themselves "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." The common name by which they are known is that given to one of the writers of the Mormon Bible.

Having gained a number of converts, Smith, in 1831, moved to Kirtland, Ohio, and, during the same year, made a visit to Missouri in search of a location for "Zion." He found it at Independence, Jackson County, named the place "The New Jerusalem," and returned to Kirtland.

In 1832 Smith established himself with many followers in Jackson County. Here the new church acquired several thousand acres of land, which the members professed to hold in common, and published a paper called *The Morning and Evening Star*, in which were printed promises of boundless prosperity to the "Saints," and frightful denunciations against the "Gentiles." The result was a series of trifling encounters between the two parties, until, October 31, 1833, an engagement occurred near Westport, in which two citizens and one Mormon were killed.

The Gentile citizens of Jackson County now rose in arms in considerable numbers, and committed a series of acts of violence toward the Mormons. The bishop was tarred and feathered, the printing press thrown into the river, the storehouse plundered, and the "Saints" were forced to leave the county without any compensation whatever for the lands they were compelled to abandon.

The Mormons next located in Clay, Carroll and Caldwell Counties, but principally in the latter, which was organized for their benefit. They established headquarters at Far West, which was founded in 1836, and which Smith assured his followers would soon become one of the great cities of the world. As the result of the preaching of missionaries in the Eastern States, converts flocked into the country and their settlements soon spread into Daviess and Clinton Counties, but Far West was their chief town and commercial center. Some of the Mormon settlers were good and industrious people, but many were violent and lawless, and considered that they had a right to take anything they chose from the Gentiles. As the latter were in the minority in Caldwell County, and as most of the county offices were held by "Saints," there was considerable dissatisfaction among the Gentiles, and violent deeds were committed on either side.

In Carroll County a committee of citizens waited upon the leaders of the Mormon settlement at De Witt, and notified them

that they must leave the county. Mormon recruits poured into the town, and an engagement took place on the 21st of September, 1838, but no serious casualty occurred. The attacking party was now increased by reinforcements to 400 or 500 men, but before renewing the battle, they demanded once more that the obnoxious settlers should leave the county.

Although the terms of this proposition were quite stringent, it was acceded to, and the Saints loaded their property on wagons and removed to Far West.

October 25 a skirmish took place at Crooked River in the southwestern part of Caldwell County, where one Gentile was killed, several others wounded, and David Patten, the leader of the Danite Band or United Brothers of Gideon, and two other Mormons, were killed. The Gentiles were commanded by Capt. Sam. Bogart.

The people of Missouri now determined to be rid of the Mormons, and in 1838 Gov. Boggs issued an order to Maj.-Gen. David R. Atchison to call out the militia of his division and proceed against the Mormons and expel them from the State or "extenuate them." A part of the First Brigade of the Missouri State Militia, under command of Gen. Alexander W. Doniphan, at once proceeded to the seat of war. Upon receipt of Gov. Boggs' exterminating order, Gen. Atchison left the field, and the command of the forces was turned over to Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lucas, of Independence, pending the arrival of Gen. John B. Clark, of Howard County. The Mormon forces numbering about 600 men were led by Col. George W. Hinkle.

The principal event was the massacre at Haun's mills, five miles south of the present site of Breckinridge, Caldwell County. Three militiamen were wounded and seventeen of the Mormons, two of them little boys, killed — some of them after their surrender — and their bodies were thrown into a half finished well. This massacre, for it was nothing else, was perpetrated by 250 men from Livingston and Daviess Counties, under Col. Thomas Jennings.

When the militia appeared at Far West where the principal Mormon forces were gathered, the Mormons surrendered, agreeing to Gen. Lucas' conditions, viz.: That they should deliver up

their arms, pay the expenses of the war, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their families, leave the State.

The leaders were taken before a court of inquiry at Richmond, Judge Austin A. King presiding. He remanded them to Daviess County to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of treason against the State. The Daviess County jail being poor, they were confined at Liberty. Indictments for various offenses — treason, murder, robbery, receiving stolen goods, arson, resisting legal process, etc.,—were found against Joseph Smith, Hiram Smith, Sidney Rigdon, G. W. Hinkle, Parley P. Pratt and a number of others. Sidney Rigdon was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The others requested a change of venue, and Judge King sent their cases to Boone County for trial. On their way to Columbia, under a military guard, Joe Smith effected his escape. It is generally believed that the guard was bribed, subsequently, P. P. Pratt and others also escaped; some of the prisoners were acquitted, and the indictments dismissed against all the others. In connection with the removal of the Mormons, and according to the terms of their surrender, there were many terrible scenes. Numbers of them were poor, and had invested their all in lands from which they were about to be driven. Valuable farms were traded for an old wagon, a horse, a yoke of oxen, or anything that would furnish means of transportation. In many instances, conveyances of lands were demanded and enforced at the muzzle of the pistol or the rifle. Nearly 4,000 Mormons removed from Caldwell County to Nauvoo, Ill.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1845.

At the August election of 1845, sixty-six members were chosen by the people to remodel the constitution. Representation under the old constitution, which allowed each county at least one representative, and limited the whole number to 100 members in the lower branch of the General Assembly, had become very unequal. Chiefly to remedy this irregularity, but at the same time for other purposes, the convention was called.

It convened at Jefferson City, on November 17, 1845, and

organized by the election of Robert W. Wells as president; Claiborne F. Jackson, vice-president, and R. Walker, secretary. Some of the most able and distinguished men of the State were members of this body. The whole organic law was reviewed, and, in many material respects, remodeled. The convention adopted (ayes, forty-nine, nays, thirteen) a new constitution, and submitted it to the people, and adjourned *sine die* January 14, 1846. During the canvass the constitution was very generally discussed by the newspapers and candidates, and finally, at the August election, rejected by about 9,000 majority, the whole number of votes cast being about 60,000.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From 1821 to 1836 the vast territory lying between Louisiana and Mexico had been a province of the latter country. It had been the policy of Spain and Mexico to keep Texas uninhabited, in order that the vigorous race of Americans might not encroach on the Mexican borders. At last, however, a large land grant was made to Moses Austin, of Connecticut, on condition that he would settle 300 American families within the limits of his domain. Afterward the grant was confirmed to his son Stephen, with the privilege of establishing 500 additional families of immigrants. Thus the foundation of Texas was laid by people of the English race.

Owing to the oppressive policy adopted by Mexico, the Texans, in 1835, raised the standard of rebellion. Many adventurers and some heroes from the United States flocked to their aid. In the first battle fought at Gonzales, 1,000 Mexicans were defeated by a Texan force numbering 500. On March 6, 1836, a Texan fort, called the Alamo, was surrounded by a Mexican army, commanded by Pres. Santa Anna. The feeble garrison was overpowered and massacred under circumstances of great atrocity. David Crocket, an ex-congressman of Tennessee, and a famous hunter, was one of the victims of the butchery. In the next month was fought the decisive battle of San Jacinto, which gave to Texas her freedom. The independence of the new State was acknowledged by the United States, Great Britain and France.

On the 1st of March, 1844, Texas was admitted into the American Union as a sovereign State, and on the 4th of July, 1845, the Texan Legislature ratified the act of annexation. Knowing the warlike attitude of Mexico, the authorities of Texas sent an immediate and urgent request to the President to dispatch an army for their protection. Accordingly, Gen. Zachary Taylor was ordered to occupy Texas. The real issue between that State and Mexico was concerning boundaries. Texas claimed the Rio Grande as her Western limit, while Mexico was determined to have the Nueces as the separating line. The territory between the two rivers was in dispute. Having made an unsuccessful attempt to settle the difficulty by negotiation, the American Government sent Gen. Taylor to Corpus Christi, at the mouth of the Nueces, where, by the beginning of November, 1845, he had concentrated a force of 4,000 or 5,000 men. In the following January Gen. Taylor was ordered to advance to the Rio Grande. He took his station opposite Matamoras and hastily erected a fortress, afterward named Fort Brown.

In April, 1846, Mexico declared war against the United States, and this was promptly followed by a counter declaration, on the part of the American Congress, against Mexico. Soon after this exchange of challenges, the Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande in strong force, headed by their famous generals, Arista and Ampudia, and, on the 8th and 9th of May, at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, were met and repulsed with great slaughter by Gen. Taylor.

When the news of the battles on the Rio Grande was borne through the Union, the national spirit was everywhere aroused, and party dissensions were hushed into silence. A call was made for 50,000 volunteers, and Missouri was not backward among her sister States in responding to the appeal. The St. Louis Legion, a military organization under command of Col. A. R. Easton, quickly prepared for the field of action. Supplies were raised for them by liberal subscriptions on the part of the citizens, and in a few days they departed for the seat of war. The American forces were organized in three divisions: the Army of the West, under Gen. Kearney, to cross the Rocky Mountains and conquer the northern Mexican provinces; the Army

of the Center, under Gen. Scott as commander-in-chief, to march from the Gulf coast into the heart of the enemy's country; and the Army of Occupation, commanded by Gen. Taylor, to subdue and hold the districts on the Rio Grande. About the middle of May, 1846, Gov. Edwards, of Missouri, called for mounted volunteers to join the first of these divisions, which was about to undertake an expedition to Santa Fe. By the 18th of June the full complement of companies to compose the First Regiment had arrived at Fort Leavenworth, the appointed rendezvous. These volunteers were from the counties of Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway. Alexander W. Doniphan, of Clay, was elected colonel; C. F. Ruff, lieutenant-colonel, and William Gilpin, major. The battalion of light artillery, from St. Louis, was commanded by Capts. R. H. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Maj. M. L. Clark as its field officer. Battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole Counties were commanded by Capts. Murphy and W. Z. Augney, respectively. The Laclede Rangers, from St. Louis, were led by Capt. Thomas B. Henderson.

In all, Gen. Kearney had 1,658 men and sixteen pieces of ordnance. After a long and wearisome march he reached Santa Fe, and on the 18th of August captured and garrisoned the city. The whole of New Mexico submitted without resistance. With a body of 400 dragoons Kearney then continued his march toward the Pacific coast, leaving Col. Doniphan in command of New Mexico.

With a body of 700 fearless men, this latter officer made one of the most brilliant movements of the war. He undertook a march through the enemy's country, from Santa Fe to Saltillo, a distance of more than 800 miles. Reaching the Rio Grande on Christmas day, he fought and gained the battle of Bracito; then crossing the river, captured El Paso, and in two months pressed his way to within twenty miles of Chihuahua. On the banks of Sacramento Creek he met the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers, and on the 28th of February completely routed them. He then marched unopposed into Chihuahua, a city of more than 40,000 inhabitants, and finally reached the division of Gen. Wool in safety.

Early in the summer of 1846, Hon. Sterling Price, a member

of Congress from Missouri, resigned, and was appointed by President Polk to command another regiment of Missouri volunteers to reinforce the Army of the West. This force consisted of a full mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry. These troops were raised in the Counties of Boone, Benton, Carroll, Chariton, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis, with Lieut.-Col. David Willock's extra battalion from Marion, Ray and Platte.

Col. Price's command took up the line of march for Santa Fe, over the same route pursued by Doniphan and Kearney, and arrived on September 28, three days after Kearney's departure for California.

In the winter of 1847 an insurrection against the American authority broke out in New Mexico, and on the 24th of January Col. Price met the enemy, numbering about 2,000 men, at Canada, and repulsed them with a slight loss on both sides. He totally routed them at El Embudo, on January 29. On February 3 he found the Mexicans and Indians strongly fortified at Taos, and engaged them on the following day with shot and shell. The battle raged all day, and at night the Mexicans surrendered. Price's loss in these three engagements was but fifteen killed and forty-seven wounded. Afterward, by order of Gen. Price, twenty-one of the Mexican leaders were hung.

In August, 1847, Gov. Edwards made another requisition for 1,000 infantry to follow Col. Price's command. The regiment was organized immediately, and Maj. John Dougherty, of Clay County, was chosen colonel, but before it marched the President countermanded the order under which it was raised.

Another regiment of mounted volunteers (the Third Missouri Regiment) was formed to serve during the Mexican War. It was commanded by Col. John Ralls, of Ralls County, and was mustered into service about May, 1847. A portion of this regiment went as far as El Paso, Chihuahua and Santa Cruz De Rosales, and at the latter place participated in a battle against the Mexicans under Gen. Trias. The enemy were in the town and sheltered by breastworks, but after fighting all day were obliged to surrender with their arms, ammunition, wagons and teams. The Americans were commanded by Gen. Sterling Price.

The war was now drawing to a close. Everywhere the arms of the United States had been victorious, and on February 2, 1848, a treaty was concluded between the two belligerent nations. By the terms of settlement the boundary line between Mexico and the United States was fixed as follows: The Rio Grande from its mouth to the southern limit of New Mexico; thence westward along the southern, and northward along the western boundary of that Territory to the river Gila; thence down that river to the Colorado; thence westward to the Pacific. The whole of New Mexico and Upper California was relinquished to the United States. Mexico guaranteed the free navigation of the Gulf of California, and the Colorado River from its mouth to the confluence of the Gila. In consideration of these territorial acquisitions and privileges, the United States agreed to surrender all places held by military occupation in Mexico; to pay into the treasury of that country \$15,000,000, and to assume all debts due from the Mexican Government to American citizens, said debts not to exceed \$3,500,000. Thus, at last, was the territory of the United States spread out in one broad belt from ocean to ocean.

THE GREAT FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

In May, 1849, occurred the great fire at St. Louis; a brief account of it from Switzler's History of Missouri is here copied:

"On the evening of the 19th of that month a fire broke out on the steamer 'White Cloud,' lying at the wharf between Vine and Cherry Streets, and set at defiance every effort to arrest its progress. The flames very soon communicated to four other boats lying contiguous. By the action of the fire, the 'White Cloud' became loosened from her fastenings, and drifted out into the stream and among the other steamers in port. In a short time the spectacle of twenty-three boats on fire presented itself. The immense conflagration was a mile in length. The levee being covered with combustible materials, bales, barrels, boxes, etc., the fire reached the city and whole blocks were swept away. The area of the burnt district will be understood by the statement that Front Street, from Locust to Market, was entirely destroyed, with the exception of two or three houses on Commercial Street. Between Commercial and the levee, there was not one left. In

this immense conflagration there were twenty-three steamboats, three barges and one canal boat destroyed, whose total value with their cargoes was estimated at \$439,000. The whole value of property destroyed amounted to over \$3,000,000."

THE JACKSON RESOLUTIONS.

The sixteenth General Assembly of the State of Missouri, which convened at Jefferson City, December 25, 1848, will ever be remembered on account of its passage of the famous "Jackson Resolutions." The occasion of these was a bill called the "Wilmot-Anti-Slavery Proviso," which had been introduced into the preceding Congress by Hon. David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, prohibiting the extension of slavery into the recently acquired Territories. Slave holders throughout the Southern States were exceedingly agitated over this measure, seeing that it must effectually put an end to the formation of new pro-slavery States, thus giving the majority of members in Congress to the anti-slavery party, and insuring the final triumph of the Free Soilers. As a result of the excitement in Missouri, Carty Wells, a Democratic State senator from Lincoln County, introduced into the Upper House of the Legislature a series of resolutions on various subjects suggested by the Wilmot Proviso, which was referred to the Senate Committee on Federal Relations. On January 15, 1849, Claiborne F. Jackson, senator from Howard County, reported from this committee to the Senate the following modification of Mr. Wells' resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, That the Federal constitution was the result of a compromise between the conflicting interests of the State which formed it, and in no part of that instrument is to be found any delegation of power to Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, excepting some special provisions, having in view the prospective abolition of the African slave trade, made for the securing the recovery of fugitive slaves; any attempt, therefore, on the part of Congress to legislate on the subject, so as to affect the institution of slavery in the States, in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, is, to say the least, a violation of the principles upon which that instrument was founded.

2. That the Territories acquired by the blood and treasure of the whole nation ought to be governed for the common benefit of the people of all the States, and any organization of the Territorial Governments, excluding the citizens of any part of the Union from removing to such Territories with their property, would be an exercise of power, by Congress, inconsistent with the spirit upon which our Federal compact was based, insulting to the sovereignty

and dignity of the States thus affected, calculated to alienate one portion of the Union from another, and tending ultimately to disunion.

3. That the General Assembly regard the conduct of the Northern States on the subject of Slavery as releasing the slave-holding States from all further adherence to the basis of compromise fixed on by the act of Congress of March 6, 1820, even if such act ever did impose any obligation upon the slave-holding States, and authorizes them to insist upon their rights under the constitution; but for the sake of harmony, and for the preservation of our Federal Union, they will sanction the application of the principles of the Missouri Compromise to the recent territorial acquisitions, if by such concession future aggressions upon the equal rights of the States may be arrested and the spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism be extinguished.

4. The right to prohibit slavery in any Territory belongs exclusively to the people thereof, and can only be exercised by them in forming their constitution for a State government, or in their sovereign capacity as an independent State.

5. That in the event of the passage of any act of Congress conflicting with the principles herein expressed, Missouri will be found in hearty co-operation with the slave-holding States, in such measures as may be deemed necessary for our mutual protection against the encroachments of Northern fanaticism.

6. That our senators in Congress be instructed and our representatives be requested to act in conformity to the foregoing resolutions.

The resolutions were written by Hon. William B. Napton, afterward one of the judges of the supreme court.

The scope of this work forbids a detailed account of the discussion which followed the introduction of these resolutions into the General Assembly, as well as the names of the many distinguished men who took opposing sides upon the question of their adoption. The Jackson resolutions were finally adopted after much opposition, particularly in the Lower House, where a strong but unsuccessful attempt was made to modify them.

Perhaps the chief object in the introduction and passage of the resolutions was the retirement of Senator Thomas H. Benton. His course in and out of the Senate had become obnoxious to many of the Democratic politicians of the State, who determined to get rid of him. They knew he would not obey the instructions contained in the resolutions, and this would furnish an excuse for a refusal to return him for another term. There was much excitement throughout the State, and the feeling was still farther intensified by the course of Senator Benton, who appealed from the Legislature to the people, and prosecuted a canvass against the resolutions, denouncing them in powerful and passionate speeches, as tending to the dismemberment of the Union.

He declared them to be in direct contradiction to the Missouri Compromise, upon which depended the safety and harmony of the nation.

That Col. Benton was right in his position, although, perhaps, intemperate in its defense, is perfectly apparent in the light of subsequent events; but his crusade against the "Jackson Resolutions" resulted in his defeat at the next election, when, after thirty years of loyal service toward his State and Nation, he was succeeded in 1851 by the Whig candidate, Henry S. Geyer, an eminent lawyer of St. Louis, who was chosen by Democratic votes.

ORGANIZATION OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Missouri was admitted as a slave State in 1820, only upon the terms of the Missouri Compromise, which forever prohibited involuntary servitude in territory north of $36^{\circ} 30'$, now constituting Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and a portion of Minnesota. And now this great domain was to be organized into territorial governments. Already into these vast regions the tide of immigration was pouring, and it became necessary to provide for the future. In December, 1852, Hon. Willard P. Hall, of Missouri, introduced a bill into the United States House of Representatives, to organize the Territory of Platte, which was designed to embrace the country above mentioned. Having been referred to the Committee on Territories, that committee, in February, 1853, reported a bill to establish a territorial government in the Territory of Nebraska. As this bill did not contemplate a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it was opposed in the House by all the Southern delegations. The only senators from the South who voted for it were David R. Atchison and Henry S. Geyer, of Missouri. On January 16, 1854, when the subject again came before the Senate, Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, gave notice that whenever the Nebraska bill should be called up, he would move an amendment to the effect that the Missouri Compromise, drawing the line of $36^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, and forever prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude north of said line, should not be so construed as to apply to the Territory contemplated by the act, or to any other Territory of the United States; but that the citi-

zens of the several States or Territories should be at liberty to take and hold their slaves within any of the Territories or States to be founded therefrom. That is to say, in plain language, that the Missouri Compromise should be made null and void. The announcement of this amendment in Congress was immediately followed by the most intense excitement throughout the country, Indeed, the introduction, in 1848, of the Wilmot Proviso, did not rouse the people in a greater degree.

On January 23, 1854, Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, reported from the Committee on Territories a bill which provided for the organization of the region of country embraced by Mr. Hall's bill, known as the Platte country, from the Platte River, which flows through it into two Territories, namely, Kansas and Nebraska. As Senator Douglas' bill must always be an important document in history, we transcribe some part of it.

* * * * *

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to avoid misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and principles, established by the compromise measures of 1850, to wit :

First. That all questions pertaining to slavery in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives.

Second. That all cases involving title to slaves and questions of personal freedom, are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Third. That the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States, in respect to fugitives from service, are to be carried into faithful execution in all the organized Territories, the same as in the States.

The section of the bill which prescribed the qualifications and mode of election of a delegate to Congress from each of the Territories was as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, * * * * * That

the constitution and laws of the United States, which are not locally applicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the eight sections of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is declared inoperative.

The debate which ensued upon the introduction of this bill, known as the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill," was conducted with great ability, and lasted several weeks. On February 6 Hon. S.

P. Chase, a senator from Ohio, who was afterward Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln's administration, and finally chief justice of the United States, moved to strike out so much of the bill as declared the Missouri Compromise "superseded" by the compromise of 1850, but the motion was defeated. On February 15 Mr. Douglas moved to strike out the clause objected to by Mr. Chase, and insert the following:

"Which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850 (commonly called the compromise measures) is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

This amendment embodied what was afterward known as the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." It was at once adopted by the Senate; but Mr. Chase and others, not having full confidence that it was not the true intent and meaning of the act "to legislate slavery into any Territory or State," moved to add, after the words "United States," the following:

"Under which the people of the Territories, through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit, prohibit the existence of slavery therein."

Mr. Chase's amendment was voted down. From January until May, Mr. Douglas' report was debated in Congress. By the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Missouri Compromise was virtually repealed, and the old settlement of the slavery question overthrown at a single blow. All the bitter sectional animosities of the past were aroused in full force. The bill was violently opposed by a majority of the representatives from the East and North; but the minority, uniting with the congressmen of the South, enabled Douglas to carry his measure through Congress, and in May, 1854, the bill received the sanction of the President.

Kansas itself now became a battlefield for the contending parties; whether the new State should admit slavery or not depended upon the vote of the people. Both factions made a

rush for the Territory in order to secure a majority. The people of Missouri were especially interested in the situation. Apprehensive that Kansas would become a free State, and that Missouri would in the future occupy the position of a slave-holding peninsula, jutting out into a sea of free soil, with Illinois and Iowa at the east and north, and Kansas and Nebraska on the west, many of her citizens, especially on the Kansas border, became seriously alarmed for the safety of their slaves, and in the excitement of the conflict were induced without authority of law to cross over into Kansas, and, carrying ballots in one hand and arms in the other, to coerce the new State into the Union with a pro-slavery constitution.

Meanwhile the Northern States were not idle. Massachusetts had chartered a wealthy corporation, called the Emigrant Aid Company; Connecticut followed soon after with a similar company. The *New York Tribune*, edited by Horace Greeley, opened a Kansas contribution, and aid societies sprang into activity at hundreds of points in the Northwest. Thus stimulated, the people of the free States flocked to Kansas in such numbers that in a few months they constituted a decided majority of the actual settlers. The Missourians with force and arms attempted to carry out their measures, and prevent Northern and Eastern settlers from passing through their State, but the emigrants then wound around through Iowa, thus circumventing their plans. The struggle between the hostile parties in Kansas and on the Missouri border resulted in a series of desultory but bloody encounters, some of which assumed the proportions of battles. Large and fiercely excited public meetings were held in Missouri, and at times in some localities a reign of intolerance and proscription prevailed. This was intensified in that portion of the State bordering on Kansas.

An election held in the new State in November of 1854 resulted in the choice of a pro-slavery delegate to Congress, and, in the general territorial election of the following year, the same party was triumphant. The State Legislature thus chosen assembled at Lecompton, organized the government, and framed a constitution permitting slavery. The Free Soil party declaring the general election to have been illegal, on account of fraud-

ulent voting, assembled in convention at Topeka, September 25, 1855, framed a constitution excluding slavery, and organized a rival government. Civil war broke out between the factions.

From the autumn of 1855 until the following summer the Territory was the scene of constant turmoil and violence. The people of the North held meetings to enlist additional settlers, cash poured into the *Tribune* fund, and food, clothing, seeds, arms and money were sent in quantities to the Free Soil settlers.

On September 8, 1856, John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, was appointed governor. He issued a proclamation of peace, and promised the settlers protection in their persons, pursuits and property. They therefore laid down their arms. This was no sooner done than an army from the Southern States attacked Lawrence, which had before been the scene of much violence; but Gov. Geary, calling out the United States troops, finally induced the invaders to retire. On January 26, 1857, the free legislature met at Topeka, but was dispersed by the United States marshal, who captured several members and threw them into jail at Tecumseh. The pro-slavery people now met in legislature at Lecompton and adopted a resolution calling a convention to frame another State constitution.

Gov. Geary resigned because the pro-slavery United States Senate refused to uphold some of his measures, and Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, was appointed to succeed him. Gov. Walker guaranteed protection to the settlers on election day, rejected fraudulent returns, condemned both the Lecompton constitution and the methods of promulgation, and started for Washington to prevent Congress from accepting it. The President had officially signed the instrument before the arrival of Gov. Walker, and the latter promptly resigned. J. W. Denver of California was appointed to succeed him.

An election was held for the rejection or adoption of the pro-slavery clauses of the Lecompton constitution, December 21, 1856. The Free-State men did not go to the polls, and the fraudulent instrument was therefore adopted by a vote of 6,143 to 569. The pro-slavery legislature ordered a vote for State officers under the Lecompton constitution, January 4, 1858. The settlers' legislature then submitted that constitution to the people, as a

whole, to be accepted or rejected, this election also to take place on January 4, 1858. It was rejected by a majority of 10,226. Congress, after a long discussion, again sent the Lecompton constitution to a vote of the people, and again it was rejected by a majority of 10,000 votes, on August 3, 1858. Gov. Denver then resigned, and Samuel Medary, of Ohio, succeeded him.

The settlers' legislature submitted another constitution, which was adopted. Some portions of it proving unsatisfactory, another convention was called, and at last the new constitution, forever prohibiting slavery, was promulgated at Wyandotte, July 4, 1859, and was adopted in October by a 4,000 majority. On December 6, 1859, a State election was held under the new constitution, and Charles Robinson, who had been chosen governor under the first Topeka constitution, in 1856, was once more elected to that office. January 29, 1861, Kansas came into the Union as a free State, and ultimately Nebraska was admitted upon the same conditions.

The facts thus briefly stated constitute the civil history of the struggle in Kansas. A fratricidal war raged over her rich plains for three years. Bloodshed, robbery, devastation and fire spread like a pestilence through her humble settlements, and but a faint shadow of the fearful events of that period is cast upon these pages.

In the final adjustment of these questions in Congress, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and James S. Green, of Missouri, played a prominent part. Senator Green opposed the views of Mr. Douglas, and, as the acknowledged leader of the pro-slavery party, maintained his ground with rare ability and eloquence. Coming into the Senate, in 1857, during the discussion of the question of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, he supported the policy of the administration in speeches distinguished not only by perspicuity of style, but by powers of argument which called forth commendations, even from those who did not share his convictions.

“THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.”

A few days after the inauguration of President Buchanan (1857), the Supreme court of the United States delivered the celebrated opinion known in American history as “The Dred Scott Decision.”

Dred Scott was a negro slave belonging to Dr. Emerson, who was a surgeon in the army of the United States. In 1834 Dr. Emerson took Scott from the State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, Ill., and held him there as a slave until April or May, 1836. At the time last mentioned, Dr. Emerson removed Scott to Fort Snelling, Minn., and there held him until 1838. At the latter place Scott was married to a colored woman who had been taken to Fort Snelling by her master in 1835, and had been subsequently sold there to Dr. Emerson. Two children were born of this marriage, and then the whole family were taken back to St. Louis and sold. Dred thereupon brought a complaint of assault and battery against John F. A. Sandford, the purchaser of himself, his wife and children, which was tried in the United States Circuit court for the District of Missouri.

Before beginning this suit Scott had brought another in the State courts of Missouri for his freedom, on the ground that having been a resident of a free State and a free Territory, he thereby relieved himself from the chains of bondage and became a citizen of the United States. The inferior court gave judgment in his favor, but on a writ of error to the Supreme court of the State the judgment was reversed and the case remanded for a new trial. By consent this action was continued to await decision on the suit for assault and battery against Sandford, brought in the Federal court.

At the conclusion of the trial Scott's attorney asked the court to charge the jury, on the agreed statement of facts, to find for the plaintiff. This was refused, and the jury being instructed that the law was with the defendant, was ordered so to find. The verdict accordingly was that the plaintiff, his wife and children were slaves, as alleged by Sandford, and that therefore they had no rights in the court, and no redress against their master for personal violence.

Scott's attorney filed a bill of exception to the charge of the court, and thereupon carried the case by writ of error to the United States Supreme court. After a delay of nearly three years a decision was finally reached in March, 1857. Chief Justice Taney, speaking for the court, decided that negroes, whether free or slave, were not citizens of the United States, and that

they could not become such by any process known to the constitution; that under the laws of the United States a negro could neither sue nor be sued, and that therefore the court had no jurisdiction of Dred Scott's cause; that a slave was to be regarded in the light of a personal chattel, and that he might be removed from place to place by his owner as any other piece of property; that the constitution gave to every slave holder the right of removing to or through any State or Territory with his slaves, and of returning with them, at will, to a State where slavery was recognized by law; and that therefore the Missouri Compromise of 1820, as well as the compromise measures of 1850, was unconstitutional and void. In these opinions six of the associate justices of the Supreme bench—Wayne, Nelson, Grier, Daniel, Campbell and Catron—concurred; while two associates—Judges McLean and Curtis—dissented. The decision of the majority, which was accepted as the opinion of the court, gave great satisfaction to the ultra slave-holding people of the South. Observing that the control of Congress and the Government was slowly passing out of their hands by the tremendous expansion of the North, and the growth of the spirit of freedom, they hoped, before it was too late, to so wall in and hedge about their peculiar institution, that future Congresses would be unable and would not dare attempt to reach it by legislative enactments.

At the North, on the contrary, the decision excited thousands of indignant comments, and much bitter opposition. This indignation could not be expended in mere words, but crystallized into a well-grounded determination to resist in the free States the enforcement of the laws of the slave States which contravened or were repugnant to their own.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE CIVIL WAR.

The presidential campaign of 1860 must ever be regarded as one of the most important in the history of the republic, as the canvass of that year was one of the most exciting. Four candidates were in the field. The Republican party nominated Abraham Lincoln, on a platform in which opposition to the further extension of slavery was declared to be the vital issue. The Democratic convention, assembled at Charleston, divided on the

question of slavery in the Territories, and, after a long and stormy session, the party was disrupted, and the "Southern Rights" delegates withdrew from the convention. They met first at Richmond and afterward at Baltimore, where they nominated for president John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The squatter sovereignty Democrats nominated Stephen A. Douglas—the apostle of popular sovereignty. Still another—the "American" party, or Constitutional Unionists—chose John Bell, of Tennessee, as their candidate.

The contest resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln. The leaders of the South had declared that his election would be considered as a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. The Government was under the control of the Douglas Democrats, but a majority of the cabinet and a large number of members of Congress in both Houses were supporters of Mr. Breckinridge, and the advocates of disunion. It was now evident that under the new administration all the departments of the Government must pass into the power of the Republican party. Disunion was now possible, but the opportunity would shortly be past. The attitude of President Buchanan favored the measure. He was not himself a disunionist, but he did not consider that he had the constitutional right to coerce a sovereign State. The interval, therefore, between the presidential election of November, 1860, and the inauguration of the following March was improved to its full extent by the political leaders of the South.

SECESSION.

On the 17th of December, 1860, a convention assembled at Charleston, S. C., passed a resolution declaring that the union hitherto existing between that State and others, under the name of the United States of America, was dissolved. The cotton-growing States were almost unanimous in support of the measure. By the 1st of February, 1861, six other States—Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas—had withdrawn from the Union. Nearly all the senators and representatives of those States resigned their seats in Congress, and joined the disunion cause.

In the secession conventions there was little opposition to the

movement, although in some instances a large minority vote was cast. A few of the speakers denounced disunion as wrong in principle and tending to certain ruin. Alexander H. Stevens, afterward vice-president of the Confederate States, while advocating the doctrine of State sovereignty and the right of secession, spoke against the latter as a practical measure on the ground that it was impolitic and disastrous. Not a few prominent men at the South held similar views, and yet were governed by the opinion of the majority.

On the 4th day of February, 1861, delegates from six of the seceded States met at Montgomery, Ala., and formed a new government under the name of the Confederate States of America. On the 8th of the same month, the government was organized by the election of Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, as provisional president, and Alexander H. Stevens as vice-president.

In 1850 when the representatives of the slaveholders declared in Congress, that, unless California should be admitted as a slave State, they would break up the Union, albeit they would do it "calmly and peaceably," Daniel Webster arose in his majesty and uttered this remarkable and prophetic warning:—

"I hear with pain, anguish and distress the words secession; peaceable secession! Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle—the dismemberment of this vast country—without convulsion! The breaking up of the fountains of the great deep without ruffling the surface! Who is so foolish as to expect to see such a thing? Sir, he who sees these States now revolving in harmony around a common center, and expects to see them quit their places and fly off without convulsion, may look the next hour to see the heavenly bodies rush from their spheres and jostle against each other in realms of space, without producing the crash of the universe. *There can be no such thing as peaceable secession.* Peaceable secession is an utter impossibility. Is the great constitution under which we live here, covering the whole country, is it to be thawed and melted away by secession, as the snows of the mountains melt under the influence of the vernal sun, disappear almost unobserved and die off? No sir! No sir! I see it as plainly as I see the sun in heaven. *I see disruption must produce such a war as I will not describe in its two-fold character.*"

THE BEGINNING OF HOSTILITIES.

The American nation seemed on the verge of ruin. The Government was for the time being paralyzed. The army was stationed in scattered detachments on remote frontiers. The fleet was dispersed in distant seas. President Buchanan was distracted with hesitancy and the contradictory counsels of his friends. With the exception of Forts Sumter and Moultrie in Charleston Harbor, Fort Pickens near Pensacola, and Fortress Monroe in the Chesapeake, all the important posts in the seceded States had been seized and occupied by the Confederates, even before the organization of their government.

In vain had Gen. Scott, lieutenant-general of the United States army, observing the energy of the Secessionists, repeatedly urged upon the President that strong garrisons be sent to the imperiled fortresses, some of which were indifferently occupied and some not at all. Scott was not allowed to do anything to save the United States forts, or even to send a warning to the handfuls of soldiers who garrisoned them, until it was too late to avail. Early in January, 1861, the President made a feeble effort to reinforce and provision the garrison at Fort Sumter. The steamer "Star of the West" was sent with men and supplies, but upon approaching Charleston harbor it was fired upon by a Confederate battery, and was obliged to return without performing its mission.

In March Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States, and entered upon the duties of his office. William H. Seward, of New York, was chosen Secretary of State; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War, succeeded in the following January by Edwin M. Stanton, and Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. Lincoln declared, both in his inaugural address and in his early official papers, that the efforts of the new administration would be directed to the recovery of the forts, arsenals and other public property which had been seized by the Confederate authorities, and it was with this intention that the first military preparations were made. With the second attempt of the Government to reinforce Fort Sumter came the actual beginning of hostilities.

The defenses of Charleston Harbor were held by Maj. Robert Anderson with only seventy-nine men. He had deemed it prudent to evacuate Fort Moultrie and retire to Sumter, which was situated on an island in front of the city but at some distance. That occupancy having been decided to be "a menace to the free people of the State," Fort Sumter was attacked by Gen. Beauregard, April 12, 1861, on the order of George W. Randolph, secretary of war for the Confederacy. On the 14th, Maj. Anderson and his gallant little band were forced to surrender, and thus were the fountains of the great deep broken up, deluging the South in blood, and turning her smiling fields to desolation.

On the 15th of April, Lincoln issued a proclamation declaring the South to be in a state of rebellion, and calling for 75,000 militia "to repossess the forts, places and property seized from the Union." He also summoned both Houses of Congress to assemble in extraordinary session on July 4, 1861.

The War of the Rebellion now began in earnest. With the firing on Fort Sumter a radical change took place in the sentiments of a large portion of the Democracy of the North. Every free State, and the slave States of Delaware and Maryland, pledged men and troops to suppress the Rebellion, and such Democratic leaders as Stephen A. Douglas, Matthew H. Carpenter, Daniel S. Dickinson, John J. Crittenden and Benjamin F. Butler announced their hearty support of the President. Jefferson Davis also issued a proclamation, two days later than that of Lincoln, calling upon the "good people of the Confederacy" to rally and drive out "the invaders." On the same day Virginia seceded from the Union; on May 6 Arkansas followed her example, and then North Carolina on the 20th of the same month. In Tennessee, specially East Tennessee, there was a strong opposition to disunion, and it was not until the 8th of June that a secession ordinance could be passed. The people of Maryland were divided in their opinions, but the disunion sentiment prevailed largely. In Missouri, as will presently be seen, the movement resulted in civil war, while in Kentucky the authorities issued a proclamation of neutrality.

On the 19th of April some Massachusetts regiments, pass-

ing through Baltimore on their way to Washington, were attacked by the citizens with stones and fire-arms, and three men were killed. This was the first bloodshed of the war. On the preceding day a body of Confederate soldiers advanced on the armory of the United States at Harper's Ferry. The officer in charge destroyed a portion of the vast stores collected there, and then escaped into Pennsylvania. On the 20th of the month, another company of Virginians attacked the great navy yard at Norfolk. The Federal officers commanding fired the buildings, sank the vessels, spiked the guns, and withdrew their forces. Most of the cannons and many of the vessels were afterward recovered by the Confederates, the property thus captured amounting to fully \$10,000,000.

The Southern forces poured into Virginia in such numbers that for a time the city of Washington seemed in danger. May 3 the President called for 83,000 more soldiers, whose term of enlistment should be for three years, or during the continuation of the war. Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott was made commander-in-chief of the United States forces. As many war ships as could be mustered were sent to blockade the Southern harbors. In the seceded States, also, there were tireless preparation and activity. Richmond was chosen as the capital of the Confederacy. Mr. Davis and the officers of his cabinet had already repaired thither, for the purpose of directing the affairs of the government and the army. So stood the opposing powers in the beginning of the summer of 1861.

It was now evident that a great war, perhaps the greatest in modern times, was about to break over the American nation.

Having thus outlined the causes of the war, and the breaking out of actual hostilities, let us turn to our own State and see what part she bore in the mighty conflict.

THE ATTITUDE OF MISSOURI.

The people of Missouri had been, as we have seen, deeply involved in the agitation caused by the territorial questions connected with the subject of slavery. Moreover, the State was largely populated by emigrants from Kentucky, Virginia and other Southern States, or by their descendants, and naturally

there was a widespread sympathy with the secession movement. Nevertheless there was much intelligent conservatism among the people, and they were not, in the language of Gov. Stewart's last message, to be frightened from their property by the past unfriendly legislation of the North, or dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme South.

The General Assembly met in Jefferson City on December 31, 1860, under peculiarly embarrassing circumstances. Ten days before it convened South Carolina had passed an ordinance of secession, and before the 20th of January four other Southern States had followed her example. Besides this, the preceding national and State canvass had resulted in returning to the State Legislature representatives of each of the four political parties into which the people were divided. There were, in each branch of the General Assembly, Breckinridge Democrats, Douglas Democrats, Union or Bell-Everett men, and Republicans, and in neither Senate nor House was any one of these parties dominant. January 4, 1861, Claiborne F. Jackson, author of the famous "Jackson Resolution," was inaugurated as governor, having been elected by the Douglas Democrats. While Gov. Stewart's farewell message concluded with an eloquent appeal for the maintenance of the Union, as he depicted the inevitable ruin and bloodshed that must attend secession, Gov. Jackson's inaugural insisted that the interests of all the slave-holding States were identical; that in case the Union were really divided, it would be the duty and privilege of Missouri to stand by the South; that the State was in favor of remaining in the Union as long as there was any hope of maintaining the guarantees of the constitution, but that, in any event, he was utterly opposed to coercion.

Believing that Missouri was entitled to a voice in the settlement of the questions then pending in the country, he recommended the immediate call of a State convention, that the will of the people might be ascertained. Such a convention was called by Gov. Jackson, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, and met at Jefferson City, February 28, 1861. Each senatorial district sent to this convention three times as many delegates as the number of members in the State Senate to which said district was entitled. In all ninety-nine members were present, and the

convention was permanently organized by the election of the following officers: Sterling Price, of Chariton County, president (he was then regarded as a decided Union man); Robert Wilson, of Andrew County, vice-president; Samuel A. Lowe, of Pettis, secretary; Robert A. Campbell, of St. Louis, assistant secretary; C. P. Anderson, of Moniteau, door-keeper; B. W. Grover, sergeant-at-arms.

On March 9, during an adjourned meeting at St. Louis, Mr. Gamble, chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, reported from the majority of that committee a list of resolutions, which, after some amendments were adopted by the convention, which thus refused to pass the ordinance of secession.

The amended resolutions are as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That at present there is no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union, but on the contrary, she will labor for such an adjustment of existing troubles as will secure the peace, as well as the rights and equality of all the States.

2. *Resolved*, That the people of this State are devotedly attached to the institutions of our country, and earnestly desire that by a fair and amicable adjustment all the causes of disagreement that at present unfortunately distract us as a people, may be removed, to the end that our Union may be preserved and perpetuated, and peace and harmony be restored between the North and South.

3. *Resolved*, That the people of this State deem the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, with the extension of the same to the territory hereafter to be acquired by treaty, or otherwise, a basis of adjustment which will successfully remove the causes of difference forever from the arena of national politics.

4. *Resolved*, That the people of Missouri believe the peace and quiet of the country will be promoted by a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and this convention therefore urges the Legislature of this State and the other States to take the proper steps for calling such a convention in pursuance of the fifth article of the constitution; and by providing by law for an election by the people of such number of delegates as are to be sent to such convention.

5. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, the employment of military force by the Federal Government to coerce the submission of the seceding States, or the employment of military force by the seceding States to assail the Government of the United States, will inevitably plunge this country into civil war, and thereby entirely extinguish the hope of an amicable settlement of the fearful issues now pending before the country; we therefore earnestly entreat, as well the Federal Government as the seceding States, to withhold and stay the arm of military power, and on no pretense whatever bring upon the nation the horrors of civil war. And in order to the restoration of harmony and fraternal feeling between the different sections we would recommend the policy of withdrawing the Federal troops from the forts within the borders of the seceding States, when there is danger of collision between the State and Federal troops.

The sixth and seventh resolutions we omit because they have no reference to war questions. Two of the resolutions will attract the attention of every intelligent reader: the first, containing the explicit declaration that there was no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union; and the fifth wherein the convention took uncompromising ground against the employment of military force by either the seceding States or the nation.

It was with the earnest and patriotic purpose of averting civil war that the Union men of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and other slave States entreated the Federal Government not to resort to military force, but after the firing upon Fort Sumter and other violent and unmistakably rebellious acts, these patriots assumed more extreme views.

GOV. JACKSON AND THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Upon President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, issued a telegram to all of the loyal and doubtful States, requesting each of them to detail from the militia of the State a certain number of men, as infantry or riflemen, for a period of three months.

Missouri's quota was fixed at four regiments, which Gov. Jackson was requested to furnish. The following was his reply:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, }
JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861. }

To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.,

SIR:—Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary in its objects, inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

Pursuant to a proclamation of Gov. Jackson, the State Legislature convened in extra session May 2, 1861. In his message to that body, the Governor reiterated the declaration that the interests and sympathies of Missouri were identical with those of the slave-holding States, and recommended the policy of arming the people and placing the State in an attitude of defence.

The Legislature responded by passing several important measures, among which were the following: To authorize counties to loan money, not exceeding \$30,000 each, to the State; to authorize the Banks of Missouri to issue \$1, \$2, and \$3 notes to the amount of \$1,500,000, instead of the same amount of larger notes; to authorize the Governor to purchase or lease David Ballentine's foundry at Boonville for the manufacture of arms and the munitions of war; to authorize the Governor to appoint one major-general, who, in time of insurrection, invasion, or war, should command the entire military force in the field; to authorize the Governor, whenever in his opinion the security and welfare of the State might require it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines within the State; to provide for the organization, government and support of the "Missouri State Guard;" and to authorize the Governor to borrow \$1,000,000 to arm and equip the militia of the State to repel invasion, and protect the lives and property of the people.

SURRENDER OF CAMP JACKSON.

Into the midst of this body of busy legislators dropped the news of the capture of Camp Jackson, at St. Louis.

By order of Gov. Jackson, the United States arsenal at Liberty, Clay County, had been seized April 20, 1861, and on the same day of the Governor's proclamation calling an extra session of the General Assembly the following general military order was issued by Warwick Hough, then adjutant general of Missouri:

(*General Orders No. 7.*)

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Mo., }
JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1861. }

First. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the commanding officers of the several military districts in this State, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3d of May, and to go into an encampment for the period of six days, as provided by law. Captains of companies not organized into battalions will report the strength of their companies immediately to these headquarters, and await further orders.

Second. The quartermaster-general will procure and issue to the quartermasters of districts, for those commands not now provided for, all necessary tents and camp equipage, to enable the commanding officers thereof to carry the foregoing orders into effect.

Third. The light battery now attached to the Southwest Battalion, and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the First District, will proceed forthwith to St. Louis, and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details in the execution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieut.-Col. John S. Bowen, commanding the battalion.

Fourth. The strength, organization and equipment of the several companies in the districts will be reported at once to these headquarters, and division inspectors will furnish all information which may be serviceable in ascertaining the condition of the State forces.

By order of the Governor.

WARWICK HOUGH,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

Pursuant to this order, the military encampment of Camp Jackson, at Lindell's Grove, St. Louis, was organized May 3, by Brig.-Gen. Daniel M. Frost, of the Missouri Militia. Its object, as stated above, was said to be the attainment of greater efficiency in the organization and drill of the State troops, but there seemed to be reason for the suspicion, entertained by officers of the United States Army, that Gov. Jackson, Gen. Frost and their confrères, had some ulterior purpose in view. This purpose was believed by many to be nothing less than the seizure of the United States arsenal at St. Louis, and the military control of the State by those who, notwithstanding the anti-secession voice of the people, were determined to link her destinies with the Confederacy.

The stars and stripes floated over Camp Jackson, yet Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, commandant of the arsenal, had in view the sentiments of Gov. Jackson's inaugural and of his more recent message to the Legislature, his response to the requisition of the Secretary of War, the seizure of the arsenal at Liberty, and the fact that two of the streets in the new camp were called "Davis", and "Beauregard," after two of the most prominent leaders of the Rebellion. Also Capt. Lyon discovered that cannon and mortars in boxes, marked "Marble," and shot and shell in barrels, had been landed at the St. Louis wharf and hauled to Camp Jackson.

On the morning of May 10, Gen. Frost having been informed that the United States troops were preparing for an attack upon his camp addressed the following note to Capt. Lyon:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP JACKSON, }
MISSOURI MILITIA, May 10, 1861. }

Capt. N. Lyon, Commanding United States Troops in and about St. Louis Arsenal,

SIR:—I am constantly in receipt of information that you contemplate an attack upon my camp, whilst I understand that you are impressed with the idea that an attack upon the arsenal and United States troops is intended on the part of the militia of Missouri. I am greatly at a loss to know what could justify you in attacking citizens of the United States who are in the lawful performance of duties devolving upon them under the constitution in organizing and instructing the militia of the State in obedience to her laws, and therefore have been disposed to doubt the correctness of the information I have received.

I would be glad to know from you, personally, whether there is any truth in the statements that are constantly pouring into my ears. So far as regards any hostility being intended toward the United States, its property, or representatives by any portion of my command, or as far as I can learn (and I think I am fully informed) of any other part of the State forces, I can positively say that the idea has never been entertained. On the contrary, prior to your taking command of the arsenal, I proffered to Maj. Bell, then in command of the very few troops constituting its guard, the services of myself and all my command, and if necessary, the whole power of the State, to protect the United States in the full possession of all her property. Upon Gen. Harney's taking command of this department, I made the same proffer of services to him, and authorized his adjutant-general, Capt. Williams, to communicate the fact that such had been done to the war department. I have had no occasion since to change any of the views I entertained at that time, neither of my own volition nor through orders of my constitutional commander.

I trust that after this explicit statement we may be able, by fully understanding each other, to keep far from our borders the misfortunes which so unhappily affect our common country.

This communication will be handed to you by Col. Bowen, my chief of staff, who will be able to explain anything not fully set forth in the foregoing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRIG.-GEN. D. M. FROST,
Commanding Camp Jackson M. V. M.

On the day of this communication, and perhaps at the very hour of its writing, Capt. Lyon was making active preparations to march upon Camp Jackson. It was said that he refused to receive the communication from Gen. Frost.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of the same day, Gen. Frost received a note from Capt. Lyon as follows:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS, }
ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10, 1861. }

Gen. D. M. Frost, Commanding Camp Jackson,

SIR:—Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the Government of the United States.

It is, for the most part, made up of those secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the general Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly

in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp, from the said Confederacy, and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose, recently communicated to the Legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the general Government, and co-operation with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imminent necessities of State policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering, under this demand, shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. LYON,

Capt. Second Infantry, Commanding Troops.

Capt. Lyon's command numbered between 6,000 and 7,000 men, and about twenty pieces of artillery. With this force he rapidly invested Camp Jackson, planting batteries on the overlooking heights, and allowing none to pass the lines thus formed. Many of the citizens seized whatever weapons they could lay their hands upon, and rushed to the assistance of the State troops, but were, of course, foiled in their design. Men, and numbers of women and children, flocked to the neighboring hills, wishing to obtain a view of the scene, and thinking themselves out of harm's way. Upon the receipt of Capt. Lyon's communication, Gen. Frost called a hasty consultation of the officers of his staff, and as resistance seemed mere recklessness, a surrender upon the proposed terms was quickly agreed to. The State troops were therefore made prisoners of war, but an offer was made to release them on condition that they would take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and would swear not to take up arms against the Government.

All but eight or ten men refused to accede to these terms, on the ground that having already sworn allegiance to the United States and its Government, repeating their oath would be to admit that they had been in rebellion, which they would not concede.

About half past five o'clock the prisoners of war left their

camp, and entered the road, the United States soldiers enclosing them by a single file on each side of their line. Suddenly the report of fire-arms was heard from the front of the column, which was then opposite a small hill, on the left as one approaches the city. It seems that some members of the United States companies, upon being pressed by the crowd and receiving some blows from them, turned, and without orders, discharged their pieces. No one was injured, and the offending soldiers were immediately placed under arrest. Hardly, however, had quiet been restored, when repeated volleys of musketry were heard from the extreme rear ranks, which were still at the entrance to the grove, and the crowd of spectators were seen running wildly from the spot. Many, even while escaping, were shot down, and the wounded and dying made the late beautiful field look like a battle-ground. The total number of citizens killed was twenty-eight, including two ladies; the wounded numbered about twenty-five. On the part of the Federals, one officer, Capt. C. Blandowski, and one private were killed and a dozen men were wounded. As in the disturbance at the other end of the line, the arsenal troops were attacked with stones, and shots were discharged at them before they fired. Not until he himself had been seriously wounded did Capt. Blandowski give the order to fire on the mob.*

Gen. Frost's command was marched to the arsenal, and there remained, as prisoners of war, until the following day. They were then released, every man, Capt. Emmet McDonald excepted, subscribing to the following parole:

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, May, 11, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do pledge our words as gentlemen that we will not take up arms nor serve in any military capacity against the United States, during the present civil war. This parole shall be returned upon our surrendering ourselves, at any time, as prisoners of war. While we make this pledge with the full intention of observing it, we hereby protest against the injustice of its exaction.

The following letter, written by Gen. Frost to Gov. Jackson, and dated January 24, 1861, was afterward captured with other Confederate records. It pours a flood of light upon the events which

*In his report of the affair Gen. Lyon says: "The sad results are much to be lamented. The killing of innocent men, women and children is deplorable. There was no intention to fire upon peaceable citizens. The regular troops were over in the camp, beyond the mob, and in range of the firing. The troops manifested every forbearance, and at last discharged their guns in simply obeying the impulse, natural to all, of self-defence. If innocent men, women and children, whose curiosity placed them in a dangerous position, suffered with the guilty, it is no fault of the troops."

transpired previous to the beginning of the war in Missouri. Maj. Bell, it will be remembered, was superseded by Capt. Lyon, as commandant at the arsenal:

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, January 24, 1861.

His Excellency, C. F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri,

DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from the arsenal, where I have had an interview with Maj. Bell, the commanding officer of that place. I found the Major everything that you or I could desire. He assured me that he considered that Missouri had, whenever the time came, a right to claim it as being upon her soil. He asserted his determination to defend it against any and all irresponsible mobs, come from whence they might, but at the same time gave me to understand that he would not attempt any defense against the proper State authorities.

He promised me, upon the honor of an officer and a gentleman, that he would not suffer any arms to be removed from the place without first giving me timely information; and I, in return, promised him that I would use all the force at my command to prevent him being annoyed by irresponsible persons. I at the same time gave him notice that if affairs assumed so threatening a character as to render it unsafe to leave the place in its comparatively unprotected condition, that I might come down and quarter a proper force there to protect it from the assaults of any persons whatsoever, to which he assented. In a word, the Major is with us, where he ought to be, for all his worldly wealth lies here in St. Louis (and it is very large), and then, again, his sympathies are with us.

I shall, therefore, rest perfectly easy, and use all my influence to stop the sensationalists from attracting the particular attention of the Government to this particular spot. The telegraphs you received were the sheerest "canards" of persons who, without discretion, are extremely anxious to show their zeal. I shall be thoroughly prepared with the proper force to act as emergency may require. The use of force will only be resorted to when nothing else will avail to prevent the shipment or removal of arms.

The Major informed me that he had arms for 40,000 men, with all the appliances to manufacture munitions of almost every kind.

This arsenal, if properly looked after, will be everything to our State, and I intend to look after it—very quietly, however. I have every confidence in the word of honor pledged to me by the Major, and would as soon think of doubting the oath of the best man in the community.

His idea is that it would be disgraceful to him as a military man to surrender to a mob, whilst he could do so, without compromising his dignity to the State authorities. Of course I did not show him your order, but I informed him that you had authorized me to act as I might think proper to protect the public property.

He desired that I would not divulge his peculiar views, which I promised not to do except to yourself. I beg, therefore, that you will say nothing that might compromise him eventually with the general Government, for thereby I would be placed in an awkward position, whilst he would probably be removed, which would be unpleasant to our interests.

Grimsley, as you doubtless know, is an unconscionable jackass, and only desires to make himself notorious. It was through him that McLaren and George made the mistake of telegraphing a falsehood to you.

I should be pleased to hear whether you approve of the course I have adopted, and if not, I am ready to take any other that you, as my commander, may suggest.

I am, sir, most truly,

Your obedient servant,

D. M. FROST.

Upon the capture of Camp Jackson, and the consequent disastrous collision between some of the United States troops and the people, the wildest excitement prevailed throughout the State. The most sensational reports flew abroad of the brutal murder of men, women and children by an infuriated soldiery, of their charge with fixed bayonets upon an unoffending crowd of citizens, and of their committing the most horrid outrages upon these innocent victims. People in various localities rose to avenge the reported terrible slaughter, and the whole State was in a frenzy of indignation.

FINAL EFFORTS TOWARD CONCILIATION.

Two days after the capture of Camp Jackson, Brig.-Gen. William S. Harney, commandant of the department, returned to St. Louis from Washington, and issued a proclamation, in which he called upon the people to resume their accustomed peaceful vocations, and assured them that he would only use "the military force stationed in this district in the last resort to preserve the peace."

After two more days, Gen. Harney issued a second proclamation in which he characterized the "Military Bill," passed by the recent Legislature, as "an indirect secession ordinance, ignoring even the forms resorted to by other States," and as unconstitutional and void. He spoke approvingly of the overthrow of Camp Jackson, upon the ground that it had been "organized in the interests of the secessionists," the men openly wearing the dress and badge of the Southern Confederacy; and that arms had been received into the camp which had been unlawfully taken from the United States arsenal at Baton Rouge, and shipped up the river in boxes marked "marble." He declared that "no government in the world would be entitled to respect, that would tolerate for a moment, such openly treasonable preparations;" but added that it was but simple justice to suppose



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that there were many loyal men in the camp who were in no way responsible for its treasonable character. He disclaimed all intention of interfering with the prerogatives of the State, but expressed in plain terms that the "supreme law of the land must be obeyed, and that no subterfuges, whether in the form of legislative acts or otherwise," could be permitted to harass the law abiding people of Missouri. He promised that his authority should be used to protect their persons and property, and that he would suppress all unlawful combinations of men, formed under any pretext whatsoever.

Gen. Harney's policy was to preserve peace as long as it could be done, and the authority of the national Government preserved. Accordingly he held a conference at St. Louis, May 21, 1861, with Gen. Sterling Price, whom Gov. Jackson had placed at the head of the Missouri State Guard, which resulted in an amicable agreement, signed by both generals, which undertook to calm the popular excitement and prevent further bloodshed.

The authorities at Washington disapproved of the Harney-Price compact, and they had already given orders that Capt. Lyon should succeed the former general in command of the department. Before, however, the order for his displacement reached him, Gen. Harney, in consequence of his agreement with Gen. Price, removed the Federal troops from the suburbs of St. Louis, Col. Sigel's regiment remaining at the arsenal. Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price, on their part, disbanded the State troops at Jefferson City and St. Joseph, and ordered them home, there to drill and receive military instruction.

Another conference was held in St. Louis between Gen. Lyon, Col. Frank P. Blair, Jr., and Maj. F. A. Conant, on the one side, and Gov. C. F. Jackson, Gen. Sterling Price and Col. Thomas L. Snead, on the other. The interview lasted six hours, but resulted in nothing except to make the terrible truth evident that their differences could not be peaceably adjusted.

This final effort at conciliation having failed, Gov. Jackson and his associates left for Jefferson City the same night, burning railroad bridges and cutting the telegraph wires behind them.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. JACKSON.

On the next day (June 12) Gov. Jackson issued a procla-

mation, calling into active service 50,000 State Militia "for the purpose of repelling invasion, and for the protection of the lives, liberty and property of the citizens of this State." He instructed the people that their first allegiance was due to their own State; that they were "under no obligation, whatever, to obey the unconstitutional edicts of the military despotism which had enthroned itself at Washington, nor submit to the infamous and degrading sway of its wicked minions in this State." He declared that no brave and true-hearted Missourian would obey the one or submit to the other; and he called upon them to rise and "drive out ignominiously the invaders who have dared to desecrate the soil which your labors have made fruitful, and which is consecrated by your homes." This proclamation was the signal for civil war in Missouri, and immediately upon its publication active military movements within the State began.

THE LEGISLATURE AGAIN.

The "Missouri State Guard" bill was before the Legislature, and was meeting with much opposition, when the news of the attack on Camp Jackson so affected the minds of the legislators that they passed the act in less than fifteen minutes.

About 11 o'clock the same night the whole city of Jefferson was aroused by the pealing of bells and the shouts of men summoning the Legislature to the Capitol. There they went into secret session until past 3 o'clock in the morning. The cause of this sudden panic was the reception of a telegram, afterward asserted to be bogus, to the effect that 2,000 Federal troops would leave St. Louis that night for the express purpose of capturing the Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature, then convened at Jefferson City. To prevent this anticipated raid the railroad bridge across the Osage River was burned, and the next day 12,000 kegs of powder were sent off in wagons to secret places of safety, while the money in the State Treasury was moved out of town to keep it out of the hands of the expected marauders. When the truth became known, comparative quiet was restored.

In accordance with the power conferred upon Gov. Jackson by an act of the Legislature before mentioned, he appointed Sterling Price major-general of the Missouri State Guard.

On the day before the final adjournment, Mr. George G. Vest, now a resident of Kansas City and a United States senator, made the following report to the House of Representatives from the Committee on Federal Relations.

WHEREAS, We have learned with astonishment and indignation that troops in the service of the Federal Government have surrounded and taken prisoners of war the encampment of State militia lately assembled near the city of St. Louis, in pursuance of law and by command of the Governor, for the purpose alone of military instruction; AND WHEREAS, The United States troops aforesaid, assisted by a mob armed under Federal authority, have also murdered with unparalleled atrocity, defenseless men, women and children, citizens of Missouri, lawfully and peacefully assembled. Now, therefore,

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That we, the representatives of the people of Missouri, in general assembly convened, do hereby protest to the civilized world, and especially our sister States, against this illegal, unchristian and inhuman violation of our rights by the capture of our militia, assembled under the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State, and the murder of our defenseless people;

Resolved, Second, That whilst Missouri has been loyal to the Government, struggling for its reconstruction, and is now sincerely desirous of an honorable adjustment of existing difficulties, she has received as reward for her fidelity from persons assuming to act under Federal authority, unparalleled insult and wrong. An armed despotism, under infuriated partisan leaders, has been inaugurated in our midst, controlled by no law but passion, and actuated by the deepest hate against the people of Missouri and their institutions. Our railroads are now under military occupation. The steamboat "C. E. Hilman" engaged in transporting goods from the city of St. Louis to the city of Nashville, has been seized by Government troops within the jurisdiction of this State, and the cargo taken out. The capitol of the State is openly threatened with capture, and our session is now being held in the midst of armed citizens hastily assembled for defense.

Resolved, Third, That it is the unquestioned, constitutional right of the State to arm, equip and organize her militia for defense against aggression from any quarter; and the attempt by Capt. Lyon, acting, as he says, under authority from Washington, to use the exercise of this right as an excuse for his conduct, evinces but too clearly a disposition upon the part of the authorities at Washington to disregard and trample upon the sacred rights of the people of Missouri.

Resolved, Fourth, That the charge of Capt. Lyon in his letter to Gen. Frost, that the proceedings of the State authorities or of this general assembly, at any time, furnished a pretext for the course pursued by him, is entirely gratuitous and false.

Resolved, Fifth, That the Governor of the State be hereby directed to make demand of the President of the United States, whether these outrages have been authorized by the Government, and for the immediate return of the arms, camp equipage and other property belonging to this State, lately taken from our military near St. Louis, and for the unconditional release of our State troops.

Resolved, Sixth, That the Governor be requested to take instant action by calling forth the militia of the State for the purpose of defense; and that the

people of Missouri should rally as one man to perish, if necessary, in defending their constitutional rights.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Governor of each of the States.

That these resolutions were passed in the House without a single dissenting vote is an evidence of the extraordinary excitement which prevailed, not only among the people, but also in the Legislature.

Immediately upon the adjournment of that body, Gov. Jackson and the larger part of the State officers abandoned the capitol, believing that delay would probably result in their falling into the hands of the United States militia and becoming prisoners of war. In September Gov. Jackson issued a proclamation, calling the General Assembly to meet in extra session at Neosho, Newton County, on the 21st day of October. At the time this official act was performed the Governor was a fugitive from the State capitol, and the State Convention, on the 31st of July, had declared his seat vacant, together with those of the members of the Legislature; and on the same day had invested Hamilton R. Gamble with the authority and obligations of Governor of Missouri.

Gov. Jackson's proclamation declared that the United States authorities had "— in violation of the constitution of the United States, waged a ruthless war upon the people of the State of Missouri, murdering our citizens, destroying our property, and, as far as in their power lay, desolating our land. I have in vain endeavored to secure your constitutional rights by peaceable means, and have only resorted to war when it became necessary to repel the most cruel and long-continued aggressions. War now exists between the State of Missouri and the Federal Government, and a state of war is incompatible with the continuance of our union with that Government. Therefore, for the purpose of giving to the representatives of the people of Missouri an opportunity of determining whether it be proper now to dissolve the constitutional bonds which binds us to the Government of the United States, when all other bonds between us are broken, I, Claiborne F. Jackson," etc.

In response to this proclamation, thirty-nine members of the

House and ten members of the Senate assembled at Neosho in October. The proceedings of the Senate, afterward captured, show that during the first few days nothing was done but bring in absent members. In order to constitute a quorum there must have been present sixty-seven members of the House and seventeen members of the Senate. As it was impossible to muster that number, Gov. Jackson's message was read to those who were present. He recommended the passage of an ordinance of secession, and also the passage of a law authorizing the election of senators and representatives to the Confederate Congress.

An act, declaring the union between Missouri and the United States dissolved, passed both houses of this fragmentary Legislature, and as far as that body was concerned the connection between the State and the general Government was broken. This Senate met again at Cassville, Barry County, October 31, 1861, and November 7, adjourning to meet at New Madrid on the first Monday in March, 1862; but that meeting was never held. Gov. Jackson's death occurred December 6, 1862, at a farmhouse on the Arkansas River opposite Little Rock.

THE STATE CONVENTION—FURTHER TRANSACTIONS.

On the 31st of July, 1861, this body elected Hamilton R. Gamble, Willard P. Hall and Mordecai Oliver, respectively Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, to succeed Claiborne F. Jackson, Thomas C. Reynolds and Benjamin F. Massey, whose seats had been declared vacant.

At another session held in St. Louis, and beginning October 10, 1861, the board of public works and the offices of State superintendent of public schools and county school commissioners were abolished, the salaries of all civil officers were reduced 20 per cent, and test oaths of loyalty for civil officers and citizens were authoritatively promulgated.

On June 2, 1862, the convention assembled at Jefferson City, declared vacant the seats of Sterling Price, late president of the convention, and of others who had joined the secessionists; laid upon the table an ordinance offered by Mr. Breckinridge providing for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the State; passed an ordinance continuing the provisional government until August,

1864, at which time, according to arrangements already made, their successors would be elected and qualified, and provided that no person should vote at any election thereafter held in the State, under its constitution and laws, who should not previously take the following oath:

I, ——— do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Missouri, against all enemies or opposers, whether domestic or foreign; that I will bear true faith, loyalty and allegiance to the United States, and will not, directly or indirectly, give aid or comfort, or countenance to the enemies or opposers thereof, or of the provisional government of the State of Missouri, any ordinance, law or resolution of any State convention or Legislature, or of any order or organization, secret or otherwise, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I do this with a full and honest determination, pledge and purpose, faithfully to keep and perform the same, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever. And I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not since the 17th day of December, A.D. 1861, wilfully taken up arms, or levied war against the United States, or against the provisional government of the State of Missouri, so help me God.

A similar oath was prescribed for all civil officers, and for jurymen and attorneys.

On June 15, 1863, pursuant to a proclamation from Gov. Gamble, the convention met to devise measures for the gradual emancipation of the slaves. Without especially noting the action of the convention on the various propositions submitted, or the several amendments to these propositions, it is enough to say that on July 1, the fifteenth day of the session, the ordinance as amended was passed. It is as follows:

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri in convention assembled:

SECTION 1. The first and second clauses of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution are hereby abrogated.

SEC. 2. That slavery and involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th day of July, 1870, and all slaves within the State at that day are hereby declared to be free; *Provided, however,* That all persons emancipated by this ordinance shall remain under the control, and be subject to the authority of their late owners or their legal representatives, as servants, during the following period, to-wit: Those over forty years for and during their lives; those under twelve years of age until they arrive at the age of twenty-three years, and those of all other ages until the 4th of July, 1870. The persons or their legal representatives, who, up to the moment of the emancipation were the owners of the slaves thus freed, shall, during the period for which the services of such freed men are reserved to them, have the same authority and control over the said freed men for the purpose of receiving the pos-

session and service of the same, that are now held absolutely by the master in respect to his slave. *Provided, however,* That after the said 4th day of July, 1870, no person so held to service shall be sold to a non-resident of, or removed from the State of Missouri, by authority of his late owner or his legal representatives.

SEC. 3. That all slaves hereafter brought into this State, and not now belonging to citizens of this State, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 4. All slaves removed by consent of their owners to any seceded State, after the passage by such State of an act or ordinance of secession, and hereafter brought into this State by their owners, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners.

SEC. 6. After the passage of this ordinance no slaves in this State shall be subject to State, county or municipal taxes.

Wednesday, July 1, 1863, the convention, after having held various sessions, since its first meeting, February 28, 1861, adjourned *sine die*.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION AND THE XIIIITH AMENDMENT.

In connection with the emancipation measures of the State of Missouri, it may not be amiss to give a brief recital of the various means by which slavery in the United States was finally obliterated.

President Lincoln's policy was for some time criticised as timid and slow. His more hardy and aggressive advisers demanded that the negroes be either emancipated or declared contraband of war at once, as the Southern armies could never be beaten while 4,000,000 of blacks, without cost or remuneration, were at home tilling the soil for the support of the whites in the field. After waiting long enough to see that the South did not want peace upon any terms save a permanent withdrawal from the Union, and recognition by the North as an independent, sovereign power, he issued a provisional proclamation of emancipation on September 22, 1862. On the 1st of January, 1863, the President issued one of the most important documents of modern times—the emancipation proclamation. This could have been defended throughout the world as an act of progressive and civilized humanity, but it was in reality a war measure, it having become necessary to strike an effective blow against the labor system at the South, and as such was fully sanctioned by the laws and usages of nations. This proclamation is here given in full:

WHEREAS, On the 22d day of September, 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following, to wit:

“That on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they make make for their actual freedom.

“That the Executive will, on the 1st day of January, aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.”

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this 1st day of January, 1863, and, in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of 100 days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate, as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accormac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. s.] Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January,
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

As the State of Missouri was loyal to the Union, and was at the time of the proclamation represented in Congress by her chosen representatives, the provisions of that document had no effect upon slavery within her borders. As has been seen, the people of the State, through their legislators and their State convention ordinances had adopted emancipation, but that action was superseded by the Thirteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States, which was ratified by thirty-three States, including Missouri, ratified conditionally by Alabama and Mississippi, and rejected only by Delaware and Kentucky. As the permission of three-fourths of the States was all that was necessary for the adoption of the amendment, it was declared in force by President Johnson in 1865, although Lincoln himself lived to see it proposed. It is as follows:

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Thus, after an existence of more than two hundred and forty years, the institution of African slavery in the United States was swept away. Although it was the purpose of the general Government to discriminate carefully between Union and non-Union slave holders, and to sufficiently indemnify the former class against all losses occasioned by the freeing of their slaves, yet in many cases loyal men were ruined financially in this great overthrow of Southern institutions, and all classes suffered together.

CAMPAIGN OF 1861.—BOONVILLE.

Jackson and Price had collected, at Boonville, a military force of from 3,000 to 4,000 men. This force was poorly

armed, possessed of but a single piece of artillery, undisciplined, and deficient in organization and competent officers, yet they were eager to meet the troops, which under command of Lyon and Blair were coming up the river to attack them. On the eve of battle, Price was taken seriously ill, and was obliged to go home; therefore the Confederates marched under command of Col. John S. Marmaduke, to meet the advancing column of Lyon's forces. The latter had disembarked at Rocheport, and were advancing with six pieces of artillery in the direction of Boonville, when they encountered the State troops about midway between the two places. Capt. Totten, of the Unionists, opened the engagement by throwing a few nine-pounder explosives into the State ranks, while the infantry of the former filed obliquely, right and left, and commenced a terrific volley of musketry, which was at first vigorously returned. Col. Marmaduke was stationed in a lane, leading toward the river from the road by which the United States troops were advancing, and in a brick house on the northeast corner of the two roads. A couple of shells were thrown into the house, dispersing the State troops in great confusion. This, together with the well-directed fire of the infantry from the right and left, soon forced Col. Marmaduke's men to fall back, but they again formed in line of battle, and advanced a few feet to meet the Union forces. The cannon were now brought into requisition, and the State troops opened a galling musketry fire from a grove on the left of Lyon's center, and from a shed still further to the left.

The skirmish now became a battle. Lyon's force was 2,000 in all, but not more than 500 were at any one time engaged. There were 1,500 of the State troops, but neither were they all continually in the conflict. Lyon brought his artillery to bear with deadly effect, and a forward movement on the right decided the engagement, the State forces retreating in great disorder. Such was the confusion of this retreat that this battle is often jocularly styled "the Boonville Races."

The Federal forces took possession of "Camp Vest" and the city of Boonville. At the former there were found twenty or thirty tents, fifty guns, a large number of shoes and other clothing, a quantity of blankets and ammunition and two secession flags.

CARTHAGE.

The lead mines in the southwest part of the State became an object of great importance to the Confederate Government, which, hoping to secure them, dispatched large bodies of troops from Arkansas and Texas. On July 5, a scouting party, sent out by Col. Franz Sigel, encountered, about two miles from Carthage, a picket guard of the State troops, who were taken prisoners. As soon as possible Col. Sigel prepared to advance, expecting to find the State troops some distance west of the town. About half-past 9 o'clock the armies met in an open prairie, seven miles beyond Carthage. The State forces numbered perhaps 5,000 men, mostly cavalry, but had a battery of five cannon. Col. Sigel's command comprised his own regiment of two battalions, and Col. Salomon's detached regiment, with several pieces of artillery, under command of Maj. Backoff. Col. Sigel's and Col. Salomon's men numbered together 1,100. Gens. Parsons and Rains were in command of the State troops. Maj. Backoff, by direction of Col. Sigel, opened fire, and in less than two hours the battery of the opposing forces was silenced. The superior arms of the Federals enabled them to maintain a situation of comparatively little danger. The State ranks were twice broken, but rallied, and held their position until their guns gave out, when their column was again broken.

At this time a large body of the Confederate cavalry was sent back to cut off Sigel's transportation train. Seeing this movement, he ordered a retreat, and sent word for the wagons to advance as quickly as possible. By keeping up an incessant fire with the infantry, and using the artillery whenever practicable, Sigel managed to retard the advance of the cavalry, and to fall back in good order, some three and a half miles, to the baggage train. The wagons were then placed in the center of the column in such a manner that there were artillery and infantry forces both in front and rear. At this the State forces retreated, and attempted to surround the entire column, taking a position upon some bluffs overlooking a creek. There was but one road across this stream, and, to change his position without further retreat, it was necessary for Sigel to cross the hill where the State cavalry were mainly stationed.

Maj. Backoff ordered two of the artillery pieces in front to oblique to the left, and two to the right, and at the same time a corresponding movement was made from Sigel's battalion. This maneuver led the State troops into the belief that the Federals were seeking to outflank their cavalry. Accordingly the forces on the bluffs closed up to the right and left, when, on reaching a point 300 yards from them, Backoff's artillery was ordered to transverse oblique, and immediately opened a terrible cross-fire with cannister. At the same time the Federal infantry charged at double quick, and in ten minutes the State troops were dispersed in every direction.

This engagement, with the maneuvering, occupied about two hours. The State cavalry were poorly armed and mounted, and having no cannon on the bluffs could make but little resistance to the attacks of Col. Sigel. Forty-five men and eighty horses were taken by the Federals, also a quantity of double-barreled shot-guns and some revolvers and bowie-knives. The loss of the State troops was estimated at 250 or 300 men. However these forces still prevented Sigel's advance over the creek, and that officer was compelled to retreat in the direction of Carthage, the State troops following and surrounding the column on three sides, although kept at a distance by the infantry fire.

Sigel's command reached Carthage at half past six o'clock, and at once attempted to enter the woods about a mile distant. This movement the State cavalry resisted, knowing that they could do nothing in the timber. An effort to rally the cavalry to a charge was made, which brought the whole of Sigel's infantry into action. After some hard fighting that officer got his men into the woods and forced the State troops to relinquish the pursuit. The latter returned to Carthage intending to renew the battle in the morning. In this last engagement the State troops lost ten killed and sixty-four wounded. The dispatchers of Col. Sigel placed his loss during the whole day at thirteen killed and thirty-one wounded.

Notwithstanding the terrible fatigue of the day—his men having been in action nearly twelve hours—Sigel continued his retreat. A forced march was made to Sarcoxie, in the southeast corner of the county (Jasper), a distance of twelve or four-

teen miles. There the Federal troops went into camp at 3 o'clock in the morning. On the following afternoon the retreat was continued to Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, where, for a time, Sigel established his headquarters.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

On July 3, 1861, the Western Department was created, comprising Illinois and the States and Territories west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico. The headquarters of this department were at St. Louis, where, previous to its establishment, Gen. Harney, and, afterward, Gen. Lyon, were in command. Gen. John C. Fremont, who was a son-in-law of Senator Benton, and had been a candidate for the presidency in 1856, was appointed to the command of the new department, and assumed the duties of his office on the 26th of July.

The authorities at Washington, perplexed by the disastrous defeat at Bull Run, were so absorbed with the defenses of the National Capital, and with military operations at the East, as to be unable to give necessary aid to the Western Department. Fremont finally obtained \$100,000 from the National sub-treasurer at St. Louis, with which he proceeded to secure the re-enlistment of many of the three months' men, whose terms had expired, and to fortify the city against any probable attack. Harassed by a lack of resources, Fremont was soon placed in a dilemma, occasioned by the exigencies of the campaign in Missouri. The Confederate general, Pillow, was reported to be advancing with a large number of troops against Cairo and Bird's Point, while Gen. Hardee was pushing into the interior of Missouri to annoy Gen. Lyon's flank and rear. In addition to all this, Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds, Gov. Jackson being temporarily absent, elated with the Confederate victory at Bull Run, issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, in which he alluded to the State convention as merely a tool in the hands of their enemies, assured them that peace and security could only be obtained through union with the South, and called upon them to rally as one man to the standard of the State, and aid Gen. Pillow in expelling the invader from their borders.

In view of this variety of changes, Gen. Fremont decided to

secure Bird's Point against the attack of Gen. Pillow, but upon sending an expedition to that place, found that the menace against it was merely intended as a diversion.

Meanwhile, after the battle of Boonville, Gen. Lyon, with a force of nearly 3,000 men, four pieces of artillery and a long baggage train, left that place, and followed in pursuit of the State troops, who were reported to have fled to Syracuse and beyond. At Grand River, a branch of the Osage, in Henry County, he was reinforced by 3,000 Kansas troops under command of Maj. S. D. Sturgis. When within eighty miles of Springfield, Lyon heard of Sigel's battle at Carthage and determined to change his course and march to his relief. Notwithstanding the intensely hot weather, and the fatigue of his infantry, early on the morning of July 10 Lyon's army moved from their encampment and forced their way among the hills, gorges and forests that lay in their path. After they had proceeded fifty miles, a messenger from Sigel brought definite information of the desperate encounter at Carthage, and that Sigel's little army was now at Springfield. Therefore Lyon, marching more leisurely, accomplished the remaining thirty miles of the journey in two days.

Encamped near Springfield, he now prepared to meet the enemy who were his superior in numbers and constantly increasing. It was now that he repeatedly called upon Gen. Fremont for those reinforcements which the latter failed to supply.

Near the close of July, Gen. Lyon was informed of the concentration of the Confederate forces at Cassville, and of their design of attacking his camp. Therefore, although their numbers were much greater than those of his army, he determined to anticipate their attack by an advance of his own troops. Late on the afternoon of August 1, his entire army, consisting of 5,500 foot, 400 horse and 18 guns, moved toward Cassville and bivouacked that night on Cave Creek, ten miles south of Springfield. The next morning they marched to Dug Springs, in Stone County, nineteen miles southwest of Springfield. Here they encountered and defeated a body of Confederates under Gen. Rains.

WILSON'S CREEK.

On August 6, Gen. Lyon returned with his army to Springfield. The entire Confederate force was now concentrated near

Crane Creek, in the northern part of Stone County. Believing that Lyon's army was much larger than their own, a disagreement arose between Price and McCulloch as to the expediency of an advance toward Springfield, the former counseling a forward, and the latter a retrograde movement. Finally an order was received from Maj.-Gen. Polk, ordering an advance upon Lyon. A council was at once held, in which McCulloch expressed his willingness to march upon Springfield, provided he were granted the chief command. Price, to whom that distinction, perhaps, rightfully belonged, consented to the terms of McCulloch, hoping that Lyon might be defeated, and driven from the State. A little after midnight on Sunday, August 4, they took up the line of march, and reached Wilson's Creek, ten miles southwest of Springfield, on the 9th. Here they encamped, determining at 9 o'clock that night to march in four separate columns against Springfield, surround the place, and begin a simultaneous attack at daybreak. A threatened storm caused Gen. McCulloch to countermand his order, and morning found his entire army, consisting of 5,300 infantry, fifteen guns, and 6,000 cavalry, besides a large number of unarmed horsemen, encamped upon the field. But the night was neither too dark nor stormy for Gen. Lyon. At 5 o'clock P. M. of August 9, he marched in two columns from Springfield, making a detour to the right, and notwithstanding the darkness and storm at 1 o'clock found himself within sight of the Confederate guard fires. Here he called a halt, and his soldiers lay on their arms until dawn, when they formed in battle line and advanced. Lyon's effective force was 5,200 men, including infantry and cavalry, and three batteries of sixteen guns. The two columns of the Federal army were commanded by Lyon and Sigel, and their early attack was a complete surprise to the Confederates, McCulloch, trusting for security to the darkness and storm, having withdrawn his advanced pickets.

The Federal forces in command of Lyon formed a line of battle at daybreak, closely followed by Totten's battery, supported by a strong reserve, and with skirmishers thrown out in front. After driving in the enemy's outposts, a ravine was crossed and a high ridge gained, when a large force of the Confederate skir-

mishers came in view. Very severe fighting ensued, and it became evident that Lyon's column would soon reach the stronghold, where the main battle would take place. A few shells cleared the front, and the First Missouri and First Kansas moved forward, supported by the First Iowa and Totten's battery. The Second Kansas, Capt. Steele's battalion and Lieut. Dubois' battery, were held in reserve, so as to bear upon a powerful battery of the enemy, which was stationed in front, on the opposite side of Wilson's Creek. The Confederates now rallied in large force near the foot of the slope, opposite Lyon's left wing, and along the slope in his front and to his right. During this time, Capt. Plummer, with four companies of infantry, had moved down a ridge a few hundred yards to Lyon's left, and found at its terminus a large body of the enemy's infantry, which arrested further progress in that direction. Directly artillery firing was begun at the point, about two miles distant, where it was expected that Sigel's column would encounter the enemy.

Lyon's whole line now moved with great impetuosity toward the Confederate position; and the roar of musketry increased and became continuous. Totten's battery came into action, as the nature of the ground would permit, and made great havoc in the opposing ranks. After half an hour's fierce fighting the Confederates retired in great confusion, leaving Gen. Lyon in possession of the field. Meanwhile, Capt. Plummer had been compelled to fall back, but Lieut. Dubois' battery, supported by Capt. Steele's battalion, opened upon the enemy in that direction, and soon drove them from the cornfield, where they had intrenched themselves. There was now a momentary cessation of firing along the whole line, except on the right, where the First Missouri was still engaged against superior numbers. The Second Kansas was ordered to the support of this regiment, which must otherwise have been destroyed while unflinchingly holding its position. During this time Capt. Steele's battalion, which had been detailed to the support of Dubois' battery, was brought forward to the support of Totten's, and soon the Confederate force reappeared along Lyon's entire front, marching toward each flank. The battle again began with great fury, and became general along the whole line. The ranks of the opposing sides were sometimes

within thirty or forty yards of each other, when charges upon Totten's battery were made. For more than an hour the conflict was carried on with great slaughter on both sides, and so equally balanced were the opposing forces that neither were gaining any decisive advantage.

Early in this desperate engagement, Gen. Lyon's horse was killed, and he himself received a wound in the leg and one in the head. He then mounted another horse, and, swinging his hat, called upon the nearest troops to follow him. The Second Kansas gallantly responded, but their commander, Col. Mitchell, soon fell severely wounded, and, at about the same time, Gen. Lyon received a mortal wound in or near the heart. Maj. Sturgis then succeeded to the command. The Confederates had been driven back, and for twenty minutes there was a lull in the battle, during which Sturgis summoned his officers for a consultation. Lyon's column had been dreadfully shattered, and the leader killed. For nearly thirty hours the men had been without water, and a supply could not be had short of Springfield, which was ten or twelve miles away. Their ammunition was nearly gone, and should they, by slackening fire, reveal this fact to the enemy, annihilation seemed inevitable.

Sigel, meanwhile, had not been heard from; but the consultation of officers was soon brought to a close by the advance of a heavy column from the direction whence Sigel's guns had been at first heard. These troops carried a banner resembling the American flag, and their dress resembled that of Sigel's brigade. Hoping to effect a junction with that officer, Sturgis formed his line for an advance. Suddenly from a hill in Sturgis front a battery began to pour into his line shrapnel and cannister, and at this moment the on-coming Confederate forces, for such they were, displayed their true colors, and the fiercest engagement of the day immediately commenced along the entire Union lines. Totten's battery, in the center, supported by the Iowa and regular troops, was the main object of attack. The Confederates were often within twenty feet of the battery, and the smoke of the opposing lines was so intermingled as to appear made by the same guns. Notwithstanding the complete rout of the Confederate front, they continued to hold the

field. Finally, therefore, the Federal forces were ordered to retreat. They moved slowly to the open prairie, about two miles from the battlefield, and thence to Springfield, which they reached at 5 o'clock that afternoon. Their total loss was 223 killed, 721 wounded, and 292 missing.

Sigel's column, in the meantime, had marched within a mile of McCulloch's camp at daybreak, and planted four pieces of artillery on the left, the infantry advancing toward the point where the Fayetteville road crosses Wilson's Creek, and the two cavalry companies guarding his right and left. His artillery fire was so destructive that the enemy were soon driven from their tents, and retired toward the northeast part of the valley. The Third and Fifth Missouri Infantry (Union) had passed the creek, and formed almost in the center of the camp. As the enemy were now rallying in front, Sigel ordered the artillery to be brought forward and formed in battery across the valley, with the Third and Fifth to the left, and the cavalry to the right. At the end of half an hour the enemy retreated into the woods and up the adjoining hills. By the firing in the direction of Gen. Lyon's column, it now became evident that he had engaged the enemy along the whole line; therefore, to give him the greatest possible assistance, Sigel left his position in the camp and advanced to attack the enemy's line of battle in the rear. In pursuance of this design, Sigel's column struck the Fayetteville road, and, following it to Sharpe's farm, planted his artillery on the plateau, and the two infantry regiments on the right and left, across the road, while the cavalry was stationed on its flanks. The firing in the direction of Lyon's column had then almost entirely ceased. Supposing that Lyon had repulsed the Confederates, and that his forces were coming up the road, the commanders of the Third and Fifth Regiments gave orders not to fire upon troops advancing from that direction. Very unexpectedly, two Confederate batteries opened fire upon them, one in front on the Fayetteville road, and the other from the hill, where it was supposed Lyon's forces were victorious, while a strong column of infantry, mistaken for the Iowa regiment, advanced from the Fayetteville road and attacked Sigel's right. Consternation and frightful confusion at once ensued. Sigel's men,

thinking that by some mistake Lyon's troops were firing upon them, could hardly be induced to serve their guns until it was too late. The Confederates arrived within a few paces of Sigel's cannon, killed the horses, turned the flanks of the infantry, and forced them to fly. In this retreat Sigel lost five cannons, of which three were spiked, and the colors of the Third Regiment. The total Federal loss was 258 killed, 873 wounded, and 186 missing; in all, 1,317. The Confederate loss was 279 killed, 951 wounded, and 68 prisoners; total, 1,298. Upon the arrival of the shattered Federal forces at Springfield, the command of the whole was entrusted to Col. Sigel, who ordered a retreat to Rolla, Phelps County, 125 miles distant. The retreating army reached this place, August 19, having safely conducted a government train five miles in length, and valued at \$1,500,000.

After the Federal defeat at Wilson's Creek, Gov. Gamble issued a proclamation calling into service 42,000 of the State militia to serve for six months, unless peace in the State should be sooner restored.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Gen. Fremont, on the 30th of August, inaugurated a new remedy for the lawlessness which prevailed, and the almost absolute impotence of the civil authority. He declared martial law and appointed J. McKinstry, major United States army, provost-marshal-general of the State.

CAPTURE OF LEXINGTON.

Contrary to the expectations of both armies, McCulloch and Price failed to pursue their victory at Wilson's Creek by following Sigel in his retreat to Rolla, and McCulloch soon left Missouri with all his forces. Taking advantage of the favorable impression made upon the people by his success, Gen. Price issued a proclamation in which he declared that his army had been organized for the maintenance of the rights, dignity and honor of Missouri, and was kept in the field for these purposes alone. The citizens of the State now flocked to his standard in considerable numbers, and in a few weeks he had collected a large force. He now pressed northward across the State to Lexington, on the Missouri River. This place was defended by a

force of Federals, 2,600 strong, commanded by Col. Mulligan. In anticipation of an attack, intrenchments had been thrown upon Masonic College Hill, an eminence overlooking the Missouri River. Mulligan's fortifications were most skillfully planned, but his men had only about forty rounds of ammunition each, six small brass cannon and two howitzers, the latter of which were useless because of the lack of shells. At dawn of September 12, Gen. Price drove in the Union pickets, and, from a position within easy range of Mulligan's intrenchments, opened a cannonade from four different points. The assault and defense were kept up during the entire day, when Price withdrew to await the arrival of his wagon train and reinforcements. Mulligan's men worked night and day to strengthen their fortifications, and anxiously expected reinforcements, for which a courier had been dispatched to Jefferson City. This messenger was captured on the way and, of course, no relief came.

On the morning of the 18th Gen. Price, who had been reinforced, and now had from 15,000 to 25,000 men, began a final attack upon Mulligan's works, cutting off the communication of the beleaguered garrison with the city, stopping their supply of water, seizing a steamboat laden with stores, and occupying a building which commanded the position of the Union forces. A most stubborn defense was made, which continued for fifty-two hours. During the afternoon of the 20th Gen. Price procured numerous bales of hemp, and with these, wetted to resist hot shot, he caused movable breastworks to be constructed, behind which a large body of the Confederates advanced within ten rods of Mulligan's works. The latter officer saw that further resistance was madness. To retreat was impossible. His men had no water except that which had been caught in blankets during a passing shower, and afterward wrung out; and the stench from the carcasses of horses and mules killed within the intrenchments was insufferable. Accordingly the white flag was raised, and the siege of Lexington was ended. The men laid down their arms and became prisoners of war. As the fruits of this victory there fell into the hands of Gen. Price six cannon, two mortars, over 3,000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of sabers, about 750 horses, wagons, teams, ammunition, and

\$100,000 worth of commissary stores. On the Union side 40 men were killed and 120 wounded. The Confederate loss was 20 killed and 65 wounded.

FREMONT IN THE FIELD.

Gen. Fremont, deeply chagrined at the Federal reverses, and fearing that Gen. Price would advance upon the State capital, or intrench himself at some central point upon the Missouri River, determined to take the field in person, with the hope of defeating Price before McCulloch, who had been recruiting troops in Arkansas, could return to his aid. With this intention he directed toward Southwestern Missouri an army of more than 20,000 men, arranged in five divisions, under command of Gens. Hunter, Pope, Sigel, McKinsty and Asboth. These troops were accompanied by eighty-six pieces of artillery, many of which were rifle cannon. On the 28th of September Fremont, with his famous body-guard, commanded by Maj. Zagonyi, a Hungarian, reached Jefferson City, and commenced vigorous measures to overturn the plans of Gen. Price, and drive him from the State. On the 30th of the month Price abandoned Lexington, leaving a small force of 500 men to guard such prisoners as had not been paroled. On the 16th of October Maj. White, with his "Prairie Scouts," consisting of 185 cavalry men, surprised this garrison releasing the Union prisoners, capturing seventy of the Confederates, and dispersing the rest. He then rejoined Fremont's army.

SPRINGFIELD.

Maj. White was now ordered by Gen. Sigel to reconnoiter near Springfield, and if advisable to attack the Confederate force in camp there. The major was seriously ill at the time, but immediately set his command in motion, accompanying them in a carriage.

On the evening of the same day, October 24, he was overtaken by Maj. Zagonyi, with the "body guard," and he, under orders from Fremont, took command of the combined force. The Confederates, mostly cavalry, and numbering something more than 1,000, were encamped about a mile west of Springfield, on the Mount Vernon road, and were under command of Lieut.-Col.

Cloud. The attack of Zagonyi proved a complete surprise. His men dashed down a lane under fire of the enemy, who had hastily formed a line along its north side. At this first onset a large number of the Confederates ran in every direction, but the remainder stood their ground. The Union soldiers swept past the Confederate camp, demolished a rail fence, entered the field where the enemy then were, and formed in line in a ravine about 200 yards away. They again charged with drawn sabers, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Falling back to the ravine they repeated the charge a second and third time with a like result. The Union loss in the engagement was Zagonyi's "body guard," 15 killed, 27 wounded and 10 taken prisoners—52; White's "Prairie Scouts" killed, wounded and prisoners, 33; total 85.

After the engagement the Confederates withdrew to Price's headquarters at Neosho, and Zagonyi also fell back until he met Sigel's advance.

Gen. Fremont was just upon the eve of an attack upon Price, who, it was reported, reinforced by McCulloch, was moving on Springfield with 40,000 men, when he was superseded by Gen. Hunter. The latter, after retreating to St. Louis, was in turn superseded by Gen. Halleck on the 18th of November.

BELMONT.

The only remaining movement of importance was at Belmont on the Mississippi.

The Confederate general, Polk, acting under orders of his government, had, notwithstanding that State's neutrality, entered Kentucky with an army, and had captured the town of Columbus. Batteries planted here commanded the Mississippi. The Confederates gathered in force at Belmont, on the opposite bank. In order to dislodge them, Gen. Fremont sent Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, with a brigade of 3,000 Illinois and Iowa troops, into Missouri by way of Cairo. On the 7th of November, Grant made a vigorous and successful attack on the Confederate camp, but Gen. Polk sent reinforcements across the river, the guns of Columbus were brought to bear on the Union position, and Grant was obliged to retreat. The total loss on the Federal side was 108 killed, 353 wounded and 121 missing; total, 582. The Con-

federate loss was 105 killed, 419 wounded and 117 missing; total, 641.

In addition to the engagements already described, quite a large number of raids, surprises and skirmishes—some of them important enough to be accounted battles—occurred in Missouri during 1861. They will be found mentioned in chronological order in the list of battles on another page.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1862.

The beginning of the year found Missouri comparatively quiet. Gen. Price had concentrated about 12,000 men at Springfield, intending to remain there all winter, but Gen. Halleck massed his forces, comprising the troops of Asboth, Sigel, Davis and Prentiss, at Lebanon, under command of Gen. Curtis. On February 11 this army moved against Springfield, and on the following night Gen. Price retreated to Cassville. Curtis pursuing him, he withdrew still further across the Arkansas line to Cross Hollows, thence to Sugar Creek, where, reinforced by McCulloch, he gave battle, and was defeated February 20. Price again retreated to Cove Creek, and then halted, leaving Missouri with no large organized Confederate force within her borders. Nevertheless, it was evident that the rebel general, sheltered in the defiles of the "Boston Mountains," was only gathering strength for more vigorous operations; therefore Curtis retraced his steps, and fell back to Pea Ridge, among the mountains in the northwestern part of Arkansas. Here he received intelligence that Price and McCulloch had been reinforced by Gen. Van Dorn, and that their combined force under command of the latter officer would soon attack his position.

BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE—AN ELKHORN TAVERN.

This engagement commenced on the morning of the 6th of March, 1862. The Confederate force aggregated about 25,000 men as follows: McCulloch's troops from Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, 13,000; Gen. Pike's command, consisting of Choctaw, Cherokee, Chickasaw and other Indians, and some white troops, 4,000; Price's Missouri troops, 8,000. The Federal force consisted of 10,500 men, including cavalry and infantry, forty-nine pieces of artillery and one mountain howitzer.

After a hard-fought battle, which lasted for two days, the Federals were victorious. The Confederate generals, McCulloch and McIntosh, were both killed. Van Dorn withdrew to the interior of Arkansas, and Curtis marched slowly southward. The Federal loss in the battle of Pea Ridge was 203 killed, 972 wounded, and 176 taken prisoners; total, 1,351; Confederate loss about the same.

VARIOUS WAR MEASURES.

Meanwhile, in Missouri, Provost-Marshal-General Farrar issued an order requiring the publishers of newspapers in the State, with the exception of St. Louis city papers, to furnish a copy of each issue, for inspection at the marshal's office.

Gen. Halleck issued an order requiring the officers of the Mercantile Library Association and of the Chamber of Commerce to subscribe to the oath prescribed by the convention ordinance of October 6, 1861, under peril of arrest and imprisonment. The same order also forbade the display of secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages—the carriages to be confiscated and the women arrested. A similar order was issued to the presidents and directors of all railroads in the State, and to the president, professors, curators and other officers of the State University at Columbia. This order required all clerks, agents and civil employes in the service of the United States to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress, and recommended that all clergymen, teachers, officers of benevolent institutions, and all engaged in business and trade, who were loyal to the Union, should voluntarily take the convention oath, in order that their patriotism might be known.

At different times men were tried and condemned to be shot upon charges of railroad and bridge burning, but these sentences were mitigated to imprisonment, or in some cases the culprits were released upon their taking the oath of allegiance, and giving bond in the sum of \$2,000 each, for future loyalty to the Government.

Edmund J. Ellis, of Columbia, editor and proprietor of *The Boone County Standard*, was found guilty, and sentenced to banishment from the State, during the war, on the several charges of giving information to the enemy, encouraging resistance to the

Federal Government, and inciting persons to rebellion against the same. His printing materials were confiscated and sold.

Early in April, Gen. Halleck went to Corinth, Miss., and left Maj.-Gen. Schofield in command at St. Louis.

OPERATIONS AGAINST GUERRILLAS.—COL. JO. C. PORTER.

Gov. Gamble, desiring to repress the numerous guerrilla organizations in the State, authorized Gen. Schofield to organize the State militia into companies, regiments and brigades, and to call a force into the field sufficient to quell the marauders and secure the people of the State in their persons and property. In the series of skirmishes and fights which occurred between the State militia and the Confederate guerrillas, the most brilliant and important were those connected with the pursuit and final overthrow of Col. Jo. C. Porter.

His force was first engaged July 1, at Cherry Grove, Schuyler County, by Col. Lipscomb, with about 450 of the State militia. After a small fight the Confederates retreated, and were pursued as far as Newark, Knox County. The next important encounter with Porter's forces was at Pearce's Mills, on the Middle Fabius, Scotland County, where, on the 19th of July, a pursuing force, under Maj. John Y. Clopper, of the Merrill Horse, and Maj. John F. Benjamin, of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, was ambuscaded, and sustained a loss of eighty-three men, while the Confederates lost but half a dozen. Porter, however, retreated toward the west and south, and in less than twenty-four hours was at Novelty, Knox County, sixty-four miles distant. Still going southward, they passed through Marion County to Florida, in Monroe, where they attacked and defeated a small detachment of the Third Iowa Cavalry, under Maj. H. C. Caldwell, and then hurried on to the heavily-wooded country near Brown's Spring, ten miles north of Fulton, in Callaway County. Ascertaining their position, Col. Guitar, of the Ninth Missouri State Militia, started in pursuit, July 27, with about 200 men and two pieces of artillery. On the preceding day Lieut.-Col. Shaffer, of Merrill's Horse, left Columbia upon the same errand, with 100 men, and was joined at Sturgeon by Maj. Clopper, with as many more. Maj. Caldwell, with a detachment of the Third Iowa, also started

from Mexico. These two latter columns marched toward Mt. Zion Church, in the northeast part of Boone County, believing that Porter was encamped there. Not finding the object of their search, they pursued their way into Callaway County, and, on the afternoon of the 28th, heard Guitar's cannon four or five miles distant. Shaffer and Caldwell hastened forward, and arrived in time to assist in the hard-fought battle at Moore's Mill, July 28, wherein Porter was defeated with a loss of 32 killed and 125 wounded, while Guitar lost 13 killed and 55 wounded.

BATTLE OF KIRKSVILLE.

Porter now retreated northward, through Monroe into Marion County. Here he received a large number of recruits. On the 1st of August he attacked and captured Newark, Knox County, with its garrison of seventy-five men, under Capt. Wesley Lair, of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, and pushed northward to Short's well, in the southern part of Scotland, where he was joined by a considerable detachment under Col. Cyrus Franklin and Lieut.-Col. Frisby H. McCullough. The rebel forces were closely pursued by Col. John McNeil. Porter and Franklin turned west from Short's well, and reached Kirksville on the morning of August 6, a few hours in advance of their pursuers, and, ordering the citizens to evacuate the town, posted their troops in the courthouse, seminary, stores and private residences, and thus entrenched awaited the coming Unionists. Porter had about 2,800 men, all mounted, but many were without arms, and nearly all without experience.

Col. McNeill, approaching from the eastern side of the town, drew up his forces before it. Not knowing the exact position of the enemy, he ordered ten men, under Lieut. John N. Cowdry, of Merrill's Horse, to ride through the town and discover their places of concealment. They obeyed the order, and the rebels in their eagerness fired upon them from houses, stables and other places affording them protection from the missiles which were shortly to be poured upon the town. McNeill now opened the battle with his cannon, and, under cover of his artillery fire, advanced his dismounted men, and soon the Confederates began to give way.

In three hours the town was in possession of McNeill, and the forces of Porter and Franklin were in full retreat toward the Chariton River. The Confederate loss in this engagement was between 200 and 300 killed, wounded and captured; the Federal loss was 6 killed and 33 wounded.

COMPTON'S FERRY—YELLOW CREEK.

On the following day Col. Guitar, who had been ill at Jefferson City, entered upon preparations for the pursuit of a considerable rebel force in Chariton County, under Col. J. A. Poindexter, and, on the 8th of August, landed from a steamer a considerable force at Glasgow. He overtook Poindexter at 9 o'clock on the night of the 11th, at Compton's Ferry, on Grand River, in Carroll County. Part of Poindexter's men had crossed the river before his arrival, but a large number, with all their baggage, horses, wagons, etc., had yet to cross. Guitar ordered a charge, and at the same time opened upon the fleeing rebels with two pieces of artillery. The result was a great panic and considerable destruction. Many of the Confederates, in their eagerness to escape, threw away their guns, and forced their horses into the river, but the animals, in many instances, became unmanageable, and returned to the same shore whence they started. Some were drowned. A large number of prisoners, and all the baggage, together with horses, mules, guns and wagons, were captured.

Poindexter marched as swiftly as possible to the northward, reaching the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad at Utica on Tuesday morning, the 12th. Near here he was intercepted and driven back by Gen. Lyon. Retreating south he was met by Guitar on the 13th, at Yellow Creek, in Chariton County, and again routed, his band being scattered and broken up. Guitar then returned to Jefferson City and was promoted by Gov. Gamble to be brigadier-general of Enrolled Missouri Militia.

BATTLE AT INDEPENDENCE.

The next important engagement in the State occurred at Independence very early in the morning of August 11. The town was garrisoned by about 450 Federal troops, comprising infantry

and cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. J. T. Buell. The Confederates, commanded by Col. John T. Hughes, of Clinton County, and G. W. Thompson, numbered from 600 to 800. They were fairly inside the town, and had commenced a vigorous attack before their approach was suspected. Col. Buell was at once surrounded at his headquarters, thus preventing all communication between himself and his men; nevertheless his soldiers fought bravely; but so completely were they surprised that the best they could do was to retreat into the fields, where they formed for defense behind a stone wall. While the rebels were charging upon this position Col. Hughes was killed. Col. Buell, finding that his camp was in the hands of the enemy, and that extrication was hopeless, raised the white flag and surrendered the post. Both sides suffered heavy losses.

BATTLES OF LONE JACK AND NEWTONIA.

At Lone Jack, a village in Jackson County, a rebel force (3,000 strong) under Cols. John T. Coffee, Vard. Cockerill, S. D. Jackman and D. C. Hunter, attacked 800 State militia under Maj. Emory Foster, of the Seventeenth Missouri State Militia on August 16. The Federal loss was 43 killed, 154 wounded and 75 missing; the Confederate casualties were about the same. The Federals were defeated and lost two pieces of artillery. The rebels hearing their adversaries were to be reinforced retreated southward.

On September 13, 1862, an engagement took place at Newtonia, Newton County, between about 5,000 Kansas, Wisconsin, Missouri and Indian troops, under Gen. Salomon, and a Confederate force of 8,000 or 10,000 under Col. D. H. Cooper. Numbers were killed and wounded on both sides, and the Federals were compelled to retreat as far as Sarcoxie, fifteen miles distant.

EXECUTION OF REBEL PRISONERS.

At Macon, Mo., on the 25th of September, ten rebel prisoners were executed on the charge of repeated violations of their paroles, and on October 18 a similar number was shot at Palmyra, in retaliation for the abduction and murder of Andrew Allsman, a Unionist of Marion County. After the battle of Kirksville,

sixteen were executed for violating their paroles, and Col. F. H. McCullough was shot for recruiting within the lines.

BATTLE OF CANE HILL, ARKANSAS.

The last great battle of the year in which Missourians had a part was fought at Cane Hill, near Fayetteville, Ark., on Sunday, December 6, 1862. The Confederate forces under Gen. Hindman, of Arkansas, and Marmaduke, of Missouri, were defeated by the Unionists under Gen. Blunt of Kansas. The following is the official report of the engagement, sent by Gen. Blunt to Maj.-Gen. Curtis, commandant of the department of Missouri:

PRAIRIE GROVE, December 10, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. S. R. Curtis:

The enemy did not stop in their flight until they had crossed the Boston Mountains, and are probably ere this across the Arkansas River. The enemy's killed and wounded is between 1,500 and 2,000 — a large proportion of them killed. One hundred of their wounded have died since the battle, and a large proportion of the others are wounded mortally, showing the terrible effects of my artillery. My casualties will be about 200 wounded. Most of the wounded will recover. The enemy have left their wounded on my hands, and most of their dead, uncared for. They are being buried by my command. Hindman admitted his force to be 28,000. Maj. Hubbard, who was a prisoner with them all day of the fight, counted twenty regiments of infantry and twenty pieces of artillery. They had no train with them, and muffled the wheels of their artillery in making their retreat. Four caissons filled with ammunition were taken from the enemy. The Twentieth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, in addition to those mentioned yesterday, suffered severely in charging one of the enemy's batteries, which they took, but were unable to hold.

JAMES G. BLUNT,
Brigadier-General.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1863.—BATTLES OF SPRINGFIELD, HARTSVILLE AND CAPE GIRARDEAU.

In the early part of this year, the Confederates, led by Gens. Marmaduke and Price, resumed activity in Arkansas and Southern Missouri. On the 8th of January, with a force of 2,500 or 3,000 men and three pieces of artillery, Gen. J. S. Marmaduke attacked Springfield, which was occupied by Federal troops under Gen. E. B. Brown, commander of the Southwestern Department of Missouri. The fighting continued from 1 o'clock P. M. until after dark. Gen. Brown, having been severely wounded, the command devolved upon Col. B. Crabb. The Confederates retreated the following morning, going to Marshfield and Harts-

ville. Their loss was 42 killed and 60 wounded who were left on the field. The Federal loss was 18 killed and 110 wounded.

Three days afterward, at the town of Hartsville, Gen. Marmaduke, having united near Marshfield with a force under Col. Jo. C. Porter, and moving thence southward, attacked a Federal force under Col. Samuel Merrill of the Twenty-first Iowa, and after a bloody little engagement drove them from the field.

On April 26, Gen. Marmaduke attacked the post at Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi, but the garrison, under Gen. John McNeill, succeeded in driving the Confederates away.

During the last week in August, Col. Woodson of the Third Calvary Missouri State Militia, surprised and captured Gen. Jeff. Thompson, known as the "Swamp Fox," together with his staff officers, at Pocahontas, Ark. The prisoners were sent to St. Louis, and committed to Gratiot prison.

ORDER NO. 11.

On the 25th of August, Gen. Thomas Ewing, of the Eleventh Kansas Infantry Volunteers, afterward a Democratic member of Congress from Ohio, issued the following order, which, as it was productive of much suffering at the time in the counties indicated, and has been commemorated by George C. Bingham in the celebrated painting entitled: "Order No. 11," we copy in full:

General Orders No. 11:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER,
KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 25, 1863. }

First. All persons living in Cass, Jackson and Bates Counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw Township, Jackson County, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present residences within fifteen days from the date thereof.

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificate will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern border of the State. All others shall remove out of this district.

Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second. All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove, within reach of military stations,

after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officers there, and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

Third. The provisions of General Orders No. 10, from these headquarters, will be at once vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at the stations not subject to paragraph first of this order, and especially in the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas City.

Fourth. Paragraph three, General Orders No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the Government in this district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Ewing.

H. HANNAHS, *Adjt.*

Gen. Schofield, at that time commandant of the Department of Missouri, has since the war approved and defended this order, on the ground that a savage guerrilla warfare had raged on the border for two years, nearly depopulating the farming districts on the Missouri side, and that all the inhabitants who remained were obliged, whether rebel sympathizers or not, to furnish shelter and supplies for bands of marauding outlaws. He said that it was imperative that this border war should be suppressed, and that the fiendish massacre of 140 persons at Lawrence, Kas., on August 13, by the guerrilla Quantrell and his band, rendered immediate and decisive action necessary in order to prevent a succession of such horrors.

To increase the military force in the district was impracticable, and the only alternative was to remove the means by which these guerrillas were sustained. He stated, further, that no serious inconvenience was inflicted upon any one by the execution of the order, but that the necessities of the poor people were provided for, and none were permitted to suffer.

In reply to this statement of Gen. Schofield, which appeared in the St. Louis daily *Republican* of February 21, 1877, Hon. George C. Bingham, an old citizen of Jackson County, and a strong Union man during the war, prepared a counter statement which was published in the same paper on the 26th of the month. He denounced the order as an act of purely arbitrary power, directed against a disarmed and defenseless population. He declared that it put an end to the predatory raids of Kansas "red-legs and jay-hawkers," by simply giving them all that they desired at once, that it gave up the country to Confederate bushwhackers, who, until the close of the war, stopped stages, robbed

mails and prevented any one wearing a Federal uniform from entering the district. Mr. Bingham says he was in Kansas City when the order was enforced, and that he knew personally of the sufferings of the unfortunate victims. Men were shot down while obeying the order, and their effects seized by their murderers; dense columns of smoke rising in every direction marked the conflagration of dwellings; large trains of wagons extending over the prairies for miles, moved toward Kansas, freighted with every description of household furniture and clothing belonging to the exiles; women and little children barefooted and bareheaded, exposed to burning heat and choking dust, tramped wearily along, to whom neither aid nor protection was afforded by the authorities who had driven them from their homes, and who were indebted to the charity of steamboat conductors who took them to places of safety.

Mr. Bingham admitted that guerrilla warfare had been waged for two years in the counties embraced by the order, but denied that this region was by any means depopulated, or that the remaining farmers were supporting these outlaws. He said that the larger portion of the marauders were Kansas "jay hawkers and red-legs," with no authority of law either military or civil, yet countenanced and protected by Gen. Ewing and his predecessors from the State of Kansas; that the others, constituting the more desperate class, were chiefly Missouri bushwhackers, acting under Confederate authority; that the inhabitants of the counties had been disarmed, as Gen. Schofield admitted, and were unable to resist the demands made upon them, but that the bushwhackers were insignificant in numbers compared with the Federal troops who were stationed there, and that twenty if not fifty times as much produce was furnished to the latter as to the former.

To this reply of Mr. Bingham, neither Gen. Schofield nor Gen. Ewing made any response.

Order No. 11 belongs to that extensive list of war measures which, wise or unwise, necessary or unnecessary, was viewed in a very different light by those who were, on one hand, personally aggrieved and injured, and by those who, on the other hand, were looking from afar at the great end in view, namely, the overthrow

of the Rebellion. In the border States, where Unionists and Disunionists lived side by side, numerous complexities arose, heightened by personal animosities and old family feuds; and in many cases loss of life, and especially loss of property, fell upon partisans indiscriminately, verifying the old, sad maxim that where transgression enters, the innocent must often suffer with the guilty.

SHELBY'S RAID.

In September, Gen. Blunt drove the Confederate forces under Gen. Cabell and the Creek chief, Stand Watie, into the Choctaw reservation, and took possession of Fort Smith. As the autumn advanced and Cabell's supplies began to run low, a part of his command under Col. Jo. O. Shelby undertook a raid into Missouri. They crossed the Arkansas River, a little east of Fort Smith, and pushed rapidly northward as far as Crooked Prairie, in the southwestern part of this State, when they were joined by Col. Coffee. At Boonville, where Shelby expected to meet a large number of recruits, but was disappointed, his men secured from stores and dwelling houses \$100,000 worth of property, after which they moved westward. On October 12 and 13, however, Gen. Brown encountered these forces at Marshall and defeated them, with a loss of fifty men killed, wounded and prisoners. Shelby hastily returned to Arkansas.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

Several sanguinary engagements were fought in Missouri during this, the closing year of the war. The Union troops, chiefly Missouri State Militia and Enrolled Missouri Militia, were engaged in the effort, at many times unsuccessful, to defend the lives and property of the people from the roving bands of bushwhackers and guerrillas that infested all parts of the State, but particularly the western and river counties.

Late in January Gen. Rosecrans arrived at St. Louis, succeeding Gen. Schofield as commander of the Department of Missouri. No event of importance occurred until the following autumn, when Gen. Price made his last grand raid into the State with the intention of capturing St. Louis, and other important points.

Having been informed early in September of Prices' medi-

tated invasion, Rosecrans forwarded the information to headquarters, and Gen. A. J. Smith, then ascending the Mississippi with about 6,000 troops, was ordered to proceed to St. Louis. Gen. Rosecrans had previous to this only about 6,500 mounted men in his whole department, and these were scattered at various points—at Springfield, Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, Rolla and St. Louis, guarding military depots and railway bridges against the hordes of guerrillas who swarmed through the country. These troops were concentrated as quickly as possible when Price's intended route was ascertained, but he had already entered Southeastern Missouri, and reached Pilot Knob before he was met by any considerable opposition. At that place a single brigade was stationed, under command of Gen. Thomas Ewing. This force was intrenched in a little fort with some rude earthworks, but it made a gallant resistance, and repulsed two assaults of the Confederates, inflicting upon them a loss of 1,000 men. Gen. Price's men now took positions which commanded the entire fort, and Gen. Ewing, seeing that further resistance was hopeless, spiked his guns, blew up his magazine, and retreated, by night, toward Rolla where Gen. McNeil was stationed. After accomplishing a march of sixty miles in thirty-nine hours, the exhausted troops were overtaken at Harrison, by a large force under Shelby. Although short of ammunition, Gen. Ewing held his ground for thirty hours, when he was reinforced by troops sent from Rolla, after which he drove Shelby away, and continued his retreat in safety.

At St. Louis, Gen. Smith's infantry, 4,000 or 5,000 strong, was joined by eight regiments of the Enrolled Militia of the State and six regiments of Illinois Militia. At Jefferson City Gen. E. B. Brown had been reinforced by Gen. C. B. Fisk with all available troops north of the Missouri River, and the citizens of that region promptly aiding the military, the capital was soon well fortified.

Gen. Price advanced by way of Potosi to the Meramec River; crossed it, and took position at Richwoods, within forty miles of St. Louis. Evidently fearing to attack that city, he burned the bridge at Moselle, and then pushed rapidly toward the capital of the State, followed by Gen. Smith and his entire command.

Gen. Price, after having burned bridges behind him, and done all in his power to hinder his pursuers, arrived before Jefferson City on the 7th of October. Gen. McNeill and J. B. Sanborn, with a force of mounted men, chiefly Missouri State Militia, had just reached there by a forced march from Rolla. Squads of cavalry had been sent out to guard the fords and ferries on the Osage River, and, if not able to prevent the Confederates from crossing, to give timely warning of their approach. The railroad bridge across the river nine miles east of the city had been burned.

Several small engagements and skirmishes took place, and the Confederates partly surrounded the city with a semi-circular line nearly four miles in length, the wings resting on the Missouri River. Finding the place well prepared for an attack, Price sent his trains westward and followed with his army. A large force now started in pursuit of the Confederates, led by Federal cavalry under immediate command of Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, who arrived at Jefferson City on the day of Price's departure.

The latter general, growing bold as he marched westward, sent Gens. Jo. Shelby and John B. Clark, Jr., to attack Glasgow on the Missouri River, in Howard County. The town was garrisoned by a part of the Forty-third Missouri, and small detachments of the Ninth Missouri State Militia and the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Col. Chester Harding. After a spirited resistance Col. Harding was obliged to surrender. His assailants then marched back and joined their main army, which was still hastening westward. Gen. Price left Lexington just as Pleasanton's advance reached that place October 20. At Little Blue Creek he met Blunt's Kansas troops, under command of Gen. Curtis, who, after a sharp fight which lasted for several hours, fell back to the Big Blue Creek and there awaited another attack. Meanwhile, Pleasanton reached the Little Blue, and found the bridge destroyed and the Confederate rear-guard prepared for battle. They were soon driven away, and Pleasanton continued his course to Westport, then occupied by the enemy. He captured the place by a brilliant charge in which he routed the Confederates, and took two of their guns.

Gen. Price had expected to receive at least 20,000 recruits during the progress of his raid, and perhaps to permanently occupy the State; instead, only about 6,000 Missourians came to his assistance, and he fled into Arkansas as rapidly as possible, having accomplished nothing of importance.

THE AFFAIR NEAR ROCHEPORT.

September 23, 1864, a train of Government wagons started from Sturgeon, Boone County, for Rocheport, in charge of seventy men of the Third Missouri State Militia, under Capt. McFadin. The train stopped near sunset at a pond about seven miles northeast of Rocheport, in order that the horses might be watered. Here it was suddenly attacked by 150 guerrillas under George Todd, who put the escort to flight, robbed the wagons of everything that they could conveniently carry away, and burned what remained. Eleven Federal soldiers were killed, and three negroes.

THE CENTRALIA MASSACRE.

Among the revolting and horrible crimes of the war, the Centralia massacre stands prominent for its dastardly and cold-blooded atrocity. Monday night, September 26, Anderson's guerrillas, in numbers estimated from 200 to 400, encamped about three miles southeast of Centralia, which is situated on the North Missouri Railroad, in Boone County. About 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, 75 or 100 of this band went into the town, and commenced plundering the stores and depot, breaking open boxes and trunks, and appropriating whatever suited them. At 11 o'clock the stage-coach arrived from Columbia with eight or nine passengers. These gentlemen being unarmed were quickly relieved of their money and valuables, but were allowed to go to the hotel. At 11.30 the passenger train from St. Louis came in sight. Immediately the guerrillas formed into line, and as the train neared the depot, commenced throwing obstructions on the track and firing at the engineer. The cars having been stopped, the robbers rushed upon the passengers, men, women and children, taking money, watches and jewelry, together with the contents of trunks, and valuables from the express car. Twenty-three Federal soldiers who were on board the train were marched into town,

placed in lines, and shot down. The guerrillas burned the railroad depot and six cars standing near. After murdering the soldiers and robbing the passengers and the citizens of the town generally, they set fire to the rifled train, and started it on the road toward Sturgeon. It ran about three miles, and then stopping was entirely consumed. Meanwhile the frightened passengers, glad to escape with their lives, went on their way as best they could, in wagons, on horseback, and on foot.

About 3 o'clock of the same afternoon, Maj. A. V. E. Johnson, of Col. Kutzner's regiment of Missouri Volunteers (the Thirty-ninth), arrived at Centralia with 155 mounted infantry. An engagement took place in an open field southeast of the town. Maj. Johnson's men, being armed with long guns, were ordered to dismount. Their horses became unmanageable, and many of them ran away, leaving the soldiers on foot in the middle of the prairie. They had fired but one volley when the guerrillas dashed among them, splendidly mounted, and carrying three or four revolvers apiece. Part of Johnson's men who were still on horseback attempted to escape, but were overtaken and shot down. Maj. Johnson himself was killed, together with 122 men of his small command. Four or five of the remaining few were wounded. The guerrillas had but three killed and seven wounded.

After the murderers had left town the citizens of Centralia gathered the dead bodies together, and placed them near the railroad. Many of them were taken to Mexico for burial that very evening, and seventy-nine were interred in a trench in the eastern part of town. Afterward this trench was enclosed by a fence, and at the head of it was placed a limestone monument, fifteen feet high, with the following inscription:

"The remains of Companies A, G and H, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, who were killed in action at Centralia, Mo., on the 27th day of September, 1864, are interred here." Since the close of the war the remains have been disinterred and re-buried in one common grave in the National Cemetery at Jefferson City.

DEATH OF BILL ANDERSON.

After the horrible massacre at Centralia, the subsequent burning of Danville and the depots at New Florence, High Hill

and Renick, Bill Anderson and the most of his men went into Ray County. On the 26th of October, Lieut.-Col. S. P. Cox, of the Thirty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia, learning Anderson's whereabouts, made a forced march to meet him. On the following day, just one month after the Centralia massacre, Col. Cox came in contact with the guerrilla pickets, and drove them before him into the woods. He then dismounted his men, threw an infantry force into the forest, and sent forward a cavalry advance which soon engaged Anderson's main body and fell back. The guerrillas now charged, and Anderson was killed, while his men were forced to retreat at full speed, hotly pursued by the Union cavalry. Upon the body of Anderson was found \$300 in gold, \$150 in treasury notes, six revolvers, and several orders from Gen. Price.

Early in December, 1864, Gen. Rosecrans was relieved of the command of the Department of Missouri, and Gen. Granville M. Dodge, of Iowa, succeeded him.

LIST OF BATTLES IN MISSOURI.

Necessarily there has been omitted from this brief review even a mention of many of the minor battles of the Civil War, which were fought upon the soil of Missouri. For convenient reference a complete list of these engagements, together with the dates at which they were fought, is herewith appended:

1861—Potosi, May 14; Boonville, June 17; Carthage, July 5; Monroe Station, July 10; Overton's Run, near Fulton, July 17; Dug Springs, August 2; Athens, August 5; Wilson's Creek, August 10; Morton, August 20; Bennett's Mills, September; Drywood Creek, September 7; Norfolk, September 10, Lexington, September 12, 20; Blue Mills Landing, September 17; Glasgow Mistake, September 20; Osceola, September 25; Shanghai, October 13; Lebanon, October 13; Big River Bridge, October 15; Linn Creek, October 16; Fredericktown, October 21; Springfield, October 25; Belmont, November 7; Piketon, November 8; Little Blue, November 10; Clark's Station, November 11; Mount Zion Church, December 28.

1862—Silver Creek, January 15; New Madrid, February 28; Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6; Neosho, April 22; Cherry Grove,

July 1; Pierce's Mill, July 18; Rose Hill, July 10; Florida, July 22; Moore's Mill, July 28; Chariton River, July 30; New-
urk, August 1; Kirksville, August 6; Compton's Ferry, August
8; Independence, August 11; Yellow Creek, August 13; Lone
Jack, August 16; Newtonia, September 13.

1863—Springfield, January 8; Cape Girardeau, April 29;
Marshall, October 13.

1864—Pilot Knob, September 27; Moreau River, October 7;
Prince's Ford, October 5; Glasgow, October 8; Little Blue
Creek, October 20; Big Blue, October 22; Westport, October
23; Newtonia, October 28; Albany, October 27; near Rocheport,
September 23; Centralia, September 27.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The delegates chosen to this body assembled in Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis, Friday, January 6, 1865. The objects of the convention were: First, "to consider such amendments to the constitution of the State as might be deemed necessary for the emancipation of slaves;" and second, "such amendments to the constitution of the State as might be deemed necessary to preserve in purity the elective franchise to loyal citizens, and such other amendments as might be deemed essential to the promotion of the public good."

On January 11, the following ordinance was passed by the Convention:

AN ORDINANCE ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

Be it ordained by the People of the State of Missouri, in Convention Assembled, That hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

Emancipation in Missouri was thus established by law, although it had practically existed for some time previous.

THE DRAKE CONSTITUTION.

It soon became apparent that mere amendments to the constitution would not satisfy the leading members of the convention, prominent among whom was Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, who had been chosen vice-president. A complete remodeling of the or-

ganic laws of the State seemed to many not to fall within the authority of the convention, moreover they believed that the time had not come for that dispassionate and statesmanlike legislation which so important a measure demanded. However, the convention proceeded with its sweeping work of reform, until it had made new provisions in every article of the fundamental law. Section 3 of Article XI, on the "Right of Suffrage," which was the object of the most angry and exciting debate in the convention, and a prolific source of strife and division afterward, is here transcribed.

SEC. 3. At any election held by the people under this constitution, or in pursuance of any law of this State, or under any ordinance or by-law of any municipal corporation, no person shall be deemed a qualified voter who has ever been in armed hostility to the United States, or to the lawful authorities thereof, or to the Government of this State; or has ever given aid, comfort, countenance or support to persons engaged in any such hostility; or has ever in any manner adhered to the enemies, foreign or domestic, of the United States, either by contributing to them, or by unlawfully sending within their lines, money, goods, letters, or information; or has ever disloyally held communication with such enemies; or has ever advised or aided any person to enter the service of such enemies; or has ever, by act or word manifested his adherence to the cause of such enemies, or his desire for their triumph over the armies of the United States; or his sympathy with those engaged in exciting or carrying on rebellion against the United States; or has ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority, or been in the service of these so-called "Confederate States of America;" or has ever left this State, and gone within the lines of the armies of the so-called "Confederate States of America," with the purpose of adhering to said States or armies; or has ever been a member of, or connected with any order, society or organization inimical to the Government of the United States, or to the Government of this State; or has ever been engaged in guerrilla warfare against loyal inhabitants of the United States, or in that description of marauding commonly known as "bushwhacking;" or has ever knowingly and willingly harbored, aided or countenanced any person so engaged; or has ever come into or left this State for the purpose of avoiding enrollment for or draft into the military service of the United States; or has ever, with a view to avoid enrollment in the militia of this State, or to escape the performance of duty therein, or for any other purpose, enrolled himself, or authorized himself to be enrolled, by or before any officer, as disloyal or as a Southern sympathizer, or in any other terms indicating his disaffection to the Government of the United States in its contest with rebellion, or his sympathy with those engaged in such rebellion; or having ever voted at any election by the people in this State, or in any other of the United States, or in any of their Territories, or under the United States, shall thereafter have sought or received, under claim of alienage, the protection of any foreign government, through any consul or other officer thereof, in order to secure exemption from military duty, in the militia of this State, or in the army of the United States; nor shall any such person be capable of holding, in this State, any office of honor, trust or

profit under its authority; or of being an officer, councilman, director, trustee, or other manager of any corporation, public or private, now existing, or hereafter established by its authority; or of acting as a professor or teacher in any educational institution, or in any common or other school; or of holding any real estate or other property in trust for the use of any church, religious society, or congregation. But the foregoing provisions in relation to acts done against the United States shall not apply to any person not a citizen thereof, who shall have committed such acts while in the service of some foreign country at war with the United States, and who has, since such acts, been naturalized, or may hereafter be naturalized, under the laws of the United States; and the oath of loyalty hereinafter prescribed, when taken by any such persons, shall be considered as taken in such sense.

Section 4 provided for a registration of the names of qualified voters, and section 5 required that the oath indicated in the third section should be taken by every voter at the time of his registration. Taking the oath should not, however, be deemed conclusive evidence of the right of a person to vote, supposing such right could be otherwise disproved. This section also provided that evidence for or against the right of any person to vote should be heard and passed upon by the registering officers and not by the judges of election.

These officers should keep a list of the names of rejected voters, and the same were to be certified to the judges of elections who were to receive the ballot of any such rejected voter, marking the same as a rejected vote; but even with these precautions the vote was not to be received unless the party casting it should, at the time, take the oath of loyalty.

Under the ninth section no person was permitted to practice law, "or be competent as a bishop, priest, deacon, minister, elder or other clergyman of any religious persuasion, sect or denomination, to teach or preach, unless such person shall have first taken, subscribed and filed said oath."

While the article upon the "executive department" was pending, an effort was made to introduce an amendment by which any citizen of the State, white or colored, male or female, would be eligible to the office of governor, but the amendment was rejected by a tie vote, as also a similar proposition in reference to the "Legislative Department."

It is but just to say, in this connection, that the new constitution, objectionable and stringent as it was in many particulars, was

admirable in respect to its provisions for public instruction, and was conceded to be so by its bitterest enemies.

The constitution was adopted April 8, and two days afterward the convention adjourned *sine die*.

An election had been appointed for the 6th of June, 1865, to submit the new constitution to the people for their indorsement or rejection, but it had also been provided that no person should vote at that election, except those who would be qualified as voters under the second article thereof. The canvass which followed was naturally one of the greatest bitterness.

Although the war was nominally over, and all the strongholds of the Rebellion were in the hands of the United States authorities, yet there were fragmentary guerrilla bands still roaming through various sections of the country, and the war spirit continued in undiminished force. Multitudes of taxpayers in the State, not a few of whom were honored and influential citizens, and had been noncombatants during the war, were disfranchised by the third section, and denied the privilege of voting upon the adoption or rejection of the code of laws which was to govern them and their children. On the other hand it was maintained with vigor that citizens who had attempted to destroy their Government, who had committed treason either by open deeds of rebellion, or by encouragement, sympathy and aid given to those in rebellion, had forfeited all right to assist in conducting the affairs of State. The election resulted in a majority of 1,862 for the constitution, which accordingly went into effect July 4, 1865.

The next General Assembly which convened at Jefferson City, on November 1, proceeded to enact a registry law, which, on account of its stringency, occasioned much violence and disorder in its enforcement. The "Ousting Ordinance," for vacating certain civil offices, was also attended with unpleasant results. That portion of the ninth section in regard to ministers, lawyers and teachers excited so much trouble in the State that B. Gratz Brown, Carl Schurz and other leading Republicans set on foot December, 1866, a movement which had for its object universal amnesty and enfranchisement. The movement soon became popular throughout the State, and, in his message to the Twenty-

Fourth General Assembly, January, 1867, Gov. Fletcher recommended an amendment to the constitution, striking out the ninth section of the second article. At this session of the Legislature a constitutional amendment was submitted to the people proposing to strike the word "white" from the eighteenth section of the second article, and thus inaugurate negro suffrage in Missouri. While this amendment was under consideration in the House, Mr. Orrick of St. Charles proposed to strike out not only the word "white" but also the word "male." This effort in behalf of female suffrage was rejected; and at the election of the people in November, 1868, negro suffrage was also defeated by a majority of 18,817 votes.

The adjourned session of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, which met on January 5, 1870, accomplished important work in several directions.

Gov. Joseph W. McClurg recommended in his message the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States, passed by Congress on February 27, 1869, and transmitted to the General Assembly at the same time a copy of the amendment as follows:

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Immediately upon the reading of the amendment, a joint resolution ratifying it was introduced into the Senate, and was speedily adopted by both Houses of the Legislature.

DIVISIONS IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The differences of opinion regarding universal amnesty and enfranchisement were rapidly assuming the proportions of discord and disintegration; and the Republican party in the State became divided in sentiment as well as in name, being known respectively as Radicals and Liberals; the former maintaining a severe, and the latter a more magnanimous policy toward those who had complicity with the Rebellion. The Democrats, owing to the stringent registry laws, were in a hopeless minority, and

so attached themselves to the Liberal Republicans, believing that by this course they might best aid their disfranchised brethren, and eventually gain control of State politics. The State Nominating Convention, which met at Jefferson City on August 31, 1870, witnessed the final division of the Republicans. The platforms of the two branches of the party, differed chiefly in regard to enfranchisement, and the articles embodying their respective sentiments were as follows:

MAJORITY OR LIBERAL PLATFORM.

Fourth. That the time has come when the requirements of public safety, upon which alone the disfranchisement of a large number of citizens could be justified, has clearly ceased to exist, and this convention, therefore, true to the solemn pledges recorded in our National and State platforms, declares itself unequivocally in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendments commonly called the suffrage and office-holding amendments, believing that under existing circumstances the removal of political disabilities, as well as the extension of equal political rights and privileges to all classes of citizens, without distinctions, is demanded by every consideration of good faith, patriotism and sound policy, and essential to the integrity of Republican institutions, to the welfare of the State, and to the honor and preservation of the Republican party.

MINORITY OR RADICAL PLATFORM.

Third. That we are in favor of re-enfranchising those justly disfranchised for participation in the late Rebellion, as soon as it can be done with safety to the State, and that we concur in the propriety of the Legislature having submitted to the whole people of the State the question whether such time has now arrived; upon which question we recognize the right of any member of the party to vote his honest convictions.

The two reports being before the convention, the report of the minority was adopted, whereupon about 250 delegates, friends of the majority report, led by Mr. Schurz, withdrew, organized a separate convention, and nominated a full State ticket, with B. Gratz Brown as a candidate for Governor. The other convention also nominated a full ticket, headed by Joseph W. McClurg for Governor, at that time incumbent of the office.

The election of November, 1870, resulted in the choice of the B. Gratz Brown ticket by a majority of over 40,000 Liberal and Democratic votes. This election marks the period at which the Republicans, who had been for eight years in the ascendency, surrendered the power which they have since been unable to regain.

THE MURDERS AT GUN CITY.

During the administration of Gov. Brown, a bloody infraction of the public peace occurred at Gun City, a small station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, in Cass County.

Judge J. C. Stevenson was one of the judges of the late county court of Cass County, that had made a fraudulent issue of bonds in the name of the county, thereby imposing heavy burdens upon the taxpayers. James C. Cline was county attorney, and was implicated in the swindle, and Thomas E. Detrow was one of Cline's bondsmen. Both Stevenson and Cline had been indicted, and were under heavy bonds to answer for the offense with which they were charged. All of these men, together with Gen. Jo. Shelby, were on the eastern bound train which reached Gun City on Wednesday, April 24, 1872. At this place logs, rails and rocks were found piled upon the track, and seventy or eighty masked and armed men compelled the engineer and fireman to leave the locomotive, and then commenced a terrible fusilade into and around the captured train. Loud cries were made for Cline, who stepped out on the platform, and was instantly riddled with bullets. The murderers then rushed through the train calling for the "bond robbers." They shot Judge Stevenson down in the car, and afterward dragged him out on the grass. Mr. Detrow they found in the mail car, and, after severely wounding him, threw him on the roadside, where he was allowed to bleed to death. The gang then called for Gen. Jo. Shelby, but his intrepidity saved him, as he coolly kept his seat, replying, "Here I am; if you want me come and get me."

Gov. Brown at once took measures to bring the murderers to justice, but they were never discovered. No further disturbance occurred, however.

AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

At an adjourned session of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, which convened December 6, 1871, two constitutional amendments had been submitted to the votes of the people.

These were ratified at the November election in 1872. The first increased the number of supreme court judges from three

to five, fixing their term of office at ten years, and providing that two additional judges should be elected at the general election in 1872, and one judge at each general election, every two years thereafter.

The second provided that no part of the public school fund should ever be invested in the stock or bonds or other obligations of any other State, or of any county, city, town or corporation; that the stock of the bank of the State of Missouri, held for school purposes, and all other stocks belonging to any school or university fund, should be sold in such manner and at such time as the General Assembly should prescribe; and the proceeds thereof, and the proceeds of the sales of any lands or other property which belonged or might hereafter belong to said school fund, should be invested in the bonds of the State of Missouri, or of the United States, and that all county school funds should be loaned upon good and sufficient and unincumbered real estate security, with personal security in addition thereto.

REVISION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

During an adjourned session of the Legislature, which met on January 7, 1874, a law had been passed authorizing a vote of the people to be taken at the general election in November, 1874, for and against calling a convention to revise and amend the constitution of the State. This convention was agreed to by a majority of only 283. An election for delegates took place on January 26, 1875. On May 5 of the same year the convention assembled at the Capitol. It consisted of sixty-eight members, sixty of whom were Democrats, six Republicans, and two Liberals. A thorough revision of the entire organic law was made, both in committee and in convention. Every department of the State Government passed under review, and many important changes were made, which can not be discussed here, but they are familiar to every well-informed citizen of the State.

The bill of rights occasioned much discussion. County representation, which has been a feature of every State constitution, including the first, was still maintained in spite of opposition. Carefully prepared and stringent limitations on the powers of the General Assembly were engrafted on the new instrument.

Sessions of the Legislature were made biennial, and the gubernatorial term changed from two to four years. The formation of new counties was made extremely difficult or impossible. The power of the Legislature, and of counties, cities, towns and all other municipalities, to levy taxes and contract debts, was hedged about with limitations and safeguards. Extra mileage and perquisites to officials were laid under embargo. Our system of free public schools, embracing a liberal policy for the maintenance of the State University, received recognition in the article on education. The final vote on the adoption of the constitution as a whole stood—ayes, sixty; noes, none; absent, eight. October 30, 1875, the people ratified the constitution by a majority of 76,688, and on the 30th of November, 1875, it became the supreme law.

GOV. CRITTENDEN'S ADMINISTRATION.

In 1880, Thomas T. Crittenden, of Johnson County, received the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri, and was elected in November of that year. Gov. Crittenden's competitors for the nomination were Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis, and John A. Hockaday, of Callaway County. In his inaugural address, he recommended refunding at a lower rate of interest all that part of the State debt which could be thus refunded; some measures for the relief of the docket of the supreme court of the State, and a compromise of the indebtedness of several counties. He also condemned in the strongest terms the doctrine of repudiation.

Gov. Crittenden is by birth a Kentuckian—a direct descendant of the old Crittenden stock so long and deservedly prominent and popular in the State of Kentucky. Though himself a slaveholder, at the outbreak of our Civil War he espoused the cause of the Union, and no braver officer than he ever faced an army. At the close of the war he was found in the front rank of the conservative portion of the people, who contended that peace should prevail, and the bitter animosities of the past be forgotten.

He was sent to Congress, where, in more than one instance he proved his integrity. Throughout his entire career, no stain of venality adhered to his fair name, and no act of violence characterized his discharge of any duty.

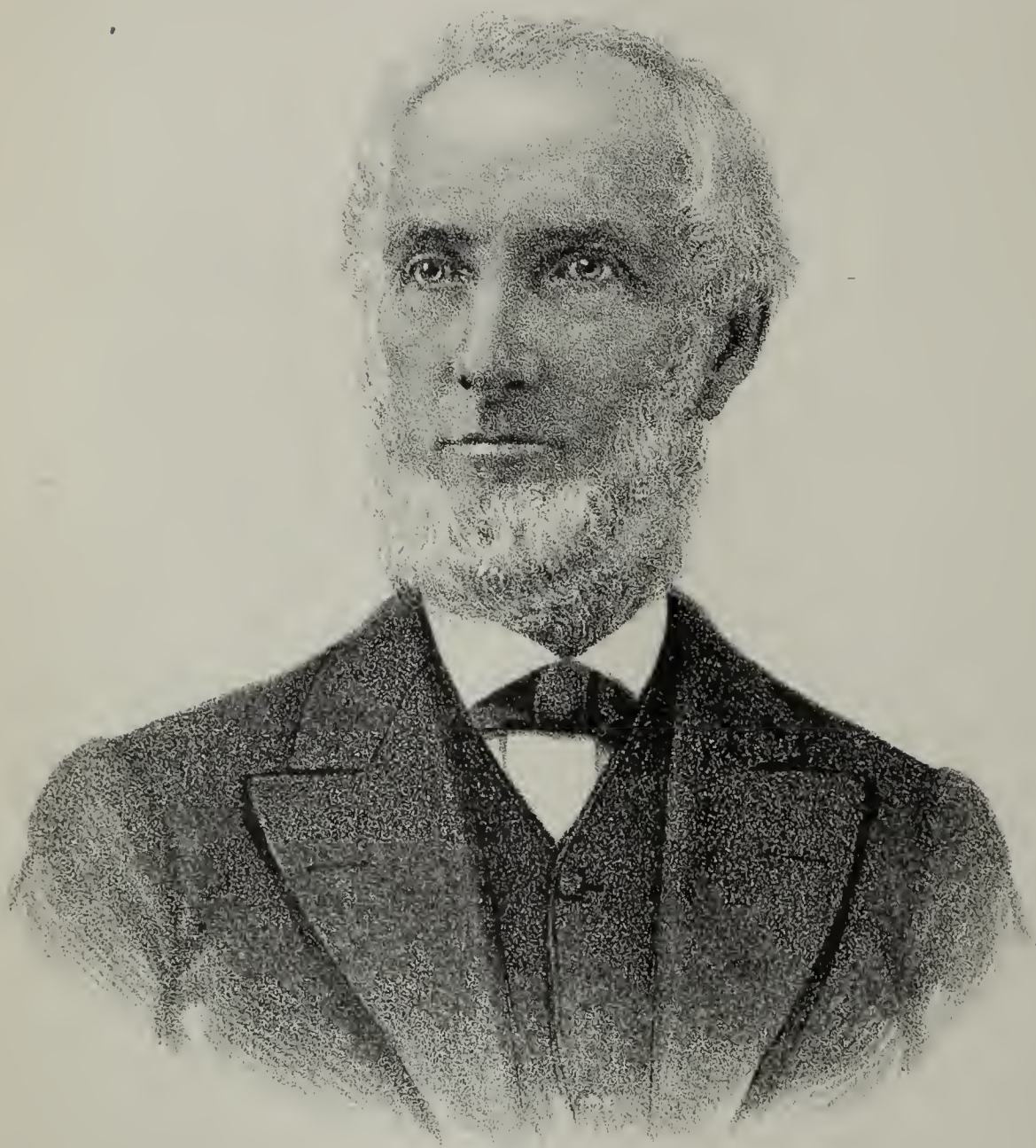
Under his guiding hand, the credit of the State advanced to a par with that of the Federal Government; the debt of the State gradually diminished, and all of her educational interests fostered and nourished.

When Gov. Crittenden took charge of the helm of State, a portion of the border was infested with a lawless band of thieves and murderers, known as the "James Gang," who murdered without pity, and robbed without regard to person. He resolved to disband them. Soon some of the most desperate of the gang were in the hands of the officers, and, in one instance, when resistance and rescue were threatened, Gov. Crittenden attended the trial in person, with a few chosen friends, determined to defend the supremacy of the law with his life if necessary.

One by one, the members of this gang were hunted down and sent to the penitentiary, and finally Jesse James was shot at St. Joseph by the "Ford Boys," former comrades, who had been employed to capture him.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

By continued legislation, commencing with the act approved February 22, 1851, and ending with that of March 26, 1881, the State of Missouri granted liberal aid in the construction of railroads within her boundaries. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was among the enterprises thus assisted, and, for its construction, bonds of the State amounting to \$3,000,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, were issued. One-half of these bonds were issued under the act of 1851, and the remainder under the act of 1855. The former were to run twenty years, and the latter thirty years. Some of these bonds have since been funded and renewed. Coupons for the interest of the entire \$3,000,000 were executed and made payable in New York. The acts under which the bonds were issued contain various provisions designed to secure the State against loss and to make it certain that the railroad company would be bound to pay the principal and interest at maturity. It was especially made the duty of the railroad company to save the State from any and all loss on account of said bonds and coupons. The State treasurer was not to advance any money to meet either principal or



DR. M. F. WAKEFIELD

(DECEASED)

ANDREW COUNTY

interest. The State contracted with the railroad company for complete indemnity. Neither was she required to relinquish her statutory mortgage lien, except upon the payment into her treasury of a sum of money equal to the entire indebtedness incurred by the railroad company on account of the issue and loan of her bonds.

In June, 1881, the railroad company, through its attorney, George W. Easley, Esq., paid into the State treasury \$3,000,000, and asked for a receipt in full of all dues to the State. The treasurer, Mr. Philip E. Chappell, refused to give such a receipt, but instead gave a receipt for the sum "on account." Although the debt was not due, the officers of the railroad wished to pay it at this time in order to save the interest. They first asked for the bonds of the road, but these the State refused to give up. They then demanded that the \$3,000,000 be paid back, and this demand was also refused. The railroad company then brought suit in the United States Court for an equitable settlement of the matter in dispute. The \$3,000,000 had been deposited in a bank by the State authorities, and was drawing interest at the rate of only one-fourth of one per cent. The railroad company asked that this money should be invested so as to yield a larger amount of interest, which interest should be allowed to its credit, in case anything should be found due from it to the State. Justice Miller, of the United States supreme court, who heard the case upon preliminary injunction in the spring of 1882, decided that the unpaid and unmatured coupons constituted a liability of the State, and a debt owing, though not due, and that until these were provided for, the State was not bound to assign her lien upon the road.

Another question which was raised but not decided was whether any, or if so, what account the State ought to render for the use of the money paid into the treasury by the complainants, June 20; and whether she could hold so large a sum of money, refusing to make any account of it, and yet insisting that the railroad company should make full payment of all the outstanding coupons.

Upon this subject Justice Miller, in the course of his opinion said: "I am of the opinion that the State, having accepted

or got this money into her possession, is under a moral obligation (and I do not pretend to commit anybody as to how far its legal obligation goes) to so use that money as, so far as possible, to protect the parties who have paid it against the loss of the interest which it might accumulate, and which would go to extinguish the interest on the State's obligation."

February 25, 1881, Gov. Crittenden sent a special message to the Legislature in which he informed that body of the intention of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company to discharge the full amount of what it considered its present indebtedness to the State, and advised that arrangements be made for the profitable disposal of the sum as soon as paid. In response to this message the Legislature passed an act March 26, the second section of which is as follows:

SEC. 2. Whenever there is sufficient money in the sinking fund to redeem or purchase one or more of the bonds of the State of Missouri, such sum is hereby appropriated for such purpose, and the Fund Commissioners shall immediately call in for payment a like amount of the option bonds of the State, known as the "5-20 bonds," provided, that if there are no option bonds which can be called in for payment they may invest such money in the purchase of any of the bonds of the State, or bonds of the United States, the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad bonds excepted.

On the 1st of January, 1882, the regular semi-annual payment of interest on the railroad bonds became due, but the company refused to pay, claiming that it had already discharged the principal, and consequently was not liable for the interest. Thereupon, according to the provisions of the aiding act of 1885, Gov. Crittenden advertised the road for sale in default of the payment of interest. The company then brought suit before United States Circuit Judge McCrary at Keokuk, Iowa, to enjoin the State from selling the road, and for such other and further relief as the court might see fit and proper to grant. August 2, 1882, Judge McCrary delivered his opinion and judgment as follows:

"First. That the payment by complainants into the treasury of the State of the sum of \$3,000,000 on the 26th of June, 1881, did not satisfy the claim of the State in full, nor entitle complainants to an assignment of the State's statutory mortgage.

"Second. That the State was bound to invest the principal sum of \$3,000,000 so paid by the complainants without unneces-

sary delay in the securities named in the act of March 26, 1881, or some of them, and so as to save the State as large a sum as possible, which sum so saved would have constituted as between the State and complainants a credit *pro tanto* upon the unmatured coupons now in controversy.

“ Third. That the rights and equity of the parties are to be determined upon the foregoing principles, and the State must stand charged with what would have been realized if the act of March, 1881, had been complied with. It only remains to consider what the rights of the parties are upon the principles here stated.

“ In order to save the State from loss on account of the default of the railroad company, a further sum must be paid. In order to determine what that further sum is, an accounting must be had. The question to be settled by the accounting is, how much would the State have lost if the provisions of the act of March, 1881, had been complied with? * * * * I think a perfectly fair basis of settlement would be to hold the State liable for whatever could have been saved by the prompt execution of said act by taking up such 5-20 option bonds of the State as were subject to call when the money was paid to the State, and investing the remainder of the funds in the bonds of the United States at the market rates.

“ Upon this basis a calculation can be made, and the exact sum still to be paid by the complainants in order to fully indemnify and protect the State can be ascertained. For the purpose of stating an account upon this basis, and of determining the sum to be paid by the complainants to the State, the cause will be referred to John K. Cravens, one of the masters of this court. In determining the time when the investment should have been made under the act of March, 1881, the master will allow a reasonable period for the time of the receipt of the said sum of \$3,000,000 by the treasurer of the State—that is to say, such time as would have been required for that purpose had the officers charged with the duty of making said investment used reasonable diligence in its discharge.

“ The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad is advertised for sale for the amount of the installment of interest due January 1, 1882,

which installment amounts to less than the sum which the company must pay in order to discharge its liabilities to the State upon the theory of this opinion. The order will therefore be that an injunction be granted to enjoin the sale of the road upon the payment of the said installment of interest due January 1, 1882, and if such payment is made, the master will take it into account in making the computation above mentioned."

THE ELECTION OF 1884.

The campaign of 1884, both nationally and in the State, was the most hotly contested of any this country has ever seen. In Missouri an alliance was effected between the Republican and Greenback parties, and a ticket headed by the name of Nicholas Ford, of St. Joseph, and called the "Anti-Bourbon ticket," was put into the field against the Democracy, headed by Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis. A third party, known as Prohibitionists, exercised considerable influence in the canvass. The "Anti-Bourbon" party made their fight against the record of the Democrats, who had been in uninterrupted power for twelve years, and especially against the tendency of the Democracy to recognize and reward men who had been in rebellion during the Civil War. This plea, owing to the nomination of Marmaduke, who had been a Confederate general, was of considerable service to the opponents of Democracy, and came near securing the defeat of the party. The campaign on the part of the Democrats was mainly a defensive one; while John A. Brooks, the Prohibition candidate, urged that neither Ford nor Marmaduke should be elected, pledging himself in favor of submitting a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Brooks made a strong fight, and polled nearly 10,000 votes. Marmaduke was elected by a majority of less than 2,000, although the Cleveland electors carried the State by about 30,000. All of the Democratic State ticket was elected by varying majorities, and also twelve out of fourteen congressmen were chosen by the same party.

Notwithstanding the opposition manifested toward him Gov. Marmaduke made an excellent career as an Executive, discharging his duties in an impartial, conservative manner. On Tues-

day, December, 27, 1887, news of the sudden and serious illness of the Governor was spread over the country. This was soon followed, on the evening of December 28, by tidings of his death.

Lieut.-Gov. Morehouse subsequently qualified as Governor of the State, and is the present incumbent of the position.

THE EARLY COURTS.

As the District of Louisiana was for many years under the dominion of Spain, it became necessary for the early lawyers to acquaint themselves with Spanish civil and criminal laws. This they uniformly did, and even after the district came into the possession of the United States the rules which obtained in the Spanish and French courts were still clung to. Until the District was purchased by the United States, the administration or execution of the laws was in the hands of the civil and military commandants, who in most instances were both ill-informed and arbitrary. In 1804 Congress extended the executive power of the Territory of Indiana over that of Louisiana, and the execution of the laws of what is now Missouri fell to William Henry Harrison, Governor, and Griffin, Vanderburg and Davis, judges. The first courts were held in the winter of 1804-05 in the old fort near the junction of Fifth and Walnut Streets, St. Louis, and were called courts of common pleas. In March, 1805, the District of Louisiana was changed to the Territory of Louisiana,¹ and James Wilkinson became Governor; Frederick Bates, secretary; and James Wilkinson, Return J. Meigs and J. B. C. Lucas, judges of the superior court of the Territory. At this time the executive offices were in the old government building called *La Place d' Armes*, St. Louis. The districts of the Territory were changed to counties, Territorial courts superseded the commandants, and the rules of the English common law soon banished those of France and Spain. Courts of common pleas were established by the Territorial Legislature in 1813. Since the formation of the State Government the constitution and the Legislature have provided the number and character of the State courts.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The public school system of Missouri is similar to that of other States. The first constitution of the State provided that

“one school or more shall be established in each township as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis.” It was not until 1839 that the school system was divested of the clause limiting its benefits to the poor. At that date provision was made for a State superintendent of public instruction, for a county board of education, and for a township board. From that time forward the system has steadily grown in usefulness and power. Its greatest growth succeeded the Civil War. Now not less than 25 per cent of the State’s revenue, exclusive of the sinking fund and interest, is devoted to the support of the public schools.

Before the establishment of the free school system, education throughout the State was obtained wholly from private institutions of learning. The University of Missouri was founded about the time the State was admitted to the Federal Union, when two townships of land were granted for the support of a seminary of learning. In 1832 this land was sold for less than \$75,000, but by 1839 this amount had grown to over \$100,000. In the latter year the site was selected for the University at Columbia, which offered a bonus of \$117,500 to secure the location—a remarkable offering for that day. The corner-stone was laid in 1840, and John H. Lathrop, D. D., became the first president. To this institution the following departments have since been added: normal department, 1868; agricultural and mechanical college, 1870; schools of mines and metallurgy, 1871, at Rolla; college of law, 1872; medical college, 1873; department of analytical and applied chemistry, 1873; architecture, engineering, mechanical and fine arts, etc. The State may well be proud of this institution.

St. Louis University was established in 1829, and has become one of the best educational institutions of the country. Since the war the State has founded an educational institution for colored people—Lincoln Institute, at Jefferson City—which is supported by an annual appropriation. Several normal colleges have also been established by the Legislature, which contribute materially toward the elevation of the standard of education in the State. In nearly every county is a seminary, academy, college, or university, supported by tuition or endowments, and controlled

by some sectarian organization, or by a non-sectarian association.

In 1817 the Legislature incorporated the board of trustees of the St. Louis public schools, and this was the commencement of the present system. The first board was Gen. William Clarke, William C. Carr, Thomas H. Benton, Bernard Pratt, Auguste Chouteau, Alexander McNair and John P. Cabanne. Much should have been, and was, expected of this board, owing to their prominence and ability, but they did little or nothing, and it was not until twenty years later that the system sprang into life.

CHURCHES.

Baptist.—The first Baptist Church organized in what is now the State of Missouri was founded near the present site of Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, in 1806, under the labors of Rev. D. Green. The growth of the denomination has been marked. It has gone steadily on in its increase, until now it marshals a great host, and it is still rapidly enlarging in numbers, and advancing in intelligence and general thrift. The annual report of the Baptist General Association of Missouri, for 1875, gives the following statistics: 61 district associations; 1,400 churches; 824 ordained ministers; 89,650 members. The Bible and Publication Society, with headquarters at Philadelphia, has a branch house at St. Louis which has become one of the chief book establishments of the State. The Baptist periodicals of the State are the *Central Baptist* and *Ford's Repository*, both published in St. Louis. The Baptist seats of learning in Missouri are William Jewell College, Liberty; Stephens' College, Columbia; Mt. Pleasant College, Huntsville; Baptist Female College, Lexington; La Grange College, La Grange; Baptist College, Louisiana; Liberty Female College, Liberty; St. Louis Seminary for Young Ladies, Jennings' Station; Fairview Female Seminary, Jackson; Boonville Seminary for Young Ladies; North Grand River College, Edinburg; Ingleside Academy, Palmyra.

Christian.—This is one of the largest denominations in Missouri; it has more than 500 churches and nearly 100,000 members. The literary institutions of the denomination are Christian College, Columbia; Christian University, Canton; Woodland College, Independence; Christian Orphan Asylum, Camden

Point. The publications of this denomination in Missouri are; *The Christian*, *The Little Watchman*, *The Little Sower*, and *The Morning Watch*, all published at St. Louis.

Congregational.—The first Trinitarian Congregational Church was organized in St. Louis, in 1852, Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., pastor. The church in Hannibal was organized in 1859. In 1864–65 fifteen churches were organized in towns on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. In 1875 the denomination had 5 district associations, 70 churches, 41 ministers and 3,363 members. There are two Congregational colleges in the State—Thayer College, at Kidder, and Drury College, at Springfield.

Episcopal.—The first service of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Missouri was held October 24, 1819, and Christ Church, St. Louis, was organized as a parish November 1, of the same year. The Rev. John Ward, previously of Lexington, Ky., was the first rector. Six persons united in the first service. In 1875 there were in the city of St. Louis 12 parishes and missions and as many clergymen; while, taking all parts of the State, there were about 5,000 communicants, 51 ministers, 48 church buildings, 57 Sunday-schools with 4,000 scholars, and 475 teachers. The denomination controlled 4 secular schools. The Diocese of Missouri is conterminous with the State of Missouri.

Friends.—The following are the approximate statistics of this denomination in Missouri: Number of organizations and edifices, 4; sittings, 1,100; value of property, \$4,800.

Israelite.—There is scarcely a county in the State of Missouri where at least one dozen Jewish families are not settled. Jefferson City, Sedalia, Springfield, Rolla, Washington, Macon City, Louisiana, Hannibal and several other places, have wealthy, influential Jewish citizens, but too few in numbers to form independent religious communities. In St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City they have established congregations, Sabbath-schools, houses of worship and institutions of charity. The oldest Hebrew congregation in Missouri was organized in 1838, at St. Louis. The following summary gives an approximate statement of the Israelite congregations in Missouri: congregations, 8; members, 557; ministers, 8; houses of worship, 7; Sabbath-schools, 9; with 12 teachers, and 574 scholars.

Lutheran.—The first Lutheran Church organized in Missouri was founded in St. Louis in 1839. The number of churches is now about 92. The Lutheran educational institutions of the State are Concordia College and a high school, both at St. Louis. The charitable institutions are the Lutheran Hospital and Asylum at St. Louis, and the Lutheran Orphans' Home in St. Louis County. At St. Louis are also located the Lutheran Central Bible Society, and the Lutheran Book Concern of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States. The following Lutheran periodicals are published in St. Louis: *Der Lutheraner*, *Die Abendschule*, *Lehreund Wehre*, and the *Evangel Lutheran Schublatt German Evangelical*. There are, in Missouri, perhaps 45 churches of this denomination, comprising 7,500 members. The *Friedensbote* is the name of a newspaper published under its patronage. Evangelical Missouri College is the theological seat of learning in this synod, and is located in Warren County.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Methodist Episcopal Church in Missouri dates from an early period in the history of the State. Indeed, several societies were formed before it became a State, and these were a part of the old Illinois Conference. When the separation of 1844–45 took place, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South was formed, the societies in Missouri were broken up with few exceptions, and the members either joined that organization or remained unable to effect a reorganization of their own until 1848, when the Missouri Conference resumed its sessions. During the Civil War the preachers and members were driven from nearly all the stations and districts. There were probably less than 3,000 persons in actual fellowship in 1861 and 1862. In May, 1862, the general conference added Arkansas to the Missouri Conference, and it bore the name of "The Missouri and Arkansas Conference," until 1868, when it was divided, the societies north of the Missouri River retaining the old name, Missouri Conference; and the societies south of the river, and those in Arkansas, being formed into the "St. Louis Conference." In 1872 the societies in Missouri, south of the river, became the St. Louis Conference, those in Arkansas the Arkansas Con-

ference. The two conferences of Missouri now comprise about 375 churches and 30,000 members. They have several flourishing schools and colleges, the principal of which are Lewis College, Glasgow; Johnson College, Macon City, and Carleton Institute in Southeast Missouri. The Western Book Depository is doing a large business in St. Louis, and its agents also publish the *Central Christian Advocate*.

Methodist Episcopal Church South.—The first preaching by a Protestant minister in this State was by a Methodist local preacher, John Clark by name, who resided where Alton now stands, and who occasionally crossed the river to a settlement of Americans near Florissant. The first regularly appointed Methodist preacher was Rev. John Travis, who received an appointment from Bishop Asbury in 1806. He formed two circuits, and at the end of the year returned 100 members. These circuits were called "Missouri" and "Meramec," and at the conference of 1807, Jesse Walker was sent to supply the former, and Edmund Wilcox the latter.

From this time preachers were regularly appointed, and in 1820 there were, in Missouri, 21 traveling preachers, and 2,079 members. In 1821 Methodism proper was introduced into St. Louis by Rev. Jesse Walker, who secured the erection of a small house of worship on the corner of what is now Fourth and Myrtle Streets, and returned 127 members.

MISSOURI GOVERNORS—UNDER THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Commandant.—April 9, 1682, Robert Cavalier de La Salle.

Governors.—1698 to July 22, 1701, Sauvalle; 1701 to May 17, 1713, Bienville; 1713 to March 9, 1717, Lamothe Cadillac; 1717 to March 9, 1718, De l'Epinay; 1718 to January 16, 1724, Bienville; 1724 to 1726, Boisbriant; 1726 to 1733, Perier; 1733 to May 10, 1743, Bienville; 1743 to February 9, 1753, Vaudreuil; 1753 to June 29, 1763, Kerlerec; 1763 to February 4, 1765, D'Abadie; February, 1765, M. Aubry, acting.

Commandant.—July 17, 1765, to May 20, 1770, Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, *de facto*.

UNDER THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Lieutenant Governors.—May 20, 1770, to May 19, 1775, Pedro Piernas; 1775 to June 17, 1778, Francisco Cruzat; 1778 to June 8, 1780, Fernando De Leyba; 1780 to September 24, 1780, Silvio Franc. Cartabona; 1780 to November 27, 1787, Franc. Cruzat; 1787 to July 21, 1792, Manuel Perez; 1792 to August 29, 1799, Zenon Trudeau; 1799 to March 9, 1804, C. Dehault Delassus.

UNDER THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Commandant.—March 10, 1804, to October 1, 1804, Capt. Amos Stoddard, who was also agent and commissioner of the French Government for one day, from March 9 to March 10, 1804.

UNDER THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

Governor.—October 1, 1804, to March 3, 1805, William Henry Harrison.

UNDER THE TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA.

Governors.—1805 to 1806, Gen. James Wilkinson; last part of 1806, Joseph Brown, acting; May, 1807 to October, 1807, Frederick Bates, acting; 1807 to September, 1809, Merriwether Lewis; September, 1809 to September 19, 1810, Frederick Bates, acting; 1810 to November 29, 1812, Benjamin Howard, acting; 1812 to December 7, 1812, Frederick Bates, secretary and acting governor.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Frederick Bates, secretary and acting Governor, 1812–13; William Clark, 1813–20.

Delegates to Congress.—Edward Hempstead, 1811–14; Rufus Easton, 1814–17; John Scott, 1817–20.

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors.—Alexander McNair, 1820–24; Frederick Bates, 1824–25; Abraham J. Williams, vice Bates, 1825; John Miller, vice Bates, 1826–28; John Miller, 1828–32; Dunklin resigned; appointed surveyor general of the United States, 1832–36; L. W. Boggs, vice Dunklin, 1836; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1836–40;

Thomas Reynolds (died 1844) 1840-44; M. M. Marmaduke, *vice* Reynolds; John C. Edwards, 1844-48; Austin A. King, 1848-52; Sterling Price, 1852-56; Trusten Polk, resigned, 1856-57; Hancock Jackson, *vice* Polk, 1857; Robert M. Stewart, *vice* Polk, 1857-60; C. F. Jackson (1860), office vacated by ordinance; Hamilton R. Gamble, *vice* Jackson—Gov. Gamble died 1864; Willard P. Hall, *vice* Gamble, 1864; Thomas C. Fletcher, 1864-68; Joseph W. McClurg, 1868-70; B. Gratz Brown, 1870-72; Silas Woodson, 1872-74; Charles H. Hardin, 1874-76; John S. Phelps, 1876-80; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1880-84; John S. Marmaduke (died 1887), 1884-88; A. P. Morehouse, *vice* Marmaduke.

Lieutenant Governors.—William H. Ashley, 1820-24; Benjamin H. Reeves, 1824-28; Daniel Dunklin, 1828-32; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1832-36; Franklin Cannon, 1836-40; M. M. Marmaduke, 1840-44; James Young, 1844-48; Thomas L. Rice, 1848-52; Wilson Brown, 1852-55; Hancock Jackson, 1855-56; Thomas C. Reynolds, 1860-61; Willard P. Hall, 1861-64; George Smith, 1864-68; Edwin O. Stanard, 1868-70; Joseph J. Gravelly, 1870-72; Charles P. Johnson, 1872-74; Norman J. Coleman, 1874-76; Henry C. Brockmeyer, 1876-80; Robert A. Campbell, 1880-84; A. P. Morehouse (appointed Governor), 1884.

Secretaries of State.—Joshua Barton, 1820-21; William G. Pettis, 1821-24; Hamilton R. Gamble, 1824-26; Spencer Pettis, 1826-28; P. H. McBride, 1829-30; John C. Edwards (term expired 1835; re-appointed 1837, resigned 1837), 1830-37; Peter G. Glover, 1837-39; James L. Minor, 1839-45; F. H. Martin, 1845-49; Ephraim B. Ewing, 1849-52; John M. Richardson, 1852-56; Benjamin F. Massey (re-elected 1860 for four years), 1856-60; Mordecai Oliver, 1861-64; Francis Rodman (re-elected 1868 for two years), 1864-68; Eugene F. Weigel (re-elected 1872 for two years), 1870-72; Michael K. McGrath (re-elected 1884 for four years), 1874-84.

State Treasurers.—Peter Didier, 1820-21; Nathaniel Simonds, 1821-28; James Earickson, 1829-33; John Walker, 1833-38; Abraham McClellan, 1838-43; Peter G. Glover, 1843-51; A. W. Morrison, 1851-60; George C. Bingham, 1862-64; William Bishop, 1864-68; William Q. Dallmeyer, 1868-70; Samuel

Hays, 1872; Harvey W. Salmon, 1872-74; Joseph W. Mercer, 1874-76; Elijah Gates, 1876-80; Philip E. Chappell, 1880-84; J. M. Seibert (present incumbent), 1884.

Attorney-Generals.—Edward Bates, 1820-21; Rufus Easton, 1821-26; Robert W. Wells, 1826-36; William B. Napton, 1836-39; S. M. Bay, 1839-45; B. F. Stringfellow, 1845-49; William A. Robards, 1849-51; James B. Gardenhire, 1851-56; Ephraim W. Ewing, 1856-59; James P. Knott, 1859-61; Aikman Welch, 1861-64; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1864; Robert F. Wingate, 1864-68; Horace P. Johnson, 1868-70; A. J. Baker, 1870-72; Henry C. Ewing, 1872-74; John A. Hockaday, 1874-76; Jackson L. Smith, 1876-80; D. H. McIntire, 1880-84; D. G. Boone (present incumbent), 1884.

Auditors of Public Accounts.—William Christie, 1820-21; William V. Rector, 1821-23; Elias Barcroft, 1823-33; Henry Shurlds, 1833-35; Peter G. Glover, 1835-37; Hiram H. Baber, 1837-45; William Monroe, 1845; J. R. McDermon, 1845-48; George W. Miller, 1848-49; Wilson Brown, 1849-52; William H. Buffington, 1852-60; William S. Moseley, 1860-64; Alonzo Thompson, 1864-68; Daniel M. Draper, 1868-72; George B. Clark, 1872-74; Thomas Holladay, 1874-80; John Walker (re-elected in 1884, for four years), 1880-84.

Judges of Supreme Court.—Matthias McGirk, 1822-41; John D. Cooke, 1822-23; John R. Jones, 1822-24; Rufus Pettibone, 1823-25; George Tompkins, 1824-45; Robert Wash, 1825-37; John C. Edwards, 1837-39; William Scott (appointed 1841 until meeting of General Assembly in place of McGirk resigned; reappointed), 1843; P. H. McBride, 1845; William B. Napton, 1849-52; John F. Ryland, 1849-51; John H. Birch, 1849-51; William Scott, John F. Ryland and Hamilton R. Gamble (elected by the people for six years), 1851; Hamilton R. Gamble (resigned), 1854; Abiel Leonard (elected to fill vacancy of Gamble); William B. Napton (vacated by failure to file oath); William Scott and John C. Richardson (resigned, elected August, for six years), 1857; E. B. Ewing (to fill Richardson's resignation), 1859; Barton Bates (appointed), 1862; W. V. N. Bay, (appointed), 1862; John D. S. Dryden (appointed), 1862; Bar-

ton Bates, 1863–65; W. V. N. Bay (elected), 1863; John D. S. Dryden (elected), 1863; David Wagner (appointed), 1865; Wallace L. Lovelace (appointed), 1865; Nathaniel Holmes (appointed), 1865; Thomas J. C. Fagg (appointed), 1866; James Baker (appointed), 1868; David Wagner (elected), 1868–70; Philemon Bliss, 1868–70; Warren Currier, 1868–71; Washington Adams (appointed to fill Currier's place, who resigned), 1871; Ephraim B. Ewing (elected), 1872; Thomas A. Sherwood (elected), 1872; W. B. Napton (appointed in place of Ewing, deceased), 1873; Edward A. Lewis (appointed in place of Adams, resigned), 1874; Warwick Hough (elected), 1874; William B. Napton (elected), 1874–80; John W. Henry, 1876–86; Robert D. Ray succeeded William B. Napton, 1880; Elijah H. Norton (appointed in 1876), elected, 1878; T. A. Sherwood (re-elected), 1882; F. M. Black, 1884.

United States Senators.—T. H. Benton, 1820–50; D. Barton, 1820–30; Alexander Buckner, 1830–33; L. F. Linn, 1833–43; D. R. Atchison, 1843–55; H. S. Geyer, 1851–57; James S. Green, 1857–61; T. Polk, 1857–63; Waldo P. Johnson, 1861; Robert Wilson, 1861; B. Gratz Brown (for unexpired term of Johnson), 1863; J. B. Henderson, 1863–69; Charles D. Drake, 1867–70; Carl Schurz, 1869–75; D. F. Jewett (in place of Drake, resigned), 1870; F. P. Blair, 1871–77; L. V. Bogy, 1873; James Shields (elected for unexpired term of Bogy), 1879; D. H. Armstrong (appointed for unexpired term of Bogy); F. M. Cockrell (re-elected 1881), 1875–81; George G. Vest (re-elected in 1885 for six years), 1879–1885.

Representatives to Congress.—John Scott, 1820–26; E. Bates, 1826–28; Spencer Pettis, 1828–31; William H. Ashley, 1831–36; John Bull, 1832–34; Albert G. Harrison, 1834–39; John Miller, 1836–42; John Jameson (re-elected 1846 for two years), 1839–44; John C. Edwards, 1840–42; James M. Hughes, 1842–44; James H. Relfe, 1842–46; James B. Bowlin, 1842–50; Gustavus M. Bower, 1842–44; Sterling Price, 1844–46; William McDaniel, 1846; Leonard H. Sims, 1844–46; John S. Phelps, 1844–60; James S. Green (re-elected 1856, resigned), 1846–50; Willard P. Hall, 1846–53; William V. N. Bay,

1848-61; John F. Darby, 1850-53; Gilchrist Porter, 1850-57; John G. Miller, 1850-56; Alfred W. Lamb, 1852-54; Thomas H. Benton, 1852-54; Mordecai Oliver, 1852-57; James J. Lindley, 1852-56; Samuel Caruthers, 1852-58; Thomas P. Akers (to fill unexpired term of J. G. Miller, deceased, 1855; Francis P. Blair, Jr. (re-elected 1860, resigned), 1856; Thomas L. Anderson, 1856-60; James Craig, 1856-60; Silas H. Woodson, 1856-60; John B. Clark, Sr., 1857-61; J. Richard Barrett, 1860; John W. Noel, 1858-63; James S. Rollins, 1860-64; Elijah H. Norton, 1860-63; John W. Reid, 1860-61; William A. Hall, 1862-64; Thomas L. Price (in place of Reid, expelled) 1862; Henry T. Blow, 1862-66; Sempronious T. Boyd (elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years); Joseph W. McClurg, 1862-66; Austin A. King, 1862-64; Benjamin F. Loan, 1862-69; John G. Scott (in place of Noel, deceased), 1863; John Hogan, 1864-66; Thomas F. Noel, 1864-67; John R. Kelsoe, 1864-66; Robert T. Van Horn, 1864-71; John F. Benjamin, 1864-71; George W. Anderson, 1864-66; William A. Pile, 1866-68; C. A. Newcomb, 1866-68; Joseph J. Gravelly, 1866-68; James R. McCormack, 1866-73; John H. Stover (in place of McClurg, resigned) 1867; Erastus Wells, 1868-82; G. A. Finklenburg, 1868-71; Samuel S. Burdett, 1868-71; Joel F. Asper, 1868-70; David P. Dyer, 1868-70; Harrison E. Havens, 1870-75; Isaac G. Parker, 1870-75; James G. Blair, 1870-72; Andrew King, 1870-72; Edwin O. Stanard, 1872-74; William H. Stone, 1872-78; Robert A. Hatcher (elected), 1872; Richard B. Bland, 1872; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1872-74; Ira B. Hyde, 1872-74; John B. Clark, Jr., 1872-78; John M. Glover, 1872; Aylett H. Buckner, 1872; Edward C. Kerr, 1874-78; Charles H. Morgan, 1874; John F. Phillips, 1874; B. J. Franklin, 1874; David Rea, 1874; Rezin A. DeBolt, 1874; Anthony Ittner, 1876; Nathan Cole, 1876; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; R. P. Bland, 1876-78; A. H. Buckner, 1876-78; J. B. Clark, Jr., 1876-78; T. T. Crittenden, 1876-78; B. J. Franklin, 1876-78; John M. Glover, 1876-78; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; Charles H. Morgan (re-elected in 1881 and 1882), 1876-78; L. S. Metcalf, 1876-78; H. M. Pollard, 1876-78; David Rea, 1876-78; S. L.

Sawyer, 1878-80; N. Ford, 1878-82; G. F. Rothwell, 1878-82; John B. Clark, Jr., 1878-82; W. H. Hatch (re-elected in 1884), 1878-84; A. H. Buckner (re-elected in 1882), 1878-82; M. L. Clardy (re-elected in 1882 and 1884), 1878-82; R. G. Frost, 1878-82; L. W. Davis (re-elected in 1882), 1878-82; R. P. Bland (re-elected in 1882 and 1884), 1878-82; J. R. Waddell, 1878-80; T. Allen 1880-82; R. Hazeltine, 1880-82; T. M. Rice, 1880-82; R. T. Van Horn, 1880-82; J. G. Burrows, 1880-82; A. M. Alexander, 1882-84; Alex. M. Dockery (re-elected in 1884), 1882-84; James N. Burns (re-elected in 1884) 1882-84; Alexander Graves, 1882-84; John Cosgrove, 1882-84; John J. O'Neill (re-elected in 1884), 1882-84; James O. Broadhead, 1882-84; R. W. Fyan, 1882-84; John B. Hale, 1884; William Warner, 1884; John T. Heard, 1884; J. E. Hutton, 1884; John M. Glover, 1884; William J. Stone, 1884; William H. Wade, 1884; William Dawson, 1884.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED IN 1886; TERMS EXPIRE IN 1889.

First District, William H. Hatch; Second District, Charles H. Mansur; Third District, Alex. M. Dockery; Fourth District, James N. Burnes; Fifth District, William Warner; Sixth District, John T. Heard; Seventh District, John E. Hutton; Eighth District, John J. O'Neill; Ninth District, John M. Glover; Tenth District, Martin L. Clardy; Eleventh District, Richard P. Bland; Twelfth District, William J. Stone; Thirteenth District, William H. Wade; Fourteenth District, James L. Walker.

The supreme judge elected in 1886 was Theodore Brace, in room of John W. Henry; the superintendent of public schools was William E. Coleman, re-elected.

MISSOURI'S DELEGATIONS IN THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

1861-63—Senate, John B. Clark, Sr., R. L. Y. Peyton. House, W. M. Cooke, Thomas A. Harris, Aaron H. Conrow, Casper W. Bell, George G. Vest, Thomas W. Freeman, John Hyer.

1864-65—Senate, Waldo P. Johnson, Rev. L. M. Lewis. House, Thomas L. Snead, N. L. Norton, John B. Clark, Sr., A. H. Conrow, George G. Vest, Peter S. Wilkes and Robert A. Hatcher.

REBEL GOVERNORS.

1861-62—Claiborne F. Jackson; lieutenant governor, Thomas C. Reynolds.

1862-65—Thomas C. Reynolds; lieutenant governor, vacancy.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Following is the aggregate vote of the State at every presidential election since the admission of Missouri into the Union:

1824—Andrew Jackson, Republican, 987; John Quincy Adams, Coalition, 311; Henry Clay, Republican, 1,401; Clay's majority, 103. Total vote, 12,699. Number of electoral votes, 3.

1828—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 8,232; John Quincy Adams, National Republican, 3,422; Jackson's majority, 4,810. Total vote, 11,654. Number of electors, 3.

1832—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, had a majority over Henry Clay, National Republican, of 5,192. Number of electors, 4.

1836—Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 10,995; William H. Harrison and Hugh L. White, Fusion, 8,337; Van Buren's majority, 2,658. Total vote, 19,332. Number of electors, 4.

1840—Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 29,760; William Henry Harrison, Whig, 22,972; Van Buren's majority, 6,788. Total vote, 52,732. Number of electors, 4.

1844—James K. Polk, Democrat, 41,369; Henry Clay, Whig, 31,251; Polk's majority, 10,118. Total vote, 72,620. Number of electors, 7.

1848—Lewis Cass, Democrat, 40,077; Zachary Taylor, Whig, 32,671; Cass's majority, 7,406. Total vote, 72,748. Number of electors, 7.

1852—Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 38,353; Winfield Scott, Whig, 29,984; Pierce's majority, 8,369. Total vote, 68,337. Number of electors, 9.

1856—James Buchanan, Democrat, 58,164; Millard Fillmore, American, 48,524; Buchanan's majority, 9,640. Total vote, 106,688. Number of electors, 9.

1860—Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, 58,801; John Bell, Union, 58,372; John C. Breckinridge, Democrat, 31,317; Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 17,028; Douglas' plurality over Bell, 429. Total vote, 165,518. Number of electors, 9.

1864—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 72,750; George B. McClellan, Democrat, 31,678; Lincoln's majority, 41,072. Total vote, 104,428. Number of electors, 11.

1868—U. S. Grant, Republican, 86,860; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 65,628; Grant's majority, 21,232. Total vote, 152,488. Number of electors, 11.

1872—Horace Greeley, Liberal Republican, 151,434; U. S. Grant, Republican, 119,196; Charles O'Connor, Democrat, 2,429; Greeley's majority, 29,809. Total vote, 273,059. Number of electors, 15.

1876—Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 203,077; R. B. Hayes, Republican, 145,029; Peter Cooper, Greenbacker, 3,498; Green Clay Smith, Temperance, 64; scattering, 97; Tilden over all, 54,389. Total vote, 351,765. Number of electors, 15.

1880—Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat, 208,609; James A. Garfield, Republican, 153,567; James B. Weaver, Greenbacker, 35,045; Hancock's plurality, 55,042. Total vote, 397,221. Number of electors, 15.

1884—Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 235,988; James G. Blaine, Republican, and Benjamin F. Butler, Greenbacker, (Fusion electors) 202,929; John P. St. John, Prohibition, 2,153; Cleveland's plurality, 30,906. Total vote, 441,070. Number of electors, 16.

In 1884 the vote for governor resulted: John S. Marmaduke, Democrat, 218,885; Nicholas Ford, Fusion, 207,939; John A. Brooks, Prohibition, 10,426; Marmaduke over Ford, 10,946; over all, 520. Total vote, 437,250.

THE VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1836-40-44.

COUNTIES.	1836.		1840.		1844.	
	Harrison and White, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Harrison, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Clay, Whig.	Polk, Democrat.
Adair.....			New c	ounty	204	450
Andrew.....			New c	ounty	384	941
Audrain.....	No re	turn	131	122	175	163
Barry....		55	88	436	142	478
Bates.....			New c	ounty	206	307
Buchanan.....			340	1,118	599	1,162
Benton.....	4	75	150	501	252	664
Boone.....	714	567	1,112	500	1,190	602
Callaway.....	446	616	881	626	940	793
Camden.....			New c	ounty	70	247
Caldwell.....	No re	tu rn	133	154	129	212
Cape Girardeau.....	140	435	455	764	518	914
Carroll.....	33	142	112	182	242	311
Chariton.....	84	188	246	391	371	602
Clark.....	No re	turn	240	206	225	220
Clay.....	282	347	457	649	765	552
Clinton.....	48	129	127	288	310	567
Cole.....	73	576	348	962	418	1,122
Cooper.....	No re	turn	778	694	901	783
Crawford.....	59	86	240	264	237	367
Dade.....			New c	ounty	255	690
Daviess.....	No re	turn	170	264	318	446
Decatur (now Ozark).....			New c	ounty	57	208
Franklin.....	133	338	355	552	386	796
Gasconade.....	81	115	136	636	71	326
Greene.....	11	140	279	452	351	817
Grundy.....			New c	ounty	346	365
Henry (called Rives in 1836-40).....	40	108	291	421	280	283
Holt.....			New c	ounty	185	378
Howard.....	354	619	753	901	1,013	969
Jackson.....	183	489	457	711	614	852
Jasper.....			New c	ounty	155	242
Jefferson.....	89	138	298	321	327	349
Johnson.....	78	240	255	374	367	511
La Fayette.....	165	294	500	475	820	576
Lewis.....	197	298	542	602	380	403
Lincoln.....	275	236	462	543	578	683
Linn.....	No re	turn	93	235	269	494
Livingston.....	No re	turn	249	487	198	351
Macon.....	No re	turn	374	500	327	457
Madison.....	No re	turn	152	275	183	399
Marion.....	343	338	827	534	1,017	721
Miller.....	No re	turn	21	317	74	369
Monroe.....	280	317	815	618	792	578
Montgomery.....	169	92	334	262	359	232
Morgan.....	51	216	167	494	262	544
New Madrid.....	No re	turn	363	194	298	208
Newton.....			178	630	189	663

THE VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1836-40-44.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1836.		1840.		1844.	
	Harrison and White. Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Harrison, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Clay, Whig.	Polk, Democrat.
Niangua (now Dallas).....			New c	ounty	76	345
Osage.....			New c	ounty	120	434
Platte.....			459	968	900	1,386
Perry.....	17	173	319	339	385	463
Pettis.....	64	161	156	262	228	319
Pike.....	405	415	732	746	861	809
Polk.....	65	80	241	860	273	636
Pulaski.....	49	230	196	720	86	325
Ralls.....	122	151	400	335	422	322
Randolph.....	195	399	515	405	596	571
Ray.....	232	221	432	563	599	734
Ripley.....	2	70	15	325	31	266
St. Charles.....	282	237	586	459	480	503
St. Clair.....			New c	ounty	177	342
St. Francois.....	144	197	221	199	301	234
Ste. Genevieve.....	47	97	170	223	193	245
St. Louis....	843	618	2,515	1,874	3,688	3,329
Saline.....	135	178	375	322	591	446
Scotland.....			New c	ounty	317	442
Scott.....	No re	turn	284	500	258	480
Shannon.....			New c	ounty	57	271
Shelby.....	31	63	233	226	244	209
Stoddard.....	17	170	69	308	115	323
Taney.....	No re	turn	41	258	36	297
Van Buren (now Cass).....	No re	turn	208	360	257	443
Warren.....	150	376	342	348	364	341
Washington.....	245	311	479	514	613	588
Wayne.....	No re	turn	57	211	86	366
Wright.....			New c	ounty	97	486
Total.....	7,337	10,995	22,972	29,760	31,251	41,369

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1848.

COUNTIES.	Taylor, Whig.	Cass, Democrat.	COUNTIES.	Taylor, Whig.	Cass, Democrat.
Adair.....	110	200	Marion	1,046	797
Andrew.....	384	689	Mercer	144	183
Atchison	77	136	Miller	76	373
Audrain	135	166	Mississippi.....	133	181
Barry	55	217	Moniteau.....	161	466
Bates	146	186	Monroe	807	561
Benton	208	382	Montgomery.....	379	186
Boone	1,102	588	Morgan.....	167	342
Buchanan	704	1,055	New Madrid.....	323	168
Caldwell	128	168	Newton	161	461
Callaway.....	349	631	Nodaway.....	43	148
Camden	155	282	Osage	92	312
Cape Girardeau.....	485	709	Oregon.....	7	111
Carroll	266	298	Ozark	69	113
Cass (Van Buren).....	270	410	Perry.....	322	389
Cedar.....	116	271	Pettis	230	265
Chariton.....	414	577	Pike.....	793	784
Clark	284	242	Platte	1,102	1,494
Clay.....	626	418	Polk	231	516
Clinton	290	286	Pulaski.....	124	241
Cole.....	277	581	Putnam	74	120
Cooper	813	633	Ralls	397	299
Crawford.....	263	275	Randolph.....	607	508
Dade.....	166	306	Ray.....	509	626
Dallas.....	105	283	Reynolds	21	148
Daviess	269	358	Ripley.....	14	154
De Kalb.....	37	146	St. Charles	477	569
Franklin	339	680	St. Clair	148	163
Gasconade.....	87	349	St. Francois	285	274
Gentry	152	396	Ste. Genevieve.....	142	168
Greene	401	825	St. Louis.....	4,827	4,778
Grundy	225	187	Saline.....	586	438
Harrison	63	144	Schuyler.....	204	192
Henry.....	274	239	Scotland	131	240
Hickory	98	224	Scott.....	147	217
Holt.....	148	248	Shannon.....	35	54
Howard.....	801	888	Shelby	175	263
Jackson ...	695	954	Stoddard.....	97	196
Jasper.....	161	294	Sullivan.....	154	250
Jefferson	246	311	Taney	54	325
Johnson.....	334	451	Texas	82	185
Knox.....	196	197	Warren.....	351	336
La Fayette	915	585	Washington	473	423
Lawrence	170	374	Wayne	91	245
Lewis.....	479	479	Wright.....	72	131
Lincoln.....	566	696			
Linn	230	297	Total.....	32,671	40,077
Livingston.....	195	373			
Macon	360	470	Majority		7,406
Madison.....	231	377			

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1852-56-60.

COUNTIES.	1852.		1856.		1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Democrat.	Fillmore, American.	Buchanan, Democrat.	Douglas, Democrat.	Bell, Union.	Breckinridge, Democrat.	Lincoln, Republican.
Adair.....	113	201	283	410	616	293	339	185
Andrew.....	466	784	428	889	819	677	319	97
Atchison.....	106	150	132	345	645	165	63	68
Audrain.....	200	160	565	521	289	580	206	1
Barry.....	72	253	148	488	257	333	286	1
Barton.....	New county		53	64	107	76	93	28
Bates.....	104	116	255	409	511	386	348	30
Benton.....	167	328	159	467	574	306	100	74
Bollinger.....	28	112	199	413	250	166	99	23
Boone.....	1,112	613	1,329	958	578	1,671	652	12
Buchanan.....	712	857	768	1,036	1,626	1,287	614	452
Butler.....	16	26	34	143	235	88	17	1
Caldwell.....	157	209	237	295	263	367	186	43
Callaway.....	670	493	1,095	805	839	1,306	472	15
Camden.....	67	109	210	269	269	224	132	6
Cape Girardeau.....	328	487	664	898	543	651	325	175
Carroll.....	239	286	399	659	752	552	276	3
Carter.....					4	16	83	
Cass.....	228	337	596	561	242	715	607	23
Cedar.....	65	162	163	391	324	266	277	4
Chariton.....	348	498	440	559	692	608	295	1
Christian.....					120	342	308	
Clark.....	325	289	721	587	542	752	497	277
Clay.....	626	406	756	675	528	1,045	305	
Clinton.....	283	290	406	397	368	674	314	11
Cole.....	216	462	259	552	430	226	487	114
Cooper.....	645	535	787	778	988	952	281	20
Crawford.....	240	278	460	434	169	353	192	35
Dade.....	175	276	333	418	283	406	305	8
Dallas.....	102	344	132	454	225	288	172	20
Daviess.....	296	351	380	572	692	545	265	33
Dent.....	74	96	77	396	207	243	338	7
De Kalb.....	66	167	172	336	239	243	213	7
Dunklin.....	No return		101	147	150	209	79	
Douglas.....					With Ozark.....			
Franklin.....	277	619	531	846	888	577	108	494
Gasconade.....	89	304	220	403	188	157	51	433
Gentry.....	133	233	396	757	873	517	259	201
Greene.....	484	920	1,003	1,029	298	986	414	42
Grundy.....	215	184	350	335	416	507	190	129
Harrison.....	111	164	318	495	910	319	50	297
Henry.....	266	245	402	369	623	703	232	16
Hickory.....	75	194	130	333	298	197	143	15
Holt.....	189	291	240	409	453	348	171	202
Howard.....	675	762	798	867	939	920	247	1
Howell.....					136	176	91	
Iron.....					349	194	36	108
Jackson.....	728	858	894	1,168	1,095	1,473	943	191
Jasper.....	169	355	294	398	407	424	192	38
Jefferson.....	172	310	523	387	490	416	155	149
Johnson.....	360	456	844	540	617	1,224	527	18

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1852-56-60.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1852.		1856.		1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Democrat.	Fillmore, American.	Buchanan, Democrat.	Douglas, Democrat.	Bell, Union.	Breckinridge, Democrat.	Lincoln, Republican.
Knox	210	255	391	471	687	520	301	161
Laclede	71	184	225	321	189	335	276	6
La Fayette.....	303	532	1,293	654	774	1,577	371	24
Lawrence	168	390	358	574	138	445	516	59
Lewis.....	398	408	642	761	468	833	597	43
Lincoln	440	587	572	846	806	725	396	3
Linn.....	249	282	383	400	521	546	219	105
Livingston	251	321	430	501	401	578	470	20
McDonald	63	194	61	299	206	138	194	3
Macon	355	473	435	934	1,176	655	414	134
Madison.....	117	259	355	418	305	226	98	9
Maries	New county		67	246	98	95	309	7
Marion	894	751	1,321	727	1,240	1,386	432	235
Mercer.....	186	186	417	450	682	491	169	80
Miller	62	279	108	224	94	193	495	23
Mississippi	117	168	317	327	233	305	185	1
Moniteau	189	353	387	427	476	546	332	87
Monroe.....	760	611	1,012	762	680	1,086	408	8
Montgomery.....	386	265	603	365	612	658	83	45
Morgan	133	278	227	403	550	321	204	18
New Madrid.....	93	32	295	234	117	223	160	...
Newton.....	107	323	236	528	654	406	255	22
Nodaway	61	111	183	438	546	265	274	147
Oregon	11	95	37	324	66	45	245	2
Osage	143	372	219	412	235	190	308	258
Ozark	32	57	51	149	81	69	155	.....
Pemiscot.....	57	34	111	119	118	154	70	.....
Perry	171	213	207	586	467	217	63	139
Pettis	245	301	432	319	369	615	211	9
Phelps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	199	430	37
Pike	803	758	1,131	1,113	1,117	1,300	420	15
Platte	910	1,060	1,040	1,263	845	1,208	877	6
Polk	260	504	412	662	125	730	477	4
Pulaski.....	39	169	68	268	107	62	281	7
Putnam.....	135	156	257	488	590	369	246	111
Ralls	341	278	534	369	391	585	149	1
Randolph	476	502	606	595	360	821	520	.....
Ray	483	618	744	874	881	1,006	233	9
Reynolds.....	5	98	82	114	123	38	85	4
Ripley	16	83	41	306	78	74	232	.....
St. Charles.....	378	598	583	772	832	619	64	534
St. Clair.....	149	225	210	347	344	338	294	1
St. Francois.....	250	529	401	541	592	421	141	19
Ste. Genevieve.....	122	165	308	356	351	217	72	48
St. Louis.....	4,298	5,826	6,834	5,534	9,264	4,931	610	9,945
Saline	514	443	853	599	563	1,035	366	.....
Schuyler.....	177	222	287	472	455	267	251	14
Scotland	216	283	352	632	741	436	187	197
Scott.....	59	97	345	222	215	243	192	6
Shannon.....	.....	9	14	40	27	38	127	2
Shelby	207	328	432	373	476	702	293	90
Stoddard	116	177	151	315	230	385	198	.....

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1852-56-60.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1852.		1856.		1860			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Democrat.	Fillmore, American.	Buchanan, Democrat.	Douglas, Democrat.	Bell, Union.	Breckinridge, Democrat.	Lincoln, Republican.
Stone	17	94	3	137	83	31	112	.....
Sullivan	127	277	260	553	557	373	575	83
Taney	11	168	34	388	97	43	287	.....
Texas	95	167	91	479	61	194	511	6
Vernon.....	63	153	172	302	151	207	381	.....
Warren.....	301	301	378	369	510	307	89	95
Washington	360	334	487	578	635	493	62	28
Wayne .....	.....	144	100	287	185	245	291	3
Webster	New county	.....	189	468	172	335	376	7
Wright.....	95	167	64	267	44	128	369	.....
Total	29,984	38,353	48,524	58,164	58,801	58,372	31,317	17,028

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1864-68-72.

COUNTIES.	1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Lincoln, Republican.	McClellan, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Seymour, Democrat.	Greely, Liberal Republi- can and Democrat.	Grant, Republican.
Adair	797	162	930	288	961	1,427
Andrew	1,141	60	1,412	515	1,383	1,604
Atchison	639	7	781	183	912	1,001
Audrain.....	126	392	312	279	1,575	673
Barry	197	17	371	322	759	687
Barton	23	.....	277	229	570	603
Bates.....	27	13	782	620	1,746	1,499
Benton.....	574	21	705	329	807	912
Bollinger.....	243	12	331	79	661	409
Boone	262	813	177	171	3,199	993
Buchanan	1,914	810	1,971	1,373	3,552	2,571
Butler	No election.	.....	No election.	.....	404	188
Caldwell	496	88	844	374	875	1,330
Callaway.....	274	965	202	382	2,718	721
Camden.....	468	1	406	132	403	564
Cape Girardeau.....	1,213	551	1,009	835	1,283	1,104
Carroll	285	113	967	810	1,699	1,480
Carter.....	No election.	.....	33	40	126	30
Cass.....	76	105	1,010	1,160	2,012	1,453
Cedar	297	.....	630	294	743	772
Chariton	363	2	799	834	2,342	1,342
Christian.....	557	5	573	123	253	663
Clark.....	997	128	1,080	302	1,254	1,288
Clay.....	216	777	293	314	2,207	528

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1864-68-72.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Lincoln, Republican.	McClellan, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Seymour, Democrat.	Greeley, Republi- can and Democrat.	Grant, Republican.
Clinton	297	492	585	644	1,418	975
Cole.....	1,256	502	861	752	1,322	1,146
Cooper.....	939	381	972	486	2,179	1,432
Crawford.....	297	307	385	431	677	524
Dade	507	4	734	144	701	962
Dallas	243	12	620	199	451	791
Daviess	775	286	1,089	703	1,349	1,405
De Kalb.....	400	197	597	257	841	1,017
Dent	107	1	214	161	515	394
Douglas.....	189	2	445	23	Rejected.	
Dunklin	No election.		Rejected.		807	112
Franklin.....	1,717	401	1,624	1,146	1,582	1,725
Gasconade.....	862	185	1,074	135	276	878
Gentry	525	281	769	443	1,181	1,029
Greene.....	2,223	346	1,304	740	1,666	2,082
Grundy	933	17	1,082	306	774	1,423
Harrison.....	1,252	212	1,428	475	1,115	1,750
Henry.....	465	232	980	710	2,124	1,526
Hickory.....	365	1	479	112	249	655
Holt	673	81	1,080	137	844	1,377
Howard.....	534	6	171	1,256	1,972	873
Howell.....	No election.		170	22	350	383
Iron	535	2	308	209	600	377
Jackson.....	602	557	1,441	3,052	4,475	2,814
Jasper.....	46	2	1,099	444	1,338	2,092
Jefferson.....	915	323	796	833	1,240	878
Johnson	832	224	1,512	861	2,504	2,299
Knox	669	348	759	342	1,161	850
Laclede	659	50	400	372	825	556
La Fayette.....	346	395	709	543	2,984	1,523
Lawrence.....	833	.....	850	397	1,098	1,199
Lewis.....	774	533	830	825	1,703	1,109
Lincoln.....	542	357	459	393	1,537	645
Linn	907	135	1,216	650	1,478	1,686
Livingston	442	497	1,127	788	1,745	1,571
Macon	1,757	23	1,221	1,114	2,335	1,745
Madison	240	14	217	161	724	340
Maries ...	215	244	145	315	439	253
Marion.....	828	375	973	703	2,593	1,685
McDonald.....	26	.....	193	41	157	143
Mercer.....	1,158	3	1,082	379	527	1,201
Miller.....	555	111	573	157	716	865
Mississippi	108	257	20	328	725	308
Moniteau	866	434	781	349	1,275	986
Monroe	158	597	174	1,302	2,559	453
Montgomery	530	225	703	481	1,289	1,062
Morgan	348	264	586	378	895	657
New Madrid.....	99	9	10	342	796	243
Newton.....	212	1	778	208	1,036	1,158

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1864-68-72.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Lincoln, Republican.	McClellan, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Seymour, Democrat.	Greeley, Republi- can and Democrat.	Grant, Republican.
Nodaway.....	829	9	1,104	588	1,503	1,683
Oregon	No ele ction.		5	229	445	54
Osage	764	679	634	664	209	770
Ozark	38		156	56	135	288
Pemiscot	No ele ction.		3	147	476	10
Perry	509	116	602	570	621	725
Pettis	879	396	1,022	797	1,965	1,675
Phelps	985	263	530	405	906	696
Pike	1,143	930	1,008	1,619	2,578	1,740
Platte.....	496	882	567	758	2,148	936
Polk	870	5	892	413	998	1,172
Pulaski.....	105	28	176	199	534	324
Putnam	1,292	47	1,255	248	Reje cted.	
Ralls.....	292	194	225	194	1,177	391
Randolph	484	327	223	1,412	2,212	870
Ray.....	531	798	769	534	2,257	1,161
Reynolds.....	7	20	53	138	400	125
Ripley	No ele ction.		45	108	314	97
Saline.....	170	98	602	377	2,790	1,283
Schuyler	546	191	509	240	788	792
Scotland	612	533	775	707	1,130	874
Scott.....	155	186	247	230	804	444
Shannon	No ele ction.		4	172	242	20
Shelby	366	216	579	305	1,281	884
St. Charles	1,438	394	1,542	1,099	1,672	1,559
St. Clair.....	223	1	570	315	1,159	1,027
St. Francois.....	246	134	254	377	1,028	442
Ste. Genevieve	423	217	246	607	634	384
St. Louis.....	14,027	8,882	16,182	13,491	19,399	16,701
Stoddard	111	6	222	117	660	319
Stone	100		177	103	122	348
Sullivan.....	1,074	52	926	568	1,119	1,133
Taney.....	29		208	52	201	339
Texas	37	10	202	99	838	481
Vernon..	No ele ction.		341	581	1,344	601
Warren	948	271	851	367	567	1,007
Washington.	788	239	419	722	878	641
Wayne.....	343	189	Reje cted.		565	354
Webster	533	192	548	334	808	763
Worth.....	346	121	369	349	446	531
Wright.....	65	2	298	100	484	553
Total	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	151,434	119,196
Majority	41,072		*21,232		32,238	

*In 1868 the State authorities rejected the returns from the counties of Dunklin, Jackson, Monroe, Oregon, Platte, Ripley, Shannon and Wayne, together with portions of other counties, bringing about the following as the final declared result: Grant, 83,887; Seymour, 58,905. Grant's majority, 24,982.

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1876-80-84.

COUNTIES.	1876.			1880.			1884.	
	Tilden, Democrat.	Hayes, Republican.	Cooper, Greenbacker.	Hancock, Democrat.	Garfield, Republican.	Weaver, Greenbacker.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Blaine and But- ler, Fusion.
Adair.....	1,192	1,604	24	1,269	1,657	329	1,443	2,041
Andrew.....	1,503	1,590	56	1,571	1,781	121	1,707	1,985
Atchison.....	1,117	1,156	143	1,261	1,228	490	1,345	1,680
Audrain.....	2,268	836	.....	2,322	983	530	3,034	1,554
Barry.....	1,001	1,000	13	1,163	970	327	1,586	1,662
Barton.....	760	710	41	942	519	712	1,837	1,715
Bates.....	2,071	1,478	2	2,949	1,897	245	3,785	3,004
Benton.....	851	1,096	.....	962	1,204	164	1,289	1,531
Bollinger.....	998	572	.....	1,068	629	117	1,241	891
Boone.....	3,845	1,181	4	3,269	1,170	418	3,569	1,354
Buchanan.....	4,136	2,496	74	4,693	3,317	391	5,236	3,879
Butler.....	696	230	.....	746	275	96	900	491
Caldwell.....	1,058	1,383	115	1,139	1,369	373	1,343	1,850
Callaway.....	3,493	976	4	3,369	1,184	110	3,420	1,347
Camden.....	540	638	.....	507	563	197	608	808
Cape Girardeau.....	1,836	1,417	7	1,869	1,641	102	2,084	2,078
Carroll.....	2,403	1,977	28	2,404	2,039	409	2,893	2,774
Carter.....	209	80	17	238	80	50	284	132
Cass.....	2,277	1,440	14	2,710	1,710	275	3,057	2,107
Cedar.....	904	921	.....	900	926	258	1,562	1,449
Chariton.....	3,165	1,719	28	2,899	1,617	548	3,287	2,194
Christian.....	494	929	4	438	791	529	700	1,536
Clark.....	1,581	1,494	8	1,570	1,503	120	1,652	1,599
Clay.....	2,844	508	57	2,969	589	193	3,179	916
Clinton.....	1,756	1,019	81	2,061	1,237	187	2,164	1,636
Cole.....	1,529	1,099	.....	1,384	1,338	55	1,526	1,513
Cooper.....	2,331	1,770	.....	2,189	1,730	372	2,475	2,223
Crawford.....	1,036	754	.....	1,099	805	69	1,106	1,053
Dade.....	893	1,305	38	902	1,227	238	1,268	1,692
Dallas.....	652	761	33	487	654	555	687	1,363
Daviess.....	1,848	1,663	4	2,047	1,796	285	2,180	2,213
De Kalb.....	1,083	1,110	62	1,305	1,238	221	1,501	1,645
Dent.....	826	446	.....	1,073	707	35	1,171	798
Douglas.....	136	744	47	163	497	556	388	1,182
Dunklin.....	1,148	93	.....	1,333	182	.....	1,527	382
Franklin.....	2,294	2,149	2	2,260	2,647	78	2,290	2,931
Gasconade.....	558	1,158	.....	487	1,512	.....	548	1,523
Gentry.....	1,461	1,138	15	1,982	1,377	334	2,155	1,800
Greene.....	2,315	2,565	146	1,912	2,198	1,286	3,190	3,793
Grundy.....	1,113	1,810	.....	1,102	1,917	124	1,203	2,126
Harrison.....	1,373	2,013	4	1,586	2,097	239	1,688	2,410
Henry.....	2,380	1,499	1	2,821	1,694	306	3,292	2,280
Hickory.....	390	631	.....	436	675	252	626	1,063
Holt.....	1,315	1,628	18	1,297	1,605	212	1,475	1,957
Howard.....	2,371	1,048	1	2,047	1,166	513	2,286	1,256
Howell.....	495	458	.....	726	457	305	1,369	1,116
Iron.....	805	386	.....	854	565	.....	786	545
Jackson.....	5,438	2,909	490	6,703	5,123	732	9,551	9,281
Jasper.....	2,905	3,138	520	2,533	2,874	1,114	3,318	4,124

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1876-80-84.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1876.			1880.			1884.	
	Tilden, Democrat.	Hayes, Republican.	Cooper, Greenbacker.	Hancock, Democrat.	Garfield, Republican.	Weaver, Greenbacker.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Blaine and But- ler, Fusion.
Jefferson.....	1,853	1,157	.....	2,012	1,501	69	2,272	1,858
Johnson.....	2,734	2,183	6	2,795	2,400	318	3,324	3,052
Knox.....	1,538	1,165	.....	1,468	574	765	1,619	1,319
Laclede.....	1,009	731	11	960	365	774	1,203	1,283
La Fayette.....	3,281	1,734	.....	3,163	1,822	102	3,697	2,586
Lawrence.....	1,137	1,180	339	1,476	1,567	337	1,947	2,103
Lewis.....	2,059	1,320	.....	1,928	1,152	152	2,129	1,363
Lincoln.....	2,294	1,004	10	2,039	790	634	2,243	1,321
Linn.....	1,914	1,878	14	2,049	1,991	182	2,157	2,268
Livingston.....	2,013	1,616	150	1,859	1,165	1,268	2,030	2,227
McDonald.....	715	400	2	706	213	471	1,040	710
Macon.....	2,776	1,752	288	2,880	1,726	844	3,100	2,619
Madison.....	1,277	447	3	952	391	1	931	473
Maries.....	840	251	.....	924	288	58	957	425
Marion.....	3,099	1,723	3	3,086	1,811	87	3,251	2,172
Mercer.....	960	1,501	22	990	1,573	231	964	1,811
Miller.....	662	836	9	757	970	167	1,047	1,360
Mississippi.....	1,195	458	.....	1,137	525	113	1,222	722
Moniteau.....	1,607	1,142	.....	1,323	853	643	1,408	1,448
Monroe.....	3,422	589	.....	3,488	671	120	3,485	801
Montgomery.....	1,809	1,411	29	1,721	1,329	343	1,930	1,641
Morgan.....	1,038	748	.....	950	798	57	1,141	1,014
New Madrid.....	1,042	283	.....	1,070	341	.....	1,086	461
Newton.....	732	1,546	55	1,535	957	971	2,042	1,938
Nodaway.....	2,411	2,213	59	2,485	2,303	941	3,043	3,353
Oregon.....	656	63	.....	809	85	23	1,114	286
Osage.....	1,082	895	13	1,137	1,117	10	1,096	1,219
Ozark.....	231	427	.....	314	409	132	344	634
Pemiscot.....	745	8	1	749	85	.....	683	120
Perry.....	1,150	683	1	1,110	887	71	1,227	990
Pettis.....	2,833	2,098	3	2,908	2,457	306	3,477	3,067
Phelps.....	1,216	750	5	1,132	416	548	1,282	876
Pike.....	3,167	2,122	65	3,236	2,151	289	3,394	2,428
Platte.....	2,648	864	.....	2,693	945	49	2,692	1,046
Polk.....	1,209	1,385	1	1,360	1,506	250	1,545	1,936
Pulaski.....	748	408	1	772	462	19	948	615
Putnam.....	809	1,478	26	725	1,513	424	934	1,835
Ralls.....	1,687	511	.....	1,800	603	14	1,756	714
Randolph.....	3,538	1,269	13	2,927	1,051	691	3,193	1,818
Ray.....	2,492	1,107	28	2,614	908	568	2,895	1,608
Reynolds.....	622	115	.....	747	39	.....	790	198
Ripley.....	438	114	.....	578	115	70	819	376
St. Charles.....	2,509	1,062	.....	2,191	2,223	33	2,118	2,334
St. Clair.....	1,190	931	.....	963	765	1,053	1,687	1,631
St. Francois.....	1,524	554	24	1,750	778	60	1,875	1,001
Ste. Genevieve.....	1,159	533	.....	1,081	650	40	1,115	684
St. Louis.....	25,385	22,916	79	2,719	3,223	4	2,513	3,547
St. Louis City.....	.....	.....	.....	23,837	23,206	872	21,712	21,135
Saline.....	3,942	1,728	.....	3,851	1,907	359	4,041	2,579

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1876-80-84.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1876.			1880.			1884.	
	Tilden, Democrat.	Hayes, Republican.	Cooper, Greenbacker.	Hancock, Democrat.	Garfield, Republican.	Weaver, Greenbacker.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Blaine and But- ler, Fusion.
Schuyler.....	1,117	908	17	1,065	570	457	1,202	1,009
Scotland.....	1,464	1,060	2	1,405	689	479	1,526	1,077
Scott.....	1,163	306	.....	1,330	459	.....	1,331	515
Shannon.....	419	96	.....	467	65	9	572	157
Shelby.....	1,672	957	14	1,770	350	847	1,910	1,128
Stoddard.....	1,403	406	2	1,541	590	92	1,718	761
Stone.....	159	432	.....	140	435	136	232	671
Sullivan.....	1,447	1,488	.....	1,717	1,693	187	1,768	1,882
Taney.....	351	368	.....	1,313	337	207	460	646
Texas.....	1,144	563	1	1,250	477	285	1,652	970
Vernon..	1,874	774	26	2,338	940	360	3,781	2,007
Warren.....	813	1,263	7	662	1,343	203	596	1,349
Washington.....	1,607	759	.....	1,489	775	78	1,438	983
Wayne.....	1,114	395	.....	1,144	568	46	1,337	814
Webster.....	1,076	1,003	8	1,024	561	616	1,229	1,316
Worth.....	666	632	59	751	657	163	771	899
Wright.....	498	605	7	409	641	365	956	1,248
Total.....	203,077	145,029	3,498	208,609	153,567	35,045	235,988	202,929
Majority.....	54,550			1,997			30,906	

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, \$5,000; lieutenant-governor, \$5 per day; secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, superintendent of public school, register of lands, and railroad commissioner, each, \$3,000; superintendent of insurance department, \$4,000; adjutant-general, \$2,000; State law librarian, \$900; supreme court judges, each \$4,500; clerk of the supreme court, \$3,000.

DATES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTIES, ORIGIN OF THEIR
NAMES, ETC.

Adair—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Adair County, Ky., whence some of the first prominent settlers came. Kirksville, the county seat, was named for John Kirk, who settled the site.

Andrew—Organized January 29, 1841. Named in honor of Andrew Jackson Davis, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis.

Atchison—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Hon. David R. Atchison, then one of the United States senators. The first county seat was Linden, so called from the number of linn or linden trees in the vicinity. The present county seat, Rockport, was named because the Tarkio Creek at that point is rocky or stony.

Audrain—Organized December 17, 1836. Named in honor of Samuel Audrain, the first actual settler within its limits.

Barry—Organized January 5, 1835. Named in honor of Commodore Barry, of the American navy. Cassville, the county seat, was named for Hon. Lewis Cass.

Barton—Organized December 12, 1855. Named in honor of Hon. David Barton, one of the first two United States senators from Missouri.

Bates—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Hon. Edward Bates, of St. Louis. Butler, the county seat, was named for Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky.

Benton—Organized January 3, 1835. Named for Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Missouri's great senator.

Bollinger—Organized March 1, 1851. Named in honor of Maj. George F. Bollinger, one of its first settlers, a prominent member of the Territorial Legislature, etc. The county seat, Marble Hill, was so named from the alleged natural character of the site. It was originally called Dallas.

Boone—Organized November 16, 1820. Named for Daniel Boone. The first county seat, Smithton, was named for Gen. T. A. Smith; the present, Columbia, a mile east of the former site of Smithton, was presumably called for "the queen of the world and the child of the skies."

Buchanan—Organized February 10, 1839. Named in honor of Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. The first county seat was Sparta, near the center of the county; in 1846 the capital was removed to St. Joseph.

Butler—Organized February 27, 1849. Named for Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, a prominent American officer in the war with Mexico, and Democratic candidate for vice-president in 1848.

Callaway—Organized November 25, 1820. Named in honor

of Capt. James Callaway, a grandson of Daniel Boone, killed by the Indians in the southern part of Montgomery County, March 8, 1815. Fulton, the county seat, laid out in 1822, was named for Robert Fulton.

Camden—Originally created January 29, 1841, and called Kinderhook, for the country seat of President Van Buren. The name was changed to Camden, for a county in North Carolina, in 1843. The first county seat was Oregon; the second, Erie; the present, Linn Creek.

Caldwell—Organized December 26, 1836. Named by the author of the organizing act, Gen. Alex. W. Doniphan, for Col. John Caldwell, of Kentucky. The first county seat was Far West, but on the destruction and abandonment of that place during the Mormon War, it was removed to Kingston, named for Hon. Austin A. King, of Ray County.

Cape Girardeau—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812; reduced to its present limits March 5, 1849. Named for the town which was founded by Louis Lorimer in 1794. Jackson, the county seat, was incorporated in 1824, and named for "Old Hickory."

Carroll—Organized January 3, 1833. Named in honor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration. The county seat, Carrollton, was laid out in 1837.

Carter—Organized March 10, 1859. Named for Zimri Carter, one of its earliest and most prominent citizens.

Cass—Organized September 14, 1835, and first called Van Buren, in honor of President Van Buren, whom Missourians delighted to honor at that day; but in 1849, after he had been the presidential candidate of the Free Soil party in the preceding canvass, the name was changed to Cass, in honor of Lewis Cass, of Michigan, who had been the Democratic candidate in 1848, and had been defeated by Gen. Taylor. The county seat, Harrisonville, was named for Hon. A. G. Harrison, of Callaway.

Cedar—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for its principal stream. The original county seat was called Lancaster. In 1847 the name was changed to Fremont, in honor of the "Pathfinder," but in 1856 Gen. Fremont became the Republican candidate for President, and the following winter the Democratic

Legislature changed the name to Stockton, in honor of Commodore Richard Stockton, of the navy, who had arrested Fremont during the Mexican War, and sought to have him disgraced.

Chariton—Organized November 16, 1820. Named for the town of Chariton, which was laid out in 1818, and formerly stood near the mouth of the river of that name. Lewis and Clark were of the opinion that the original name of the Chariton was "Theriaton," but others asserted that the word is old French, and signifies a chariot or little wagon, a corruption of *charrette* probably. The first county seat was Chariton, sometimes called Old Chariton, long extinct. The present capital, Keytesville, was laid out in 1832, and named by its founder, James Keyte, for himself.

Christian—Organized March 8, 1860. Named probably for a county in Kentucky.

Clark—Organized in 1838 (many authorities say in 1818, but the Clark County then organized was in Arkansas). Named in honor of Gov. William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and first Governor of the Territory of Missouri proper, serving from 1813 to 1820.

Clay—Organized January 2, 1822. Named for Henry Clay. Liberty, the county seat, was laid out in 1822.

Clinton—Organized January 15, 1833; reduced to its present limits in 1841. Named for Vice-President George Clinton, of New York. This county seat was first called Concord, then Springfield, and finally Plattsburg, for the residence of Gov. Clinton.

Cole—Organized November 16, 1820. Named for Capt. Stephen Cole, a noted pioneer of Missouri, who built Cole's Fort, at the present site of Boonville, and who died on "the plains," some time in the thirties, it is said.

Cooper—Organized December 17, 1818. Named for Capt. Sarshell Cooper, another prominent pioneer, who was killed by the Indians while seated at his own fireside in "Cooper's Fort," Howard County, on the night of April 14, 1814. Boonville, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, and named for Daniel Boone.

Crawford—Organized January 23, 1829. Named in honor of Hon. William H. Crawford, of Georgia, candidate for President

in 1824. Until 1835 the county seat was at the mouth of Little Piney (now in Phelps County) at the dwelling house of James Harrison. The present county seat, Steelville, was located in 1835 and named for a prominent citizen.

Dade—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Maj. Dade, of Seminole massacre fame. The name of the county seat, Greenfield, has no especial significance.

Dallas—Originally called Niangua, and organized in 1842; changed to Dallas December 10, 1844, and named in honor of Hon. George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, then Vice-President elect. Buffalo, the county seat, was named for the well-known city in New York by Joe Miles, an Irish bachelor, who first settled on the site. The word Niangua is a corruption of the original Indian name, Nehemgar.

Daviess—Organized December 29, 1836. Named in honor of Col. Jos. H. Daviess, of Kentucky, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811. Gallatin, the county seat, was laid out in 1837, and named for Albert Gallatin, the old Swiss financier, who was secretary of the treasury from 1801 to 1813.

De Kalb—Organized February 25, 1845, and named in honor of the Baron De Kalb, of the Revolution, who fell at the battle of Camden.

Dent—Organized February 10, 1851. Named in honor of Lewis Dent, a Tennessean, who settled in the county in 1835, and was its first representative, elected in 1862. Salem, the county seat, was located in 1852. Perhaps when the founders christened it they had in mind the Hebrew word Salem, signifying peace.

Douglas—Organized October 19, 1857, and named for Stephen A. Douglas. The county seat has been alternately at Ava and Vera Cruz.

Dunklin—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Daniel Dunklin, Governor of the State from 1832 to 1836, surveyor-general of the United States, etc. Kennett, the county seat, was named for Hon. Luther M. Kennett.

Franklin—Organized December 11, 1818. Named for Benjamin Franklin. The first county seat was at Newport, but in 1830 was removed to Union.

Gasconade—Organized November 25, 1820. Named for the river; reduced to its present limits (nearly) in 1835. Hermann was laid out in 1837, and became the county seat in 1845.

Gentry—Organized February 12, 1841. Named in honor of Col. Richard Gentry, of Boone County, who fell at the head of the Missouri regiment in the battle against the Seminole Indians at Okeechobee, Fla., on Christmas day, 1837. The county seat, Albany, was at first called Athens.

Greene—Organized January 2, 1833. Named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of the War of the Revolution. The county seat, Springfield, was named for the seat of justice of Robertson County, Tenn.

Grundy—Organized January 2, 1841. Named for Hon. Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, attorney-general of the United States from 1838 to 1840, etc. The county seat was located at Trenton in 1843.

Harrison—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Hon. Albert G. Harrison, of Callaway County, a representative in Congress from the State from 1834 to 1839, dying in the latter year. Bethany, the county seat, was laid out by Tennesseans in 1845.

Henry—Originally called Rives, in honor of William C. Rives, of Virginia, then a Democratic politician of national reputation. Organized December 13, 1834. In 1840 Mr. Rives became a Whig, and in 1841 the name of the county was changed to Henry, in honor of Patrick Henry. Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1836, and named for George Clinton, of New York.

Hickory—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the sobriquet of Andrew Jackson. The county seat, Hermitage, was named for "Old Hickory's" residence.

Holt—In 1839 the territory in the Platte Purchase north of Buchanan County was organized into the "Territory" of "Ne-at-a-wah," and attached to Buchanan. "Ne-at-a-wah" included the present counties of Andrew, Holt, Atchison and Nodaway. In 1841 this territory was subdivided and the county of "Nodaway" organized, but a few weeks later the Legislature changed the name to Holt, in honor of Hon. David Rice Holt, the representative from Platte County, who had died during the session, and who

was buried at Jefferson City. Oregon, the county seat, was laid out in 1841, and at first called Finley.

Howard—Organized January 23, 1816. Named in honor of Col. Benjamin Howard, Governor of the "Territory of Louisiana" from 1810 to 1812. The first county seat was at Old Franklin, on the Missouri, nearly opposite Boonville. Fayette (named for Gen. La Fayette) became the county seat in 1823.

Howell—Organized March 2, 1857. Named for James Howell, who settled in Howell's Valley in 1832.

Iron—Organized February 17, 1857, and named for its principal mineral. The origin of the name of its county seat, Iron-ton, is apparent.

Jackson—Organized December 15, 1826, and named for "the hero of New Orleans." Independence, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Jasper—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Sergt. Jasper, a noted soldier of the Revolution, who planted the flag on Fort Moultrie amidst a shower of British cannon balls, and who fell at the assault on Savannah in 1779.

Jefferson—Organized December 8, 1818, and named for Thomas Jefferson. The first county seat was at Herculaneum. In 1835 it was removed to the present site, then called Monticello. There was already a county seat in the State (in Lewis County) bearing the name of Monticello, and in 1837 the designation of the capital of Jefferson was changed to Hillsboro.

Johnson—Organized December 13, 1834, and named for Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, "the slayer of Tecumseh," who was afterward, from 1837 to 1841, Vice President of the United States. The town of Warrensburg, the county seat, was laid out in 1835, and named for its founders, John and Martin D. Warren.

Knox—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox, the Boston bookseller, who during the Revolution became Washington's chief of artillery, and who, the night before the battle of Trenton, we are told, "went about tugging at his guns like a Trojan and swearing like a pirate." He was the first secretary of war of the United States. Edina, the county seat, was laid out in 1839, and named by the surveyor, Hon. S.

W. B. Carnegy, for the ancient name of the capital of Scotland.

Laclede—Organized February 24, 1849. Named for Pierre Laclede Liguist, often called Laclede, the founder of St. Louis. The county seat, Lebanon, was named for a town in Tennessee.

La Fayette—Originally called Lillard, in honor of Hon. James C. Lillard, and organized November 16, 1820. In 1834 the name of the county was changed to La Fayette in honor of the Marquis de la Fayette. The first county seat was at Mount Vernon, on the Missouri, but was removed to Lexington in 1824.

Lawrence—The first organization of a county called Lawrence, in 1818, was never perfected. The present county was created February 25, 1845, and named for the gallant Yankee sea captain, James Lawrence, who said, "Don't give up the ship." Mount Vernon, the county seat, was located the same year.

Lewis—Organized January 2, 1833. Named for Capt. Merriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, who was Governor of the Territory of Louisiana from 1807 to 1809, and who committed suicide in the latter year in a county in Tennessee now bearing his name, while on his way to Washington. Monticello ("Little Mountain"), the county seat, was laid out in 1834, and named for the country seat of Thomas Jefferson.

Lincoln—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, of the Revolution. Troy (originally called Wood's Fort) became the county seat in 1819.

Linn—Organized January 7, 1837. Named in honor of Dr. Lewis F. Linn, of Ste. Genevieve, United States senator from 1833 to 1843, dying in office during the latter year. The origin of the name of the county seat, Linneus, is uncertain.

Livingston—Organized January 6, 1837. Named for Hon. Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, secretary of state from 1831 to 1833. The county seat, Chillicothe (an Indian name said to signify "the big town where we live"), was located in 1837.

McDonald—Organized March 3, 1849. Said to have been named for Sergt. McDonald, a South Carolina trooper of the Revolution. The first county seat was at Rutledge, but was subsequently removed to Pineville, which place was originally called Marysville.

Macon—Organized January 6, 1837. Named for Nathaniel

Macon, of North Carolina. The first county seat was called "Box Ankle," afterward Bloomington. It was removed to Macon City in 1860.

Madison—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for President Madison. The first county seat was St. Michael, near the present capital, Fredericktown, which was located in 1821.

Maries—Organized March 2, 1855, and named for the two streams, Marie and Little Marie.

Marion—Organized December 23, 1826, and named for Gen. Francis Marion, "The Swamp Fox." Palmyra, which has always been the county seat, was laid off in 1819.

Mercer—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Gen. Hugh Mercer, of the Revolution, and the county seat, Princeton, was so called for the battle in which he lost his life.

Miller—Organized February 6, 1837. Named for John Miller, a colonel under Harrison in the War of 1812, Governor of Missouri from 1826 to 1832, member of Congress from 1836 to 1842, etc.

Mississippi—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the Father of Waters.

Moniteau—Organized February 14, 1845. Named for the stream which flows through the western part, whose name is a corruption of the Indian word *Manitou*, meaning the Deity. California, the county seat, was laid out in 1845, and originally called Boonsboro.

Monroe—Organized January 6, 1831, and named in honor of James Monroe. Paris, the county seat, was settled upon in 1831, and named for Paris, Ky.

Montgomery—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at the storming of Quebec. The first county seat was at Pinckney, on the Missouri, afterward it was removed to Lewiston, near the center of the county, and finally to Danville, which was laid off in 1834.

Morgan—Organized January 5, 1833, and named for Gen. Daniel Morgan, who commanded the famous riflemen in the Revolution. The first county seat was at Millville, now extinct, but in 1834 it was removed to Versailles.

New Madrid—One of the original "districts." Organized

October 1, 1812. Named for the town (the county seat) which was, properly speaking, founded by Gen. Morgan, of New Jersey, in 1788.

Newton—Organized December 31, 1838. Named for Sergt. Newton, the comrade of Jasper, the Revolutionary hero. The name given to the county seat, Neosho, is a corruption of the Osage Indian word, Ne-o-zho.

Nodaway—Organized February 14, 1845. Named for the stream flowing through it. The name is a corruption of *Ni-di-wah*, a Sac and Fox Indian word, meaning "hearsay." (It will be remembered that the original designation of Holt County was Nodaway.) The county seat, Maryville, was laid off in 1845, and named for the first resident lady, Mrs. Mary Graham.

Oregon—Organized February 14, 1845. Named for the territory then under discussion, in connection with which the phrase "54-40 or fight" was often heard.

Osage—Organized January 29, 1841, and named for the river which forms the greater portion of its western boundary. The Osage River was named by the French more than 100 years ago from the tribe of Indians upon its banks. The word is a corruption of *Oua-chage*, or *Ou-chage* (whence Wahsatch), and as applied to individual, means "the strong." Linn, the county seat, is named in honor of Senator Lewis F. Linn.

Ozark—Organized January 29, 1841. In 1843 its name was changed to Decatur, in honor of the famous fighting commodore, Stephen Decatur, but in 1845, its present title was restored. The first county seat was Rockbridge, near the north line; the present is Gainesville.

Pemiscot—Organized February 19, 1861. Named for the large bayou within its borders. The word signifies "liquid mud." Gayoso, the county seat, was named for a prominent Spanish official of the territorial days.

Perry—Organized November 16, 1820. Named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. Perryville, the county seat, was located in 1821.

Pettis—Organized January 26, 1833. Named in honor of Hon. Spencer Pettis, of St. Louis, a member of Congress from Missouri in 1828-31, and who was killed in a duel with Maj.

Thomas Biddle, on Bloody Island, in the latter year. The first county seat was at St. Helena; in 1837 it was removed to Georgetown; in 1862 to Sedalia. The last named town was laid out in 1859, and named by its founder, Gen. George R. Smith, for his daughter Sarah, who was familiarly called "Sade" and "Sed." It was first called by Gen. Smith "Sedville," but he afterward gave it the more euphonious title which it now bears.

Phelps—Organized November 13, 1857. Named for Hon. John S. Phelps, of Greene County, member of Congress from 1844 to 1862; Governor from 1877 to 1881, etc.

Pike—Organized December 14, 1818. Named in honor of Gen. Zebulon Pike, who explored the Upper Mississippi in 1805; visited Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico and other territory in the West in 1806, discovering the mountain which yet bears the name of Pike's Peak, and who was killed at the battle of York, Canada, in April, 1813. Bowling Green was laid out in 1819, and became the county seat in 1824, upon its removal from Louisiana.

Platte—Organized December 31, 1838, and named indirectly for the Platte River, which flows through it, and from which the Platte Purchase was named. Platte City, the county seat, was originally called Falls of Platte.

Polk—Organized March 13, 1835. Named in honor of James K. Polk, of Tennessee, who afterward, in 1844, became President. He had numerous admirers among the first settlers, who had known him in Tennessee before their removal to Missouri.

Pulaski—Organized December 15, 1818. Named in honor of Count Pulaski, who fell at Savannah during the Revolution.

Putnam—Organized February 28, 1845, and named for Gen. Israel Putnam. The first county seat was at Putnamville, afterward at Winchester, and finally at Harmony, whose present name is Unionville.

Ralls—Organized November 16, 1820. Named in honor of Daniel Ralls, a member of the Legislature at that time from Pike County. New London was laid out in 1819.

Randolph—Organized January 22, 1829. Named for John Randolph, of Roanoke. Huntsville became the county seat in 1830, and named for Judge Ezra Hunt.

Ray—Organized November 16, 1820, and named for Hon. John Ray, a member of the Constitutional Convention from Howard County. The first county seat was at Bluffton, but in 1828 it was removed to Richmond.

Reynolds—Organized February 25, 1845. Named in honor of Hon. Thomas Reynolds, Governor of Missouri from 1841 to 1844, in which latter year he committed suicide at the capital. His name was bestowed upon this county through the efforts of Hon. Pate Buford, his particular friend.

Ripley—Organized January 5, 1813, and named in honor of Gen. Ripley, of the War of 1812. Doniphan, the county seat, was named for Gen. A. W. Doniphan, Missouri's renowned hero of the Mexican War.

St. Charles—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812. Named for the town, which was named by the French.

St. Clair—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of the Revolution. Osceola, named for the noted Seminole chief, became the county seat in 1842.

St. Francois—Organized December 19, 1821. Named for the river. Farmington, the present county seat, was not laid out until 1856.

Ste. Genevieve—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812. Named for the town, which was founded, practically, in 1763, although settled probably in 1735.

St. Louis—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812. Named for the town, which in turn was named for King Louis XV of France, having been founded by Pierre Laclede, in 1764. Clayton was made the county seat in 1875.

Saline—Organized November 25, 1820. County seats in their order have been Jefferson, Jonesboro, Arrow Rock and Marshall. The county was named for its salt springs.

Schuyler—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for Gen. Philip Schuyler of the Revolution. The first county seat was at Tippecanoe; Lancaster, the present capital, was laid out in 1845.

Scotland—Organized January 29, 1841. Named by Hon. S. W. B. Carnegy, now of Canton, in honor of the land of his ancestors. He surveyed and named the town of Edinburg in this

county, and also the town of Edina, in Knox County. The first courts in Scotland were held at Sand Hill, but in 1843 the county seat was located at Memphis.

Scott—Organized December 28, 1821. Named for Hon. John Scott, the first congressman from Missouri. The first county seat was at Benton.

Shannon—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Hon. George F. Shannon, a prominent lawyer and politician of the State, who dropped dead in the courthouse at Palmyra, in August, 1836.

Shelby—Organized January 2, 1835. Named for Gen. Isaac Shelby, who fought at King's Mountain, in the Revolution, and was subsequently Governor of Kentucky. The first county seat was at Oak Dale, but was located at Shelbyville in 1836.

Stoddard—Organized January 2, 1836. Named for Capt. Amos Stoddard, of Connecticut, who took possession of Missouri in the name of his government after the Louisiana purchase.

Stone—Organized February 10, 1851, and named for the stony character of its soil. Galena, the county seat, was so named for the presence of that mineral in the vicinity.

Sullivan—Fully organized February 16, 1843, and named by Hon. E. C. Morelock for his native county in Tennessee. In the preliminary organization, in 1843, the county was named Highland. The first courts were held at the house of A. C. Hill, on the present site of Milan, which became the county seat in 1845.

Taney—Organized January 6, 1837, and named for Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. Forsyth, the county seat, located in 1838, was named for Hon. John Forsyth, of Georgia, who was Secretary of State of the United States from 1834 to 1841.

Texas—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the Lone Star State. Houston, the county seat, was named for Gen. Sam Houston, the "hero of San Jacinto."

Vernon—Organized as at present February 27, 1855. Named for Hon. Miles Vernon, a member of the State Senate from Laclede County, who fought under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and who presided over the Senate branch of the "Claib Jackson Legislature," which passed the "Ordinance of Secession," at Neosho, October 28, 1861. Nevada, the county seat, was originally

called Nevada City, and named by Col. D. C. Hunter for a town in California.

Warren—Organized January 5, 1833, and named for Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. Warrenton became the county seat in 1835.

Washington—Organized August 21, 1813, and named for the "Father of His Country." It is claimed that Potosi, the county seat, was first settled in 1765.

Wayne—Organized December 11, 1818, when it comprised the greater part of the southern one-third of the State. It was formerly called by the sobriquet of "the State of Wayne," and latterly "the Mother of Counties." It was named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, of the Revolution, the famous "Mad Anthony" of history and legend. Greenville, the county seat, was laid out in 1818, and named for the scene of Gen. Wayne's treaty.

Webster—Organized March 3, 1855, and named for Daniel Webster. The county seat, Marshfield, was named for Webster's country seat.

Worth—Organized February 8, 1861, and named in honor of Gen. William Worth, one of the prominent American commanders in the Mexican War. Grant City was laid off in 1864, and named for Gen. Grant.

Wright—Organized January 29, 1841, and named in honor of Hon. Silas Wright of New York, a leading Democratic statesman of that period. Hartville was named for the owner of the site.

There have been attempts at the creation of other counties from time to time. Dodge County, named for Gen. Henry Dodge, was organized in 1851, with a county seat at St. John, but in 1853 it was disorganized and its territory included within the limits of Putnam, of which county it had formed the western part. The organization of Donaldson, Merrimac, and perhaps two or three other counties, was never perfected.

POPULATION OF MISSOURI BY COUNTIES.

The annexed table shows the population of the State by the counties in existence at the several periods mentioned. The population of the Territory in 1810 was 20,845.

COUNTIES.	1821.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair				2,342	8,531	11,449	15,190
Andrew				9,433	11,850	15,137	16,318
Atchison.....				1,648	4,649	8,440	14,556
Audrain.....			1,949	3,506	8,075	12,307	19,732
Barry			4,795	3,467	7,995	10,373	14,405
Barton					1,817	5,087	10,332
Bates.....				3,669	7,215	15,960	25,381
Benton			4,205	5,015	9,072	11,322	12,396
Bollinger.....					7,371	8,162	11,130
Boone.....	3,692	8,859	13,561	14,979	19,486	20,765	25,422
Buchanan			6,237	12,975	23,861	35,109	49,792
Butler				1,616	2,891	4,298	6,011
Caldwell.....			1,458	2,316	5,034	11,390	13,646
Callaway.....	1,797	6,102	11,765	13,827	17,049	19,202	23,670
Camden				2,338	4,975	6,108	7,266
Cape Girardeau...	7,852	7,430	9,359	13,912	15,547	17,558	20,998
Carroll.....			2,433	5,441	9,763	17,445	23,274
Carter					1,235	1,455	2,168
Cass.....			4,693	6,090	9,794	19,296	22,431
Cedar.....				3,361	6,637	9,474	10,741
Chariton.....	1,426	1,776	4,746	7,514	12,562	19,135	25,224
Christian					5,491	6,707	9,628
Clark.....			2,846	5,527	11,684	13,667	15,031
Clay.....		5,342	8,282	10,332	13,023	15,564	15,572
Clinton.....			2,724	3,786	7,748	14,063	16,073
Cole.....	1,028	3,006	9,286	6,696	9,697	10,292	15,515
Cooper.....	3,483	6,910	10,484	12,950	17,356	20,692	21,596
Crawford.....		1,709	3,561	6,397	5,823	7,982	10,756
Dade				4,246	7,072	8,683	12,557
Dallas.....				3,648	5,892	8,383	9,263
Daviess			2,736	5,298	9,606	14,410	19,145
De Kalb.....				2,075	5,224	9,858	13,334
Dent.....					5,654	6,357	10,646
Douglas.....					2,414	3,915	7,753
Dunklin.....				1,220	5,026	5,982	9,604
Franklin.....	1,928	3,431	7,515	11,021	18,035	23,098	26,534
Gasconade.....	1,174	1,548	5,330	4,996	8,727	11,093	11,153
Gentry				4,248	11,980	11,607	17,176
Greene			5,372	12,785	13,186	21,549	28,801
Grundy.....				3,006	7,887	10,567	15,185
Harrison.....				2,447	10,626	14,635	20,304
Henry.....			4,726	4,052	9,866	17,401	23,906
Hickory.....				2,329	4,705	6,452	7,387
Holt.....				3,957	6,550	11,652	15,509
Howard	7,321	10,314	13,108	13,969	15,946	17,233	18,428
Howell.....					3,169	4,218	8,814
Iron.....					5,842	6,278	8,183
Jackson		2,822	7,612	14,000	22,896	55,041	82,325
Jasper.....				4,223	6,883	14,928	32,019
Jefferson	1,838	2,586	4,296	6,928	10,344	15,380	18,736
Johnson.....			4,471	7,467	14,644	24,648	28,172

POPULATION OF MISSOURI BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1821.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Knox				2,894	8,727	10,974	13,047
Laclede.....				2,498	5,182	9,380	11,524
La Fayette.....	1,340	2,921	6,815	13,690	20,098	22,628	25,710
Lawrence.....				4,859	8,846	13,067	17,583
Lewis			6,040	6,578	12,286	15,114	15,925
Lincoln.....	1,674	4,060	7,449	9,421	14,210	15,960	17,426
Linn.....			2,245	4,058	9,112	15,900	20,016
Livingston.....			4,325	4,247	7,417	16,730	20,196
McDonald.....				2,236	4,038	5,226	7,816
Macon			6,034	6,565	14,346	23,230	26,222
Madison.....		2,371	3,395	6,003	5,664	5,849	8,876
Maries.....					4,901	5,916	7,304
Marion.....	1,907	4,839	9,623	12,230	18,838	23,780	24,837
Mercer.....				2,691	9,300	11,557	14,673
Miller.....			2,282	3,834	6,812	6,616	9,805
Mississippi.....				3,123	4,859	4,982	9,270
Moniteau.....				6,004	10,124	11,375	14,346
Monroe.....			9,505	10,541	14,785	17,149	19,071
Montgomery.....	2,032	3,900	4,371	5,486	9,718	10,405	16,249
Morgan			4,407	4,650	8,202	8,434	10,132
New Madrid.....	2,445	2,351	4,554	5,541	5,654	6,357	7,694
Newton.....			3,790	4,268	9,319	12,821	18,947
Nodaway.....				2,118	5,252	14,751	29,544
Oregon.....				1,432	3,009	3,287	5,721
Osage.....				6,704	7,879	10,793	11,824
Ozark.....				2,294	2,447	3,363	5,618
Pemiscot.....					2,962	2,059	4,299
Perry.....	1,599	3,371	5,760	7,215	9,128	9,877	11,895
Pettis.....			2,930	5,150	9,392	18,706	27,271
Phelps.....					5,714	10,506	12,568
Pike.....	2,677	6,122	10,646	13,609	18,417	23,077	26,715
Platte			8,913	16,845	18,350	17,352	17,366
Polk.....			8,449	6,186	9,995	12,445	15,734
Pulaski.....			6,529	3,998	3,835	4,714	7,250
Putnam				1,657	9,207	11,217	13,555
Ralls.....	1,684	4,346	5,670	6,151	8,592	10,510	11,838
Randolph.....		2,942	7,198	9,439	11,407	15,908	22,751
Ray	1,789	2,658	6,053	10,353	14,092	18,700	20,190
Reynolds.....				1,849	3,173	3,756	5,722
Ripley.....			2,856	2,830	3,747	3,175	5,377
St. Charles..	4,058	4,822	7,911	11,454	16,523	21,304	23,065
St. Clair.....				3,556	6,812	6,747	14,125
St. Francois.....		2,386	3,211	4,964	4,249	9,742	13,822
Ste. Genevieve....	3,181	2,000	3,148	5,313	8,029	8,384	10,390
St. Louis.....	8,190	14,909	35,975	104,978	190,524	351,189	382,406
Saline.....	1,176	2,182	5,258	8,843	14,699	21,672	29,911
Schuyler.....				3,287	6,097	8,820	10,470
Scotland.....				3,782	8,873	10,670	12,508
Scott.....		2,136	5,974	3,182	5,247	7,317	8,587
Shannon.....				1,199	2,284	2,339	3,441
Shelby			3,056	4,253	7,301	10,119	14,024
Stoddard			3,153	4,277	7,877	8,535	13,431
Stone.....					2,400	3,253	4,404
Sullivan.....				2,983	9,198	11,907	16,569
Taney.....			3,264	4,373	3,576	4,407	5,599
Texas.....				2,313	6,067	9,618	12,206

POPULATION OF MISSOURI BY COUNTIES.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1821.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Vernon.....					4,850	11,247	19,369
Warren.....			4,253	5,860	8,339	9,637	10,806
Washington.....	3,741	6,779	7,213	8,811	9,723	11,719	12,896
Wayne.....	1,614	3,254	3,403	5,518	5,629	6,068	9,096
Webster.....					7,099	10,434	12,175
Worth.....						5,004	8,203
Wright.....				3,387	4,508	5,684	9,712
Total.....	70,647	140,304	383,702	682,043	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380

CITIES AND TOWNS.

The following table shows the population of cities and towns in the State with a population of 4,000 and upward in 1880, compared with the census of 1870:

TOWNS.	1870.	1880.	TOWNS.	1870.	1880.
Carthage.....		4,167	Moberly.....	1,514	6,070
Chillicothe.....	3,978	4,078	St. Charles.....	5,570	5,014
Hannibal.....	10,125	11,074	St. Joseph.....	19,565	32,431
Jefferson City.....	4,420	5,271	St. Louis.....	310,864	350,518
Joplin.....		7,038	Sedalia.....	4,560	9,561
Kansas City.....	32,260	55,785	Springfield.....	5,555	6,522
Louisiana.....	3,630	4,325	Warrensburg.....	2,945	4,040

CONCLUSION.

Such, in brief, is the History of Missouri, one of the foremost of the States of the Union in everything that goes to make up our Commonwealth. While there may be spots and flaws in the early records of its pioneer settlers, yet with them all this early and later history is one that must stir the blood and quicken the pulse of him who reads. Its institutions of civil and religious freedom, guaranteeing the rights of citizenship, education and worship, extending the blessings of beneficent law silently and extensively as the atmosphere about us, demand our love. Then, too, it is a State of innumerable and as yet undeveloped resources. Its soil yields almost an infinite variety of production. Within its bosom lie hid many minerals, and its forests are rich in ex-

haustless stores of timber, while its prairies are made to "bud and blossom like the rose." It is a State of the free school, the free press and the free pulpit, a trio the power of which it is impossible to compute. The free schools, open to rich and poor, bind together the people in educational bonds and in the common memories of the recitation-room and the play grounds. The free press may not always be altogether as dignified or elevated as the more highly cultivated may desire, but it is ever open to the complaints of the people; is ever watchful of popular rights and jealous of class encroachments. The free pulpit, sustained not by legally exacted tithes wrung from an unwilling people, but by the free-will offerings of loving supporters, gathers about it the thousands, inculcates the highest morality, points to brighter worlds, and when occasion demands will not be silent before political wrongs. Its power simply as an educating agency can scarcely be estimated. These three grand agencies are not rival but supplementary, each doing an essential work in public culture.

Above all this is a State of homes. Here there is no system of vast land-ownerships, with lettings and sub-lettings, but, on the contrary, the abundance and cheapness of land gives a large proportion of the population proprietary interests. To all this, add the freedom of elective franchise which invests the humblest citizen with the functions of sovereignty, and is there not reason for loving such a State?

The Missouri of to-day is not the Missouri of a decade ago. A dark period followed the close of that bitter internecine strife, so fatal to this locality, but notwithstanding all this, prosperity and progress beyond former precedents are now her portion. The area of land under cultivation is greater than ever before, and the census of 1890 will exhibit an astounding increase in every department of material industry and advancement; in a great increase of agricultural and mechanical wealth; in new and improved modes for production of every kind, in the universal activity of business in all its branches; in the rapid growth of cities and villages; in bountiful harvests, and in unexampled material prosperity prevailing on every hand. Colleges and schools of every class and grade are in the most flourishing con-

dition; benevolent institutions, State and private, are well maintained, and, as one has aptly said, "In a word our prosperity is as complete and ample as though no tread of armies or beat of drum had been heard in our borders." Surely these are not the ordinary indices of exhaustion! As to resources for the future struggle, the resources of the State will meet each legitimate call. Guiding all these is the intelligent purpose of a people whose ambition, laudable indeed, is to make Missouri in reputation what she is in reality—one of the very richest States of the Union.





PART II.

HISTORY OF ANDREW COUNTY.

HISTORY OF ANDREW COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHY.

ANDREW COUNTY is situated in the northwestern part of Missouri, in nearly the same latitude as the cities of Philadelphia and Sacramento, and about the same meridian as the Lake of the Woods and Galveston. It is nearly square, being about twenty miles from one boundary line to its parallel, and embraces a superficial area of 4,423.63 square miles or 273,035 acres bounded as follows: Nodaway County on the north, Gentry and De Kalb on the east, Buchanan on the south and Holt County on the west. The county may be said to be composed of two-thirds timber land, and the remainder prairie. The prairies lie east, northeast and north, but even they are handy to an abundance of timber that grows along the various water courses.

The general surface of the country may be described as rolling or gently undulating, although there are exceptions to the rule in several townships, where, in certain localities along the water courses, are to be seen abrupt hills and deep ravines. That part of the county bordering upon the Missouri River is considerably broken, the bluffs at Amazonia being from sixty to over two hundred feet high, and of romantic boldness. From the summits of these majestic hills, far above the water, a general view of the noble river and beautiful scenery for several miles along its banks can be obtained.

That part of Nodaway Township contiguous to the One-Hundred-and-Two River is also much broken in places, and, in the vicinity of Savannah, is quite a number of hills and undulations, none of which, however, is too abrupt for cultivation. Monroe Township, in the southeast corner of the county, and Rochester

Township, in the eastern part, are characterized by a gently rolling surface, and near Fillmore, in the township of Jackson, is a diversified surface, hills and valleys alternating. The prairies are beautifully rolling, and characterized by a black loam soil of great depth and fertility, the remains of decayed vegetation that have been accumulating for centuries. This has for a subsoil a calcareo-siliceous clay, known as marl, which, when thrown to the surface from the bottoms of wells, and allowed to stand the freezing of one winter, has produced, without the aid of fertilizers, almost as well as the black mold itself.

Empire Prairie, in the northwest corner of the county, is quite level, and presents as fine an area of farm land as can be found anywhere in the State of Missouri.

Similarly situated are the prairie lands of Benton and Clay Townships, which, in point of fertility and general productiveness, are unexcelled by any like area in the West. In fact the soil throughout the county may be described as rich and inexhaustible, and it has never yet failed, with proper cultivation, to produce good crops, even under the most unfavorable climatic conditions to which it has been subjected.

STREAMS.

Andrew County is exceedingly well supplied with living streams of water, which are so admirably distributed that the people could not possibly make an improvement upon the arrangement, even if they were allowed the privilege of and endowed with the power to make a readjustment of the system of water-courses. Nodaway River forms the western boundary of the county, and affords ample drainage for a large and fertile area of country. It flows a southerly direction, receives in its course a number of tributaries, among which are Peddlar, Arapahoe and Lincoln Creeks, and empties into the Missouri a short distance west of Amazonia Village.

The One-Hundred-and-Two, so named from its being one hundred and two miles in length, runs parallel with the Nodaway through the central part of the county, and with its tributaries. Neelys branch, Upper Neely branch, Long branch, Riggin branch and Kelley's branch water and drain a fine region of country.

The Platte River runs from north to south through the western part of the county, passing in its course through Platte, Empire, Rochester and Monroe Townships. This is a stream of considerable size and importance, and it was along its banks that many of the first settlements in the above named townships were made. The other streams of the county worthy of mention are Muddy, Third Fork, Caples, Hickory, Crooked and Niagara Creeks, all of which play an important part in the drainage of the country through which they flow. The outlet of all these water courses is the great Missouri River, which forms the southwest boundary line of the county. Some of these streams have excellent mill sites, especially the Platte and One-Hundred-and-Two Rivers, and within the past forty years these privileges have been extensively utilized for manufacturing purposes.

“In addition to the water courses, perennial springs of the purest water are everywhere abundant, and it may be said with proper regard for truth, that there is scarcely a section of land in the county that has a spring or running stream within its boundary affording water sufficient to supply the demands of a stock farm.”

TIMBER.

A circumstance, which more perhaps than any other favored, the settlement of Andrew County, was the abundance and variety of its timber. A large portion of the county was originally covered with a dense forest growth, much of which has been utilized for manufacturing purposes, and much ruthlessly destroyed by the early settlers in clearing and developing their farms. At the head of the varieties composing this forest growth may be classed the black walnut, a tree highly prized in all countries for the value of its timber for manufacturing purposes.

“Timber of this kind was very plentiful, and of excellent quality, but the high prices paid for it presented itself as a temptation to destroy it, which the people frequently, in straitened circumstances, could not resist.” But little walnut is now to be found in the county, though quite a number of farmers have of late years been giving some attention to its cultivation, there being at this time several large and valuable groves in different

parts of the country. The different species of oak were formerly very plentiful, and there still remains a sufficient amount of this timber for all practical purposes for years to come. Ash, hickory, elm, maple, sycamore, cotton-wood, cherry tree, crab apple, linden and other varieties are also found in abundance, and, taken all in all, Andrew may be said to be one of the best timbered counties in Northern Missouri. A line of timber follows the course of all the streams, while isolated groves, both natural and artificial, are to be seen in many localities throughout the country, which serve not only to vary the monotony of the prairie, but are useful in that they appear to exert an important effect upon the climate.

STONE AND COAL.

The rock strata of Andrew County embrace a vertical thickness of about 220 feet of the upper members of the coal measures, and are included between Nos. 224 and 174 of the general section of the upper coal measures. Although some parts of the county are well supplied with rock, in many others no outcrop appears. On the Nodaway River and its tributaries it is occasionally found, also along the Platte River, in the eastern part of the county. Limestone in vast quantities is found in various parts of the county, and at this time there are several quarries in successful operation. About one and a half miles northeast of Savannah is quite an extensive quarry, from which the finest quality of building stone has been taken and shipped to St. Joe and other large cities. There are also quarries in Benton Township, and on the One-Hundred-and-Two River, all of which have been extensively worked, much of the stone being utilized for foundations, chimneys and general building purposes.

That Andrew County is underlaid with vast beds of fine coal will hardly admit of a doubt, as outcroppings are to be found in several localities. Near the village of Amazonia has recently been discovered a three-foot vein, and the indications are that the country in the vicinity of Rochester is especially rich in this important mineral, large quantities of which have been found a short distance beneath the surface. Energy and capital are all that are necessary to develop the rich coal fields of Andrew

County, and the prediction is made that before the lapse of many years the county will teem with many successful mines.

MINERAL SPRINGS AND WELLS.

There are several mineral springs in Andrew County, the waters of which have been tested as to their medicinal qualities, and found to possess rare curative properties. A more complete and perfect combination of the most essential minerals, with less waste matter, would be difficult to find. The water is clear as crystal, and of singular purity. The two most important of these springs are found short distances northeast and southwest of Savannah, respectively.

Bethesda Mineral Well.—This well is located in the city of Savannah, and was formerly owned by Dr. J. G. B. Ferguson, who was the first to advertise its superior curative virtues to the world. The peculiarity of this water is its pureness, and yet it is said to contain all the essential minerals. From an analysis made by Messrs. Wright and Merrill, analytical chemists, of St. Louis, it was determined that one gallon of 231 cubic inches contains the following ingredients:

Specific gravity.....	1011.5
REACTIVE ACIDS.	Grains per Gal.
Calcic-Carbonate.....	1.852
Magnesic-Carbonate.....	.813
Ferric-Carbonate.....	2.516
Sodic-Chlorididi.....	3.196
Calcic-Chlorididi.....	144.845
Magnesic-Chlorididi.....	45.584
Alumnia.....	4.014
Silica.....	.740
Calcic-Sulphate.....	2.022
Organic and Volatile matter.....	1.320
	<hr/> 206.902

The waters of this well, say Profs. Wright and Merrill, greatly resemble the St. Catherine's Well, of Ontario, Canada, and the Kreutznach Spring, of Germany. It has been fully tried, and found an effectual remedy for dyspepsia, scrofula, gout, rheumatism; also a specific in neuralgia, an alterative and purgative.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural productions of Andrew County are as varied as the most exacting could ask of this latitude, and for general farming purposes it ranks among the very best counties of the State. The following from the pen of Benjamin R. Vineyard, Esq., relating to the agricultural interests of the Platte purchase can be relied upon as presenting the facts so far as the county is concerned:

Almost the entire physical contour of this portion of the State is well adapted to the highest degree of cultivation. Along the water-courses are broad valleys, reaching generally far out to the wide, rolling prairies, covered in their uncultivated state with an exuberant growth of vegetation which springs annually from the fertile soil. We are blessed with a temperate and a healthful climate, where the rain falls and the sun shines in such seasonable proportions as to make it a country where the agriculturist may gather the fullest returns for his labor.

One of the principal crops to which this locality is specially adapted is corn. This, the noblest looking of all the cereals, does well on the arable soils which cover our hills and prairies, but grows in the richest profusion and highest perfection in the deep, rich alluvium of our river bottoms. No other crop is more easily gathered, or less liable to damage after reaching maturity. It never fails to bring to the farmer the realization of the hopes he indulges as to the certainty of his harvest. From the stately stalks, with their millions of glittering tassels and pendant blades waving and shining in the summer sun, he knows that a bountiful harvest will come in the later season. Whole fields often yield seventy or eighty, and sometimes as high as ninety, or even a hundred bushels of corn to the acre. The semi-tropical temperature of our growing seasons, and the wonderful success which has followed the cultivation of this staple cereal in this locality, point to the great Missouri Valley as the heart and center of the corn-growing region. It is true that our lands need a deeper plowing and a more perfect cultivation than they have yet received, but

their productiveness is not an experiment, and their fullest development will come with the true hearts, clear heads and sturdy arms of the immigrants, who must ere long troop in here to take possession of these untilled acres. The yield of this grain is usually so bounteous that the price which it has heretofore commanded at home has been comparatively much cheaper than in the Eastern markets, and the farmer has found that he can generally realize more by feeding it to cattle and hogs and shipping the fatted stock than by transporting the grain directly to some distant place of consumption.

Next to corn, wheat is probably the most important and most profitable crop that is raised by our agriculturists. There is probably no soil in the United States better adapted to wheat culture than portions of Northwest Missouri. Timber farms, where the land is not so rich as to make the grain grow rank and become liable to be blown down by the wind, are better adapted, as a general rule, to the successful growth of this cereal, than the arenaceous soils of many of our prairies. Yet, when unaffected by a dry, snowless winter, which sometimes comes, wheat culture on prairie farms has been productive of the most gratifying results, both in the quantity and quality of the yield. Owing to its liability to be injured by rust, and the occasional premature ripening of the grain, produced by the hot, dry weather, which sometimes comes in the month of July, spring wheat is now but little grown in this portion of the State. Fall sowing not only brings a more suitable distribution of labor to the farmer, but can be relied upon with more certainty as to the extent and character of the crop. In fact winter wheat seldom, if ever, fails in this section, the product in the most favored localities and from the best quality of seed being generally about twenty and sometimes as high as thirty-five or forty bushels to the acre. The quality of the flour produced from the wheat grown in this region is not excelled anywhere, but is shipped to all parts of the Union, and even to foreign countries, to supply the demand for this important article of human food. The use of the drill in the planting of this cereal has been found productive of the most gratifying results, in depositing the grain more uniformly, and in such way as to protect it from the evil consequences that sometimes flow in dry

winters from alternate freezing and thawing. The success and importance of wheat culture in Northwest Missouri can not be overestimated.

Barley is also grown here most profitably. Though regarded by most agriculturists as a tender grain, which may be easily injured in any stage of its growth, it seems to have escaped here from most of the ailments which have rendered it a precarious crop elsewhere. The extent of the yield is generally satisfactory, and the berry is plump and bright in color, commanding a good price, and is much sought after by brewers. As the years come and go, the raising of barley in this locality must necessarily greatly increase in the acreage that will be sown, and in the attention to its culture, which its importance and profit will demand.

Oats do well in this and in fact in nearly every portion of Missouri. No crop is more easily raised, or produces a more bounteous return. About the only caution which need be given is to be careful not to sow it upon ground which is too rich, where it may be liable to grow too rank and fall before it ripens. If put in early in the spring, whether sown broadcast or planted by a drill, a large yield is almost sure to follow, and the grain is nearly always plump and rich. As a food for horses, and indeed for all kinds of stock, its importance can not be overestimated; and a country where this valuable cereal can be so surely, so easily and so profitably grown as it can here, should command the regard of the farmer who is in search of a locality where he can most successfully pursue his vocation, so greatly honored and hallowed by time and toil.

Missouri also ranks high up among the tobacco-growing States, and in no part of it does this plant grow more luxuriantly than in portions of the "Platte Purchase." The tobacco grown in this State enjoys a high reputation among the manufacturers and consumers of that widely used article of commerce. The writer predicts that within a short radius from this point lies one of the finest tobacco regions on the continent, and that it is susceptible of producing a quality of this article of such superior excellence, as to make it much sought after in foreign as well as domestic markets. It is true that tobacco culture is yet in its infancy in this part of the State, but it has been tried sufficiently

to know that it can be carried on with great success and profit; and in the course of time, when more planters from the tobacco growing districts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio shall come among us, it will be developed to an extent far beyond the anticipations of the most hopeful.

Before the late war one of the chief products of this section was hemp; but with the change in labor its culture has greatly declined. To raise hemp and prepare it for market, with the appliances in use in *ante bellum* times, required much hard work, but, with the improvements in machinery and implements which the last few years have brought about, much of the labor formerly required in cutting and breaking hemp may now be avoided; and is thought by some that this industry will, in a great measure, regain its former prominent position among the leading products of the country. Nowhere can it be grown to more advantage, or with promise of a finer yield, than right here in the fertile fields of the Missouri Valley. While other articles have in some measure supplanted the uses to which it was at one time put, yet it is still necessary for so many purposes that can not well be supplied by anything else, that there will always be a greater or less demand for it.

Buckwheat is also more or less extensively raised in this section with the most gratifying results. The grain when harvested is found to be of the best quality, and commands a ready market—much of the crop being used for home consumption.

The castor bean likewise does well in this portion of the State, the plant growing vigorously and producing a fine yield, from which a most excellent character of oil is extracted. Thus far the culture of the castor bean here has been quite limited, but the success which has followed the experiments thus far made must force its claims upon the attention of agriculturists in the near future.

And also flax, a textile plant of great utility and value, does well in this locality. While it never has received that attention which its importance demands, our soil and climate seem peculiarly adapted to its culture. The lint from the stalks grown here is generally remarkable for its tenacity of fibre, and the seed productive of the richest and finest oil.

No country can produce finer crops of rye than can be raised in this portion of the State. Growing always tall and luxuriant, it is generally sown on lands somewhat worn. It is used mostly for spring grazing, producing as it does the finest and most healthful pasturage for all, especially the younger kinds of stock. The grain of this cereal in many parts of the world is used in making bread, but here, where wheat does so well, and produces a much finer quality of flour, rye is not extensively used as an article of human food. When permitted to grow to maturity without being pastured, its yield is generally from thirty to forty and sometimes fifty bushels to the acre.

Outside of the vegetables, fruits and grasses (which are to be specially treated of by others), those named above are the leading but by no means the only crops grown in this locality. There is scarcely anything indigenous to this latitude which may not be cultivated successfully here. The temperate climate, the vast wealth of soil, spread out so bountifully over the valleys and uplands, the inexhaustible forests of choice timber which grow along the water courses, the broad sweep of undulating prairie lands, the fine building stone which may be quarried in almost every neighborhood, the limpid streams that flow so plentifully on every hand, the favorable seasons which bring so regularly their rains and sunshine to water and warm into life the seeds which are planted by the honest tiller of the soil, all mark this as a highly favored country for the agriculturist.

HORTICULTURE.

The progress in horticultural pursuits in Andrew County during the last quarter of a century has been of the most encouraging nature. The multiplication of orchards of apple, peach, pear, cherry and plum has rapidly increased, and fruit growing, as a business promises to become one of the leading industries of the county at no distant day. "The apple is, of course, the fruit most generally raised, it being a crop that can be relied upon with as much certainty as any other, and is quite as remunerative. Every fall, fruit buyers from this and other States visit the county, and buy the apples on the trees for which a good price is

paid. Thousands of barrels are shipped from the county every year, the shipments in 1886, from Amazonia alone, aggregating over 16,000 barrels, while nearly if not quite that number was shipped from Savannah.

“Peaches, while not as sure a crop as apples, are raised in abundance, and have in many places proved a source of considerable revenue to the growers. “They are usually picked, boxed and shipped by the growers, netting them from fifty to two dollars, according to quality and the abundance of the crop.”

Great success has been achieved by the cultivation of the grape, the crops being usually very large, and the quality of the fruit unsurpassed. The more broken parts of the county, the high bluffs along the Missouri especially, seem to be peculiarly adapted to the growth of the grape, nearly every variety of which is raised in abundance. A large part of Lincoln Township is, in a great measure, settled by people from the grape-growing and wine-making portions of Switzerland, and they brought with them the knowledge of and experience in the industries of the fatherland. They have large vineyards in the vicinity of Amazonia, and the manufacture of wine is with them an extensive and lucrative industry. “From seven acres in grape culture, one gentleman has realized in one season over 4,700 gallons of wine, worth new on an average \$1 per gallon.” The other fruits of this latitude are cherry, plum, apricot and the different varieties of berries, all sure of rapid growth and large returns; but their culture, heretofore, has been mostly for domestic uses and not largely for commercial purposes.

It is almost needless to say that the soil of Andrew County is unequalled in productive capacity for the vegetable crops usually grown in this State, and for which there always seems to be a demand. Potatoes, sweet potatoes, turnips, parsnips, beets, carrots, onions, etc., are largely cultivated, the near proximity of excellent markets making the industry quite a profitable one.

LIVE STOCK.

The following article is from the *Missourian*, published in 1877, relative to the live stock interest of Andrew County. “Andrew

County is well adapted to raising live stock, and it is carried on very extensively. The rule with our farmers is to feed the largest portion of their corn and hay, and the result is that none is without supplies of cattle and hogs. Almost every farmer has his stock yard, a few acres of land, supplied usually with forest trees sufficient for shade, and having running through it a stream of water, and on it sheds or stabling to protect the stock from inclement weather. Into these yards, in November and December, are gathered the cattle of a suitable age for fattening for the Eastern markets. Corn is given them with a liberality that knows no stint, it being placed before them in the feeding racks or troughs by the wagon loads, for months, sometimes as late as May or June, when the feeder thinks they have all the flesh on them that can be put on with profit. Then they are shipped to Chicago, many from there going farther East, and, doubtless, many of the cattle raised here tickle the palates of the fastidious beef-eating populace of John Bulldom. Large numbers of hogs are fattened every year, and the hog raising and fattening are regarded as our most profitable means of our large annual yield of corn. Pure blooded Durham cattle and the most valuable herds of Berkshire and Poland China hogs are quite common. Sheep raising and wool growing have not been extensively followed in Andrew County, while many of our farmers have ever kept sheep, and are now showing a disposition to increase the number, yet we have no extensive herds. Our dry atmosphere and soil and abundant pastures are peculiarly well adapted to sheep raising, and it is with gratification that we note that some of our farmers have invested in the best strains of Cotswold and Shropshire Down sheep with a view to breeding, and building up sheep culture."

CLIMATOLOGY.

The climate of Andrew County is somewhat changeable, though it will compare favorably with that of southern Pennsylvania, central Ohio, central Indiana and central Illinois. The winters as a rule are quite dry, the rain fall not being worth mentioning. Some winters are characterized by very heavy snows, covering the ground for several months, but such are the

exceptions. Usually the roads are dry, even to being dusty the greater portion of the winter season. While the summers are usually quite warm, and the winters cold, yet the climate can not be said to be characterized by extremes in either direction.

An abundance of good water, pure bracing air, a soil absorbing the moisture as fast as it falls, thereby preventing miasmatic conditions, and a temperature of an even nature, are factors which in their combination can not but render a country healthy. There is, it is true, some malaria along the river bottoms, and indeed on the upland, but it is very seldom that a case of the real "old fashioned ague" is seen.

Typical typhoid fever is seldom seen in the county, but remittent and intermittent fevers prevail to some extent. Phthisis Pulmonalis (old fashioned consumption) is rarely known here, except in cases established prior to locating in the country, and all the physicians of the county seem to think it very doubtful if a case ever originated here.

Malignant or pernicious diseases are not common, and epidemics of cholera, small-pox and diseases similarly dreaded, are unknown in this part of Missouri. That people sicken and die in Andrew, from various ailments is true, but it is also within the bounds of truth to say that the county is a desirable place in which to live, from the point of health as well as from many other considerations.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

Andrew County was named in honor of Andrew Jackson Davis, late prominent resident of St. Louis, and dates its history as a separate jurisdiction from the year 1841. After the consummation of the Indian treaty of 1836 immigration began pouring into the Platte country quite rapidly, and by the above year the settlers were sufficiently numerous in this part of the "Purchase" to warrant the formation of a new county. Accordingly, on the 29th of January, 1841, the following enabling act was passed by the Legislature: "Be it enacted, etc., etc., that all that territory included within the following described limits, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Buchanan County, and running thence north along the former western boundary line of the State to

the line dividing townships number sixty-one and sixty-two; thence west to the main channel of the Nodaway River; thence down the middle of the main channel thereof to the most southern crossing of said river of the range line dividing the ranges thirty-six and thirty-seven; thence south with said range line to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence down said river in the middle of the channel thereof to the northwestern corner of Buchanan County; thence east with north line of Buchanan County to the place of beginning, is hereby created a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of the county of Andrew, in honor of Andrew Jackson Davis, late of St. Louis.

“Elijah Armstrong, of Daviess County; Elijah P. Howell, of the county of Clinton, and Harlow Hinkston, of Buchanan County, are hereby appointed commissioners to select the permanent seat of justice for said county, and the place selected shall be not exceeding three miles from the geographical center of said county.

“The circuit and county courts for said county shall be holden at the dwelling house of Gallant Rains, until the permanent seat of justice is established, or until the county court shall otherwise order.”

By a supplemental act, approved January 2, 1843, “all that portion of territory now attached to Andrew County, and lying east of the Nodaway River, south of the northern boundary line of this State, and north of the township line which divides townships sixty-one and sixty-two,” was organized into the county of Nodaway, which was attached to Andrew County “for civil and military purposes, until otherwise provided for by law.”

COUNTY COURT.

The first term of the Andrew County Court was held at the residence of Gallant Rains, near Savannah, on the ninth day of March, 1841, the following being a brief outline of the official proceedings: “Be it remembered that at a special term of the county court of Andrew County called and held on the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, at the house

of Gallant Rains, in said county, being the place designated by law for holding courts in said county. Present the Hons. Upton Rohrer, Samuel Crowley and William Deakin, justices of said court, and Ezekiel W. Smith, sheriff.

“Ordered that Edwin Toole be appointed clerk *pro tem.* of said court of Andrew County, who came into court and took the oath required by law and entered into bond with Benjamin Tucker, Benjamin K. Dyer and Prince L. Hudgens as securities to the State of Missouri in the penal sum of \$5,000, which bond being approved by court the said Edwin Toole proceeded to the discharge of his duties.

“Ordered by the court that Hon. Upton Rohrer be president *pro tem.* of the court.”

The first business transacted after perfecting an organization was an order for Harlow Hinkston, of Buchanan County; Elijah P. Howell, of Clinton County, and Elijah Armstrong, of Daviess County, commissioners appointed by the Legislature to select the permanent seat of justice for Andrew County, to convene at the house of Gallant Rains on the second Monday in April, for the purpose of determining such selection. The second act of the court was the division of the county into four municipal townships, as follows: “Ordered that all the territory included within the following described limits, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Andrew County, and running east with the line dividing Andrew from Buchanan County to the One-Hundred-and-Two River; thence up said stream to Stansberry’s mill; thence on a line running westwardly to William Pyburn’s; thence in same direction westwardly to the mouth of Nodaway Slough; thence south around the Missouri to the place of beginning, shall be known and called by the name of Jefferson Township.

“That all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Jefferson Township; thence easterly to the northern line of Jefferson Township to Stansberry’s mill; thence up the One-Hundred-and-Two River to base line; thence west with said line to the Nodaway River; thence down the said river to the point at which the county line of Andrew County crosses the stream; thence south with said

county line of Andrew County to the Missouri River; thence down said river to place of beginning, shall be known and called by the name of Nodaway Township.

“That the territory inclosed within the following described limits, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of Jefferson Township; thence along southern line of Andrew County east to the old State boundary line; thence along said boundary line north to the northeast corner of Andrew County; thence west along northern line of the State to the One-Hundred-and-Two River; thence down said stream to place of beginning, shall be known and called by the name of Jasper Township.

“That all that territory included within the following described limits: Beginning at the northeast corner of Nodaway Township; thence up the One-Hundred-and-Two River to the northern boundary of the State; thence west on northern line of the State to the Nodaway River; thence down said river to the northwest corner of Nodaway Township; thence on north line of Nodaway Township to place of beginning, shall be known and called by the name of Jackson Township.

“Ordered that Henry Eppler be appointed assessor of Andrew County for the year 1841, who therefore filed his bond with Cornelius Gilliam and Richard Miller as securities in the penal sum of \$300, which is approved by the court, and the certificate of his appointment is made under the seal of said court, and the said Henry Eppler took the oath of office required by law, which is endorsed upon said certificate of appointment, etc., etc.” It was ordered that Jonathan Earls be appointed county treasurer, after which, there being no further business, the court adjourned to meet on the fifth Monday of the month.

At the second term, March 29, 1841, quite an array of business was transacted, the following being among the most important: “Ordered that a license be granted to Daniel Toole to keep a ferry at the rapids of the Nodaway River for one year, and that he pay the sum of \$2 as a tax therefor for State purposes,” the order also designating the rates of ferriage. John Ellington was also granted license to operate a ferry on the Nodaway, and entered into bond the penal sum of \$1,000 for the faithful discharge of the duties of the position.

“Ordered by the court that John W. Kelley be permitted to practice as an attorney before the court.” “Ordered that all public roads and highways laid out and opened now lying in Andrew County, in obedience to orders made by the Buchanan County Court, shall to all intents and purposes be considered as public roads.” “Ordered that the Platte River divide the township of Jasper, and that all the territory east of said river to the old State boundary line shall constitute a township, to be called and known by the name of Platte Township.”

Andrew Lackey was granted license to keep a ferry on the Nodaway River, and Peter Kemper obtained license to vend groceries for the term of six months on the land of Mr. Tracy, his fee for the same being \$5. “Jonnathan Earls came into court and filed his bond, as county treasurer, with Richard Miller, Amos Pyburn, John W. Freeman, Elias Hughes and John Riggan as securities in the sum of \$10,000, which bond is approved by the court, etc.”

“Ordered that Jeremiah Burns, Benjamin K. Dyer and S. M. Johnson, justices of the peace for the townships of Jefferson, Nodaway and Jackson, respectively, proceed to lay off the public roads in said township into road districts of convenient lengths, numbering each, and make returns of such divisions to the next term of this court.”

“Ordered that the clerk of the court certify to the secretary of the State of Missouri that none of the officers of Andrew County have been furnished with the digest of the statutes of Missouri, the subsequent acts or the Missouri reports.”

“Ordered that the bond of Richard Miller as constable, taken by the clerk in vacation, be approved by the court.” Petitions for quite a number of roads in the county were received, which, with the transactions above referred to, constituted the greater part of the business at the second term.

SUBSEQUENT ACTS.

At the April term, 1841, the report of the commissioners appointed to fix upon a site for the seat of justice was received by the court, and Benjamin K. Dyer appointed commissioner to lay off the said site into lots, squares, avenues and streets, and to

advertise sale of lots. Among the orders made at this term were the following: That viewers and overseers of various highways in the different townships be appointed. "That grand jurors receive no compensation for their services, and that the clerk certify to the Secretary of State the description, name and boundaries of all the townships of Andrew County.

"Gallant Rains presented his account against the county for house rent, fuel, etc., for the sum of \$16 for the March term and also for \$3 per day, for three days of April term, which accounts were allowed by the court. The clerk was allowed an account against the county for books, stationery, etc., for the sum of \$15." Ezekiel Smith pays into court \$120.95, on his bonds executed by him for school lands, "and the same is ordered by the court into the hands of the treasurer of Andrew County, which is received by him, and the court ordered the treasurer to loan the sum of \$100 at ten per cent to Mitchell Gilliam, as principal, and Benjamin K. Dyer as security." The following road overseers were appointed to look after the highways in Jefferson Township: John Russell, John H. Brainer, Jephtha Todd, James Irwin, Charles Blankenship and William Caples.

William Howard, Miles Hall, Campbell E. Chrissman, John Ellington, Calvin J. Camron, Francis Wrightsman, Samuel Owsley and William Catching were appointed for similar service for the township of Nodaway.

William T. Rush was allowed \$40 for keeping Elizabeth Clark, a pauper, for three months; and, upon the application of Nancy Williams, it was ordered that Joseph Williams, a minor, be bound apprentice to William Owens until he should reach the age of twenty-one years.

The principal business transacted at the May term, 1841, was the hearing and granting of petitions for public highways in various parts of the county; loaning the school funds; modifying the boundaries of Jasper and Platte Townships; creating Rochester Township; granting to Julius C. Robideaux license to keep a "dram shop" for the space of six months; settling with County Collector E. W. Smith for all moneys received by him on licenses; and the overruling of a motion to reconsider and annul all proceedings upon the order for the location of the seat of justice.

At the June term, 1841, Ezekiel W. Smith, sheriff, came into court, and prayed for a settlement upon licenses granted by him since the last term, upon which he acknowledged the receipt of the State and county tax thereon in words and figures as follows:

J. C. Robideaux obtained license the 22d day of March, 1841, and will end the 22d day of November next:

State tax.....	\$13.75
County tax.....	27.50

Wilson & Kibby, license granted May 31, 1841:

State tax.....	\$10.65
County tax.....	21.3

Elliott & Samuels, license granted June 4, 1841:

State tax.....	\$10.58
County tax.....	21.10

Julius A. Robideaux, grocery license:

State tax.....	\$12.27
County tax.....	30.54

I certify the above is a just and true account of all licenses granted by me which have not before been accounted for, and the amount received. Given under my hand this twenty-first day of June, 1841.

EZEKIEL W. SMITH.

At this term the township of Hughes was created, and orders were made for elections to be held in the different townships on the first Monday in August for the purpose of electing a circuit and county clerk, assessor, surveyor, and two justices of the peace for each township. The following were the places designated for holding said elections, and the officers appointed to superintend the same:

Hughes Township—The residence of Isaac Hogan; Thomas Bartlett, C. Williams Glass and Vinson Haylor, judges.

Jackson Township—The residence of Cephas P. Woodcock; Albert Hollister, Jesse Yocum and Calvin Rohrer, judges.

Nodaway Township—At White Hall; James Officer, Francis Wrightsman and Calvin Camron, judges.

Jefferson Township—At Jamestown; George S. Nelson, Young L. Hughes and H. Shelton, judges.

Rochester Township—At residence of Nelson Kibby; John R. Moore, John Kelley and Mason Wilson, judges.

Platte Township—House of Page Stanley; George Ward, Harrison Stanley and Lewis Shelton, judges.

The sheriff at this term was allowed the sum of \$40, the same being his account for official services.

Early in 1841 it was ordered that the county levy on all property, and that licenses made taxable by the county court for State purposes shall exceed the State tax 100 per cent. The county revenue, then separate from the town lots and common school fund, amounted to the magnificent sum of \$420.72, as shown by the returns.

At the November term, 1841, the following quaint order was placed on record:

WHEREAS, It is represented, and the court here being duly satisfied that Peter Kemper is likely to become a county charge, on the application of Samuel R. Campbell it is ordered that a license be granted him to keep a dram shop for six months by paying the State tax of \$15 thereon, free of county tax.

The modern prohibitionist would doubtless object to this manner of allowing paupers to maintain themselves at the present day.

It was ordered by the court, in February, 1842, that a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco, 20x70 feet in size and one story high, be erected at Nicholas C. Owen's landing on the Missouri River. The county clerk was ordered to procure a seal for the county, and "to select such emblem to be put thereon as he sees proper." Henry Eppler was appointed assessor for the year 1842, and the same term (February, 1842) Jonathan Earls resigned his office of county treasurer. Joseph W. Holt was appointed his successor at the ensuing March term. Merchant licenses were granted early in 1842 to James Woosley and W. H. Rodgers, tavern license to Isadore Barada, and license to keep a ferry on the Nodaway River to Andrew Lackey. The order of April, 1841, allowing grand jurors no compensation for their services, was rescinded at the May term, 1842, and the records show that at the same session one John Eisminger was fined for contempt of court for refusing to deliver up the keys of the jail when ordered to do so.

JUSTICES OF THE FIRST COUNTY COURT.

Hon. Upton Rohrer was a native of Ohio, and one of the earliest pioneers of Andrew County, moving here in 1837, and settling on what is known as the Round Prairie, not far from the present site of Fillmore, in Jackson Township. He appears to have been a man of more than ordinary judgment and intelli-

gence, and, as presiding justice of the first court, deserves especial mention on account of his administrative ability and impartial, and untiring efforts in behalf of the county's interests. He resigned his position in 1842, and after several years spent upon the farm, immigrated to Texas, where his death subsequently occurred.

William Deakin was also a pioneer of Andrew County, his arrival antedating the year 1838. He settled in what is now Jefferson Township, and early earned the reputation of an honorable and intelligent citizen, many of his neighbors being indebted to him for encouragement and counsel. Possessed of a strong appreciation of the value of integrity, and justice and well defined purity of purpose, it won for him an enviable distinction as a member of the court in the deliberations of which he took such an active part. Honest and straightforward in his dealings with others, faithful in his connections of right, he was truly one of nature's noblemen.

Samuel Crowley came to Andrew from Clay County in the year 1837, and settled in what is now Jefferson Township. He was a native of Georgia, but early immigrated to Missouri, locating in Clay County about the year 1815. In his personal character Mr. Crowley occupied a high position among his fellow-citizens, and maintained a strong hold on their confidence and respect as long as he remained in the county. He was a man of many peculiarities, honest and upright, and it is safe to say that the county has never had a more pains-taking and impartial official. He emigrated to Oregon in 1868, and died in that State a few years ago.

* "The first judges of the county court were men highly honorable and well qualified for the positions they occupied—discharged their duties faithfully to the interests of the people of the county and creditably to themselves—men open, candid, free and positive, acting always on the principle that 'eternal vigilance is the duty of a public officer.' We appreciate their indefatigable zeal to do right. They were not men of any extensive cultivation of mind, but fully experienced in the duties of their office, and managed the business with an inflexible will, yet with simplicity and integrity.

* Giddings.

“The county since has not had a more trustworthy court; we mean, however, no disparagement to judges since. They perhaps were rather rigid in economizing. To illustrate: Two highly respected physicians came before the honorable court with medical accounts for allowance—Drs. William Burnett and William Wood. Dr. Burnett subsequently emigrated to California, and there died, much regretted. Gov. Booth, of that State, erected to his memory a monument commemorative of his valuable services while a member of the Legislature of that State, and works as a citizen. Dr. Burnett presented his account for \$30 for services in attending Bob Harris in his last sickness, and proved the same by Dr. Wood.

“Judge Crowley asked the Doctor if the patient recovered or died. ‘Died,’ was the reply. ‘And by the good Lord, sir, do you charge \$30 for killing a man?’ ‘Judge Deakin, we will allow him half the amount.’ ‘Agreed,’ responded Deakin. Next came Dr. Wood with an account for \$30 for similar services, which he proved by Dr. Burnett. Judge Crowley again remarked: ‘Lord Heavens man, how many of you were concerned in killing this man Harris? We will cut you down half, too. What do you say, Judge Deakin?’ ‘Agreed,’ responded the judge. The doctors retired exercising their risible faculties at the plain, blunt and positive manners of the court. These judges received for their services \$2 per day.”

TOWNSHIPS.

At the first term of the county court, orders were made creating four municipal townships, to wit: Jefferson, Nodaway, Jackson and Jasper, the boundaries of which have already been described. Platte Township was created a little later, in the same term, from the east end of Jasper, the Platte River being designated as the dividing line between the two. At the May term, 1841, it was ordered that instead of being divided by the Platte River, “the two townships shall be divided by a line commencing on the One-Hundred-and-Two river at a point dividing townships 59 and 60, due east to the county line, and the southern portion thereof shall be called Rochester township, and the northern portion called Platte,” the township of Jasper being thus merged into the two.

Hughes Township was created at the June term, 1841, and included all that territory north of the north line of the county between the Nodaway and the One-Hundred-and-Two Rivers. "Named in honor of Gen. Andrew S. Hughes."

Buchanan Township was created out of the northern part of Jackson, Jasper and Platte Townships, May, 1842, and embraced the territory lying north of the northern line of Hughes Township between the Nodaway and the One-Hundred-and-Two Rivers. Jackson, Platte and Buchanan were subsequently incorporated in the county of Nodaway.

The remaining townships, Jefferson, Nodaway and Rochester, were subsequently divided, and other townships formed the boundaries, which were modified from time to time.

Platte Township was laid out in April, 1866, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Andrew County, running thence west with the north line of said county to where it intersects the One-Hundred-and-Two river; thence south with the meanders of said stream to the intersection of the township line between townships 59 and 60; thence east to the east line of the county; thence north to the place of beginning." As thus formed, Platte included the eastern part of what is now Empire Township and the western part of Benton.

The boundaries of Rochester Township were fixed the same time as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Andrew County, running thence north along the east line of said county to where the township line between townships 59 and 60 intersects said county line, thence west on said line to where it intersects the One-Hundred-and-Two river; thence south with the meanders of said river to the south line of the county; thence east to the place of beginning." The territory thus described included the present township of Monroe, which was created at a subsequent date.

The township of Jefferson was modified in 1866 so as to correspond with the following outline: "Beginning at a point where the county line between Andrew and Buchanan Counties intersects the river One-Hundred-and-Two; thence north with meanders of said river to the section line between sections 13 and 24, township 59, range 35; thence west on said line between sections 13

and 24, 14 and 22, 16 and 21, 17 and 20, and 18 and 19 to the range line between ranges 35 and 36; thence south with said range line to the corner of townships 58 and 59, in range 36, to the Missouri River; thence south with meanders of said river to the intersection of the southern boundary line of Andrew County; thence east to the place of beginning."

The southern tier of sections in Nodaway and the eastern part of Lincoln Townships was included in the above description.

Lincoln Township was created in 1866, as follows: "Beginning at the corner of townships 58 and 59, ranges 35 and 36; thence north on said range line to the corner of sections 13 and 24, in township 60, range 36; thence west on said line to the Nodaway River; thence south with the western boundary of the county to the Missouri River; thence south with meanders of said river to the intersection of the township line of townships 58 and 59, range 36; thence east to the place of beginning," including the south half of the present township of Jackson.

Jackson Township was created in 1866, the original boundary being as follows: "Beginning on the west bank of river One-Hundred-and-Two at intersection of section line between sections 10 and 15, township 60, range 35; thence north with the meanders of said stream to the intersection of the northern boundary of Andrew County with said stream; thence west on said boundary line to the Nodaway River; thence south with meanders of said river to where it intersects the north line of Lincoln Township; thence east on said line to place of beginning." As thus formed Jackson included the western part of Benton, all of Clay and the northern part of the present township of Jackson.

Nodaway Township was laid out in 1866, as follows: "Beginning at the One-Hundred-and-Two River, where the section line of sections 13 and 14 in township 59, range 35, intersects said stream; thence north with meanders of the One-Hundred-and-Two to the intersection of the line between sections 10 and 15 in township 60, range 35; thence west between sections 10 and 15, 9 and 16, 8 and 17, 7 and 18, in township 60, range 35, to range line between ranges 35 and 36, thence south with said line to the corner of sections 18 and 19, township 59, range 35;

thence east with the northern boundary of Jefferson Township to the place of beginning." A tier of sections in the present township of Benton was included in the above boundary.

In 1870 the boundaries of the above townships were variously modified, the descriptions of the changes being too elaborate to mention.

A new township was created in 1870 by the name of Grant, bounded as follows: "Commencing at the northwest corner of section 5, township 61, range 35; thence south on the section line to the township line between townships 60 and 61; thence east on said township line to the range line dividing ranges 35 and 36; thence south on said line to the southwest corner of section 7, township 60, range 35; thence east on section line to the One-Hundred-and-Two River; thence south with meanders of said river to where the same intersects the line dividing townships 59 and 60; thence north on the range line between ranges 34 and 35 to the township line between townships 60 and 61; thence west to the southeast corner of section 31, township 61, range 34; thence north on section line to the northern boundary of Andrew County; thence west on said northern boundary to the place of beginning." Grant included the greater part of what is now Benton Township, and the western tier of sections in Platte. It was subsequently merged into other townships.

Washington Township was created in 1872, and included all of Congressional Township 60, Range 35, including the southern part of Benton, northern part of Nodaway, and the southwest corner of Empire Township. Its territory was subsequently divided among those three townships.

Benton Township was formed at the May term, 1872, the order for the same reading as follows: "Ordered that from and after this date (May 10, 1872) Congressional Township number 61, of range number 35, be and the same is hereby made a municipal township, to be called Benton Township, with the voting places at Bolckow and Rosendale."

Empire Township was created May 10, 1872, and includes parts of Congressional Township 60, Range 32, and Congressional Township 60, Range 34.

Clay Township was created at the same time out of the north-

ern part of Jackson Township, and embraces all that part of Congressional Township 61, Range 37, that lies in Andrew County.

Monroe Township was created at the May term of the county court, 1872, from the southern part of Rochester Township, it forming the southeast corner of the county.

All that part of Lincoln Township lying in Congressional Township 60, Range 37, was attached to Jackson Township in 1872.

That part of Jefferson Township in Congressional Township 58, Range 36, was attached to Lincoln Township the above year. Sections 30 and 31, Township 59, Range 35, and Section 6, Township 58, Range 35, were cut off from Jefferson and added to Lincoln Township in 1872.

It was ordered the same year "that all that part of Jefferson Township north of a line commencing on the township line between Congressional Township 59, Range 35, and Township 59, Range 36, running east on said line between Sections 20 and 29, 22 and 27, 23 and 26, 24 and 25, until it at the west line of Rochester Township be added to Nodaway Township."

Following the above have been various changes in the township boundary lines; those described, however, being the most important. The municipal townships of the county at this time are Clay, Benton, Platte, Jackson, Empire, Nodaway, Lincoln, Rochester, Jefferson and Monroe.

LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.

As previously stated the legislative enactment creating Andrew County designated three commissioners for the purpose of fixing upon a location for the permanent seat of justice. These commissioners were Harlow Hinkston, of Buchanan County; Elijah P. Howell, of Clinton County, and Elijah Armstrong, of Daviess County, said to have been men of fine sense and excellent judgment.

By reference to the records of the first county court we find an order for the said commissioners to convene at the house of Gallant Rains on the second Monday in April, 1841, and report upon the site selected. In the meantime two of the

commissioners visited the newly created county, decided upon what they considered the most eligible location, and at the appointed time made the following report:

To the Honorable County Court of Andrew County:

We, the undersigned commissioners, appointed to locate the seat of justice of Andrew County, being first duly qualified to do the same, do report the south-east quarter of section number nine, township number twenty-nine, range thirty-five for the town of Union. Given under our hands, April the sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one."

HARLOW HINKSTON,
ELIJAH ARMSTRONG.

On the reception and adoption of this report the court appropriated the sum of \$200, and placed it in the hands of Edwin Toole to enter the land, and appointed Benjamin K. Dyer, commissioner of the seat of justice, with authority to lay off the land selected into lots, streets and alleys, and to advertise and sell the same.

The first sale of lots was advertised in the *Far West* and *Western Star*, papers published in Platte and Clay Counties, respectively, the nearest publications at that time to Andrew County.

Shortly after the adoption of the above report Prince L. Hudgens, an attorney on the part of William H. Rodgers and others, filed a motion objecting to the report and selection as contrary to law, and asked the court to reconsider and annul all proceedings upon the order. This motion the court saw fit to overrule, thus forever settling the county seat question, the transaction bearing date of May, 1841.

In addition to the above report the commissioners subsequently made a more complete and explicit one to the circuit court in reference to which we find the following entry in the proceedings of the July term, 1841.

Ordered that the report of Harlow Hinkston and Elijah Armstrong, Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to select the permanent Seat of Justice of Andrew County, and made to the Circuit Court of same County at the last June term thereof and certified to this court, be received by the Court, and spread upon the records, which is in the following words and figures, to wit:

"To the Honorable the Circuit Court of Andrew County, in the State of Missouri:

"The undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to select the permanent seat of Justice for said county do respectfully submit the following report: That they met for the above purpose on the second Monday of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and, after having been duly

sworn, proceeded to select for the same the South East quarter of section number twenty-nine, township number fifty-nine, range thirty-five, believing the above location to be the most suitable in every respect to the convenience and interest of the citizens of said county as the seat of Justice for the same and within three miles of the geographical center of said county, as required by law.

"The undersigned would further represent to your Honor that the said County of Andrew was organized and established by the Legislature of said State upon land owned by the Government of the United States, and that they know of no title in said county to the quarter section except the right of pre-emption to one quarter section of land granted by Act of Congress to counties for purpose of seats of Justice for the same.

" HARLOW HINKSTON,

" ELIJAH ARMSTRONG,

" *Commissioners.*"

Following the above appears the report of Benjamin K. Dyer, commissioner of the seat of justice, the material part of which is to the effect that, "in accordance with the instructions from and by the Court," he laid off the seat of justice into blocks, streets and alleys, which report, after being duly inspected, was received and ordered placed upon the records. By order of the Court, the name Savannah was adopted instead of Union, and the streets of the newly founded town were ordered numbered and named.

Thus was Andrew County's permanent seat of justice properly located and established, and from a very insignificant beginning the beautiful little city of Savannah started forth upon its subsequent prosperous career.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Official dignity in the early days was of a homespun character, and needed not the aid of spacious buildings and stately domes to maintain a position in harmony with its surroundings. As already stated, the first sessions of the courts were held in the private dwelling of Gallant Rains, and when the weather permitted in the shade of a large elm tree, the overarching branches of which formed an appropriate canopy for such an august assemblage. It was early determined, however, to provide a place for holding court more in keeping with the dignity of the growing county, and at the July term of 1841 an order was made for a courthouse to be erected in the town of Savannah, according to the following plans and specifications:

“To be a frame building one and a half stories high. To be built on a good stone foundation eighteen inches thick, one foot under ground and one above ground, the lower story to be eight feet high in the clear, and the upper story five feet high. Said building to be twenty by twenty-six feet in the clear; two good floors, the lower floor to be of good oak plank, unplaned, but jointed, and the upper floor to be of good walnut plank, tongued and grooved, but unplaned; the joists to be of good timber, placed two feet apart, and nine inches by three; sills of white oak, ten by twelve inches; plates four by eight inches; corner posts four by eight inches; the other posts four inches square; braces four by eight inches; sleepers, good and strong, of oak timber; rafters equal to the number of joists, and five by three inches; sheeting to be square-edged and jointed closely; partitions in the upper story dividing the same into two apartments, with plain batten door in partition, to be covered with good Spanish oak shingles, eighteen by four inches, and to show five and a half inches to the weather; to be weather-boarded with walnut plank, and jointed with an inch-and-a-half cap; four twelve-light windows, ten by twelve, two on each side of said building, in the lower story thereof; one window of ten by twelve inches in each gable, of twelve lights, and two good batten doors. One pair of common plain steps leading up stairs; each room lined with plank doors and windows, to be faced in good order with walnut plank, and furnished with good moulding. Said building to be ceiled up to chair boards with linn plank, dressed, tongued and grooved; building to be lathed and plastered with good coats above and below. All of which, by the undertaker, is to be done in good and workmanlike manner.”

Gallant Rains was appointed by the court to superintend the erection of this imposing temple of justice, and the sum of \$600 appropriated to defray the expenses, the same to be paid as the work progressed. The building was erected in the summer of 1841, and stood on Lot 5, Block 26, corner of Sixth and Market Streets, south of the residence of Judge Pembroke Mercer. It was first used for court purposes in September of the above year, but being a primitive structure and poorly adapted for public uses, it was abandoned after a short time.

At a session of the county court, held May, 1844, it was ordered that a courthouse of brick be built on the public square in Savannah, the same to be forty by fifty feet, two stories high, and finished in a workmanlike manner. Plans and specifications for the proposed structure were drafted by Samuel Knight, after which notice was given by the superintendent, Edwin Toole, that the contract would be let to the lowest responsible bidder. Accordingly several proposals were made, and after mature deliberation the contract was awarded to Samuel Nelson for the sum of \$6,280.

Measures and estimates were made from time to time for work

and labor done and materials furnished by Mr. Nelson, as provided by the contract, and on the 17th of December, 1845, the building was reported complete and ready for use.

The house is a spacious two-story brick structure, surmounted by a tall cupola and at the time of its completion was considered one of the finest and best temples of justice in Northwest Missouri. The court room and sheriff's office are on the first floor, the second story being occupied by the petit and grand jury rooms.

The following incident by Col. Giddings will doubtless be of interest in this connection: "When the county court had under consideration the plans and specifications for the house, the cupola part, one of the judges did not seem fully to understand, and objected to the appropriation for that item, but was overruled. This honorable functionary on his first visit to the city after the completion of the edifice, was seen walking around, gazing intently at the house, and, when asked if he admired the structure, replied, 'Why yes, very much;' pointing to the top, 'and that is the cupola; had I known the beauty it adds to the building, I should have favored one on the other end also.'"

The building has answered well the purposes contemplated until within the last few years, when the vast accumulating business has demonstrated the fact of its growing insufficiency to meet the demands of the period. Several efforts have recently been made to secure a new courthouse, but the majority of the people of the county, actuated by what they are pleased to term a spirit of economy, have as repeatedly decided against the project by ballot. A new building is badly needed, and that a structure more in harmony with the wealth and dignity of the county will be erected in the near future will hardly admit of a doubt.

At a session of the county court held in August, 1841, it was ordered that the sum of \$5 be awarded to any person or persons who should present to the court at its next term the best and cheapest plan for a jail to be composed of stone, wood and iron, the same to be erected on the public square, in the town of Savannah.

It is safe to say that the competition among rival architects

to thus immortalize themselves and at the same time secure the munificent reward was not very spirited, but in due time Ezekiel W. Smith and W. W. Reynolds jointly produced plans for the proposed prison pen, which were accepted by the court. At the September session, 1841, the preliminary order was made, directing that the building should be erected, and appointing Jeremiah Clark superintendent of the same, with power to let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder. Several proposals were made for the work, that of John Eisaminger being accepted. According to the plans and specifications of the building, which are very elaborate, we learn that the outside walls were twenty feet square, inside walls within fourteen inches of exterior walls, the intermediate space filled with oak timber twelve inches square, second floor laid with timber twelve inches square, and trap door in the center of the floor. The cells were strongly constructed, and securely guarded by iron gratings. This modern bastille was completed in due time, and received by the court at the May term, 1842. It stood on the east end of the square, and answered the purposes for which it was intended for several years, when its insufficiency foreshadowed the necessity of preparing a more secure place for violators of the law.

In the meantime, February, 1843, it was ordered by the court that a clerk's office be erected on the public square, the plans specifying the building to be of brick, 14x16 feet in size, with brick floor, which was subsequently changed so as to read stone. Edwin Toole was appointed superintendent, and John H. Brand became contractor, agreeing to erect the structure according to proposed plan for the sum of \$272. The office was reported complete at the November term, and the court in receiving it stated that "the floor is very roughly laid, but the building is perhaps worth the money."

In the course of time this office as well as the jail proving unequal to the public expectation, the plan of the present building was projected, the order for the same bearing date of August, 1866. The entry of the above date recommends the purchase of a lot of ground on Benton Street for a jail and jailer's residence, which was subsequently changed, a later order designating that part of the public square west of the courthouse as the site for the proposed building. The original plans and specifications

are for a jail thirty-four feet square, and a jailer's house 34x36 feet in size, making the entire building cover an area 34x70 feet; "the jail to be of stone, the walls two feet thick, all other walls of brick; foundation to be five feet under ground, to contain eight cells, and the entire building to be two stories high. the first story thirteen and the upper story fourteen feet."

W. D. Hobson was appointed to superintend letting the contract, which was awarded to William McCandless on the 7th of January, 1867, his being the lowest responsible bid. At the ensuing February term it was ordered by the court that an appropriation of \$19,500 of the money collected on the tax book of 1866, and to be collected on the tax book of 1867, be made toward defraying the expense of erecting the building. After several modifications the structure was completed, and received November 19, 1867, the ultimate cost reaching the sum of \$22,400 of which \$3,275 was for extra work. Since its completion and occupancy numerous improvements have been made in the original plan and construction, the building now containing, besides the jail and jailer's residence, the offices of the circuit and county clerks, collector, treasurer, prosecuting attorney and probate judge. The building is substantially constructed, and has answered well the purposes for which it was intended. For several years prior to the erection of the new jail the criminals of Andrew County were confined in the jail of Buchanan County, the original building having been deemed insufficient as a place of incarceration.

PAUPERS.

"The poor ye have with you always," is a Scriptural axiom demonstrated by all the years of history. To provide means for the support of the needy and indigent was one of the first duties attended to by the founders of our Western States, and the present efficient system of alleviating in a great measure the miseries of this numerous class of unfortunates is largely the product of subsequent legislation.

A glance at the early records of Andrew County reveals the somewhat startling fact that the paupers of those days were duly advertized, and let out at public outcry to the lowest responsible

bidder, as witness the following entry at the first term of the county court: "Henry Clark came into court here, and motions that the court take charge of, support and maintain Elizabeth Clark, a poor person, and it is considered by the court that the said Elizabeth Clark be brought to the house of Gallant Rains at the next term of this court, on the first day thereof, and that the keeping of the said Elizabeth Clark for six months be let on said day to the lowest bidder, and that the sheriff is hereby required to give fifteen days' notice of said letting, by putting up four advertisements at the most public places in the county."

A further reference to the early court proceedings shows that William T. Bush was allowed the sum of \$40 for the keeping and maintaining the said Elizabeth Clark the length of time above specified.

This manner of providing for the pauper class continued for some years, the county subsequently receiving sealed proposals for their support, the lowest responsible bidder receiving the contract and giving bond with approved security. The experience of older communities having demonstrated the fact that the poor and unfortunate, who are necessarily supported at public expense, can be better and more economically provided for on a farm with sufficient buildings, and other appliances to utilize their labor, managed by a competent overseer, than perhaps by any other method. In the course of time the county court also having taken cognizance of these facts, steps were taken to adopt that system as an element of county economy. This movement met with serious opposition on the part of a great many citizens, who contended that as the paupers were very few, it would be much cheaper to provide means for their maintenance the old way than to have the county incur the expense of purchasing a farm and erecting the necessary asylum thereon. As early as 1858, however, the advocates of the former idea seemed to have impressed the court with the necessity of providing better means for the support of the poor, and, at the February term that year, we find the following entry:

WHEREAS it has been satisfactorily represented to the court, that, in consequence of the increasing demand made for the support of paupers in the county, the court doth believe that it will be for the interest of the county to procure a farm favorably located, on which to have the poor kept

and provided for, therefore it is ordered that John C. Roberts be and is appointed commissioner, to select a track of good land, not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and sixty acres, having regard to the quality of land, water and wood, and as great regard to the location, so as to avoid all local causes to diseases, also to consider the proximity market and the faculty of selling said land, if the interest of the court shall require it to be sold at a future time, said commissioner to report concerning said farm, and probable price thereof at the next March term of this court.

This initial step toward providing a county farm, as was expected, encountered great opposition, and the pressure brought to bear against the measure seems to have been of such a nature as to effectually check all further proceedings in the matter. The commissioner failed to report at time designated, and, the project thus brought to a termination, the paupers continued to be kept as before.

In 1871 the project of purchasing a farm was again revived, the champion of the movement being Hon. J. McLain, at that time presiding justice of the county court. Mr. McLain urged the necessity of procuring an asylum from the fact that the lands of the county were constantly increasing in value, and, as a place would have to be purchased some time, it would be a matter of economy to make an immediate investment. The increase of the pauper class also had its weight with the people, and, by reference to the proceedings of the February term of the above year, we find that Judge McLain's counsels had so far prevailed that an order was made by the court to receive proposals from the citizens for the purchase of a poor farm.

At the August term of 1871 it was ordered that an appropriation of \$8,000 be made for the purchase of a tract of land not to exceed 320 acres, for a poor farm, with James C. Higgins as special agent to bid for the same when offered for sale. The latter duty, it appears, was performed the same year by Judge McLain, as agent for the county, who, after viewing a number of eligible sites, selected a tract of 309 acres in the north half of Section 18, Rochester Township, for which the sum of \$20 per acre was paid—one-third down, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. This selection has proved a most judicious one, and the purchase of the place, as well as the organization of the present

efficient system of managing the pauper class of the county, reflects great credit upon Judge McLain.

In February, 1872, it was ordered by the court, that a building 55x28 feet and three stories high, including basement, be erected on the farm, which was completed, substantially, as prescribed, by Henry Bottger, contractor. Two years later, January 13, 1874, this building was completely destroyed by fire, and the same month there was appropriated the sum of \$1,200 for the purpose of erecting a barn which could be used temporarily as an asylum.

Buildings necessary to meet the demands of the farm were soon afterward erected, the work having been completed in compliance with the contract, with perhaps a small additional advance for extras, changes in detail, etc. In detail, the plan of the buildings is such as to blend economy, comfort and safety with satisfactory harmony, the separate departments for different classes of inmates being arranged with reference to the condition and requirement of the occupants. The utility of a public enterprise of this character becomes daily more apparent as the improved economy of the county in providing for its poor and infirm, compared with its former experiences, has fully demonstrated. Altogether, the farm with its appliances and management reflects great credit upon the projectors and managers. The following is the annual expense of supporting the poor for the years designated:

1874.....	\$3,292 31
1875... ..	4,525 00
1877.....	3,330 89
1879.....	3,239 76
From May, 1886 to May, 1887 ..	1,229 33

The expense for some of the above years was for necessary improvements on the county farm. The number of inmates in the asylum at the present time (1887) is about twenty-five.

RECORDS.

Some of the original real estate records of Andrew County, though still in existence, are not now used, the contents of the first books having been neatly transcribed several years ago. Among the early instruments recorded are found promiscuously

scattered bills of sale, mortgages, deeds, chattel mortgages, deeds of trust, powers of attorney, etc. These instruments were usually drawn up by justices of the peace, who, while men of good judgment, were generally unlearned in the sense of literary culture, as nearly all the records testify. There were exceptions to this rule, however, some of the early records having been prepared by men evidently well acquainted with the rules of English composition. The following is a copy of the first instrument recorded in the county:

This indenture, made and entered into this tenth day of February, 1841, by and between David Kempts, of the one part, and Hiram Smith of the other part, all of the County of Andrew and State of Missouri, witnesseth that the said David Kempts, for and in consideration of the rents, covenants and agreements hereinafter reserved, and contained by and on behalf and part of the said Hiram Smith, to be paid, done and performed, hath demised, leased and to farm let, and by these presents doth demise, lease and to farm let, unto the said Hiram Smith, his heirs and assigns, the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit [follows description], to have and to hold said hereby demised premises to him, the said Hiram Smith, his heirs and assigns, to his and their only use, benefits and behoof for the full term of ninety-nine years from the day and date of these presents.

And the said David Kempts doth hereby further covenant and agree the possession of said hereby demised premises to the said Hiram Smith, his heirs and assigns, against the lawful claims and demands of any person or persons whatsoever, forever to warrant, secure and defend by these presents; and the said Hiram Smith on his part doth hereby covenant and agree to and with the said David Kempts for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements aforesaid by and on behalf of the said David Kempts to be done and performed, to pay to the said David Kempts, his executors, administrators or assigns, the yearly rents or sum of one dollar, said payment to be made yearly, and every year on the first day of January during the said term of ninety-nine years. The first payment of which to begin and be made on the first day of January, 1841. Also to pay to the said David Kempts, his heirs, etc., the full and just sum of \$150.00 whenever said tract or parcel of land shall be offered for sale by the Government of the United States, and at the expiration of the said term of ninety-nine years, to deliver up said parcel of land unto the said David Kempts, his heirs, etc. In testimony whereof we the parties to the indenture have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

DAVID KEMPTS. [SEAL]

HIRAM SMITH. [SEAL]

The second instrument is a "bill of sale" from Andrew Lackey to E. C. Owens and Daniel Low for the ferry boat on Nodaway River, "together with the right of using the same so long as the boat may last and endure; also one bay horse, fifty-one head of hogs, one cow, two steers, three head of sheep and one wagon," date May 31, 1841.

The first mortgage was given on his chattels for the sum of \$100, by George S. Nelson to Richard Hill, filed for record on the 9th day of July, 1841.

The first deed was filed for record on the 31st day of July, 1841, the parties to the same being Sampson L. Stansberry, of Andrew County, and Abraham Barnes, of Cooper County, the former selling to the latter for the sum of \$1,000 "a quarter section of land on the One-Hundred-and-Two River, on which the improvement known as the Stansberry mill is situated."

EARLY MARRIAGES.

They had weddings in those good old days. Cupid, "the god of love," whose universal sway over the hearts and affections of mankind has been commensurate with the history of the race, having early made his presence known among the pioneers of Andrew County, the following were among the first to succumb to the gentle sway of the fickle god, and unite their fortunes "for better or worse:"

STATE OF MISSOURI, {
ANDREW COUNTY. }

I do hereby certify that I joined together in the holy bonds of matrimony Hiram Hurst and Elizabeth Todd, on the 20th day of December, 1840. Given under my hand this 8th day of March, 1841.

LEWIS ALLEN,

Elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Filed for record on the 9th day of March, 1841.

I do certify that the matrimony between William A. Owsley and Martha Howell, of the County of Andrew, and State of Missouri, was celebrated on the 10th day of December, 1840, by me, a licensed preacher and deacon in the Methodist Church.

SAMUEL KINYON.

Sandron Bucy and Nancy Stewart were married December 24, 1840; Walter Wiles and Nancy Griffith, January 7, 1841; Cyrus Woodcock and Elizabeth Pierson, January 7, 1841; Russell Thompson and Elizabeth Holland, March 5, 1841; James Duncan and Sarah Tracy, March 4, 1841; John K. Welch and Elizabeth Elliott, March 4, 1841; William H. B. Reynolds and Maranda Kelly, February 10, 1841. Other marriages in 1841 were as follows: Samuel Russell and Sarah Ann Hughes, Samuel Hall and Sarah Nicols, Daniel Low and Narcissy Leaky, Harrison M. Kellogg and Elizabeth Turner, Enoch Miller and Marion Haddix,

William Hourney and Susan Blankenship, John Galbert and Lodicy Hughes, Lewis Garrett and Rebecca Trice, Daniel Smith and Elizabeth Fosler, Alexander R. Stoughton and Nancy Fabbert, Samuel Fetterson and Mary Pittman, Edmund Bagby and Elizabeth Hungate, Nathaniel Kellogg and Caroline Turner, William Shelton and Mary Means, Allen Holt and Elizabeth Simmons, Jonathan Miller and Mary Kemp, Abel Henderson and Louisa Wills, William Becknell and Sarah Ann Wilson, Isaac Feebeck and Eliza Garrettson, Thomas Brigham and Elizabeth Riley, Luke Wiles and Lucinda Hartman, Adam Leader and Sarah Garland, Thomas Smith and Jennie Robbins, John McLain and Jane E. Campbell, Anthony Wedd and Emily Jones, William B. Barnett and Mary Young.

ELECTIONS.

Owing to the absence of the early returns it is impossible to give a trustworthy report of the elections of Andrew County during the early years of its history. Many of the returns were not recorded, while others were so unsystematically arranged as to render them unintelligible. From the year 1844 to 1860, or during the first sixteen years of the county's history, politics seem to have wielded but a slight interest in the local government. While it is true that many of the early pioneers were men possessed of well defined political views and tenets, and were thoroughly partisan upon the issues of national and State elections, quite a number of candidates were usually permitted to enter the race for the respective county offices; the one possessing superior personal popularity generally led the field and secured the coveted prize.

In the early days it was not unusual to meet the rival candidates traveling in company from settlement to settlement, meeting the people at their own firesides, log rollings, social gatherings, camp meetings, shooting matches, horse races and public sales, where every honorable device was resorted to by each candidate to develop his full strength at the coming election. "The historian would not dare to draw upon his own imagination to supply the stock of rich, rare and racy anecdotes molded and circulated by these ingenious canvassers, or to describe the modes

and methods by them adopted to increase their popularity with the people. There was then no press as now to perpetuate daily events as they transpired. Many of the maneuvers and capers, successes and failures, with the pleasures and sorrows of thirty and more years ago in this county are hidden from us by the shadows of time. Darkness intervenes between us and many sayings and doings of by-gone days, which, could we but penetrate that darkness and gather them in, would shine out upon the pages of history like 'diamond settings in plates of lead.' "

From 1844 to 1860 but few conventions were held in the county, which, during that period was largely Democratic. As the election returns for the county prior to 1860 have been misplaced or destroyed, it will be impossible to give the names of the respective candidates who ran for office at such elections, or the number of votes cast on those occasions. The first general election after the county organization was the presidential contest of 1844, the county being considerably larger then than now. The following is the official returns of that election, as copied from the year-book: Clay, Whig, 384; Polk, Democrat, 911. In the presidential election of 1848, the county vote was as follows: Taylor, Whig, 384; Cass, Democrat, 689.

The following is the vote of November, 1852: Scott, Whig, 466; Pierce, 784.

1856—Fillmore, American, received in the county 428 votes; Buchanan, Democrat, 889; there being none cast for Fremont, the first presidential candidate on the Republican ticket.

1860—Lincoln, Republican, 97; Douglas, Northern Democrat, Breckinridge, Southern Democrat, and Bell, Union, together received 1,815 votes.

Soon after the election the Nation became involved in the great civil war, during which political differences were largely held in abeyance by the excitement generated in the friction of contending armies and military movements.

1864—Between the years 1860 and 1864 the great strength developed by the Republican party in Andrew County was almost phenomenal, the vote for Lincoln, the latter year, having been 1,141, a gain of 1,044 votes in four years. The vote for McClellan

in 1864 was only 60, which by no means represented the strength of his party in the county.

1868—The vote of the county stood as follows: Grant, Republican, 1,318; Seymour, Democrat, 586.

1872.		
TOWNSHIPS.	Grant.	Greeley.
Monroe.....	125	87
Rochester.....	166	161
Empire.....	127	119
Platte.....	170	135
Jefferson...	75	125
Nodaway.....	246	177
Washington.....	125	72
Benton.....	140	86
Lincoln.....	149	188
Jackson.....	167	127
Clay.....	175	106
Total.....	1605	1383
Grant's majority.	222	

1876.		
TOWNSHIPS.	Hayes.	Tilden.
Benton.....	161	114
Clay.....	106	109
Empire.....	128	144
Jackson.....	175	124
Jefferson.....	70	126
Lincoln.....	159	208
Monroe.....	111	80
Nodaway.....	220	191
Platte.....	159	162
Rochester.....	181	171
Washington.	105	91
Total.....	1575	1520
Hayes' majority.	55	

1880.		
TOWNSHIPS.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Benton.....	239	182
Clay.....	111	139
Empire.....	117	139
Jackson.....	175	144
Jefferson.....	92	137
Lincoln.....	177	167
Monroe.....	148	85
Nodaway.....	308	247
Platte.....	190	174
Rochester.....	224	157
Total...	1781	1571
Garfield's majority.	210	

1884.

TOWNSHIPS.	Blaine.	Cleveland.
Benton.....	311	210
Clay.....	123	136
Empire	129	147
Jackson.....	196	143
Jefferson.....	123	145
Lincoln	171	179
Monroe.....	162	89
Nodaway	347	291
Platte.....	194	168
Rochester.....	239	199
Total.....	1985	1707
Blaine's majority.....		278

LOCAL OPTION.

In the summer of 1887 a petition, signed by the requisite number of voters, was presented to the county court, praying that an election be held to decide whether or not the people were in favor of having intoxicating liquors sold in the county. An election was accordingly ordered, but no sooner had this been done than the earnest advocates of "local option" inaugurated a vigorous campaign, which, for enthusiasm and diligent work, had never been surpassed by any previous campaign in the history of the county.

Public meetings were held in every neighborhood throughout the county. Eloquent speakers set forth in the strongest possible language the terrible curse of the rum traffic, and the great benefits to be derived from the adoption and enforcement of the law of local option, and for several weeks excitement ran high, the oppressors of the measure working determinedly against it in the meantime.

It was confidently believed at first that the county would give a decided majority in favor of the law, but as the canvass proceeded many "intemperate" speeches by over zealous advocates of temperance were made, which had a tendency to make enemies rather than gain friends for the cause. The election took place on September 6, 1887, the following being the vote of the county by precincts and townships:

	For the sale of intoxicants.	Against sale of intoxicants.
Bolckow	59	101
Rosendale.....	106	99
Clay	113	49
Empire	97	95
Jackson	172	82
Jefferson	68	53
Monroe.....	85	56
Nodaway.....	357	158
Platte.....	132	105
Lincoln	232	33
Helena.....	73	33
Rochester.....	104	36
Total.....	1,598	900
Majority in favor of the sale of intoxicating liquors....		698

CENSUS.

The population of Andrew County by the census of 1860 was 11,850, of which 606 were foreigners.

In 1870 the population was 15,137; foreign population that year, 876.

The following is the census report for 1880 by townships and towns:

Benton	1,926	Town of Bolckow.. ..	346
Clay.....	1,193	Empire	1,283
Jackson	1,244	Fillmore Village.....	297
Jefferson	1,196	Lincoln.....	1,475
Village of Amazonia.....	262	Monroe.....	1,172
Nodaway	1,415	City of Savannah.....	1,206
Platte.....	1,610	Rochester	2,039

STATISTICS OF 1880.

Number of farms	2,233
Acres of improved land.....	195,075
Value of farms.....	\$5,409,693
Value of farm implements	\$230,123
Value of live stock.....	\$1,138,373
Value of farm products	\$1,140,001
Value of orchard products.....	\$55,439
Value of real estate.....	\$2,877,580
Value of personal property	\$1,740,198
Total value of property.....	\$4,617,778
Number of horses.....	7,738
Number of mules	1,847
Number of cows	7,531

Number of other cattle	13,701
Number of sheep	11,209
Number of swine	61,834
Number of pounds of wool	61,438
Number of pounds of butter	342,466
Number of bushels of wheat	291,717
Number of bushels of oats	254,728
Number of bushels of corn	2,723,745
Number of bushels of potatoes	58,068
Number of bushels of sweet potatoes	2,034
Number of tons of hay	17,449
Number of pounds of tobacco	12,257
State tax 1880	\$18,471
County tax 1880	23,089
City, town and school district tax	29,457
Total amount of taxes	<u>\$71,017</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Anything like a complete financial history of Andrew County would alone fill a large volume, and were we desirous of giving the same, it would be almost impossible, owing to the manner in which some of the reports of settlements were made. After the report of the first year, which is given elsewhere, the county revenue increased quite rapidly, its principal sources for some time being the proceeds arising from the sale of lots and the granting of licenses for various purposes. What is here presented will show the financial condition of the county for the years designated.

APRIL, 1844, TO APRIL, 1845.

Amount of county revenue on hand	\$ 219 62
Amount since received	1,699 39½
	<u>\$1,919 01½</u>
Amount disbursed	1,693 61
Balance on hand	<u>\$ 225 40½</u>
Amount of lot fund received	\$1,409 50½
Amount lot fund disbursed	1,119 42½
Balance on hand	<u>\$ 290 08</u>
Amount of road fund received	\$ 230 89
Amount disbursed	230 89

1850—COUNTY FUND.

Receipts from May 1, 1849 to May 1, 1850	\$3,882 22
Disbursements	1,704 90

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Total receipts.....	\$1,065 12
Disbursements.....	1,065 05

BUILDING FUND.

Receipts.....	\$1,239 02
Disbursements.....	1,239 02

ROAD AND CANAL FUND.

Receipts.....	\$ 252 10
Disbursements.....	252 54

For 1854 the total receipts and disbursements of the county were.....	\$68,286 42
The total disbursements for 1865 were.....	30,281 96

The following is a summary of the financial condition of the county for 1870:

Total receipts of the county fund.....	\$12,627 65
Total disbursements county fund.....	14,779 65
Receipts pauper fund.....	1,427 99
Disbursements pauper fund.....	2,683 28
Receipts bridge fund.....	8,008 25
Disbursements bridge fund.....	5,009 05
Receipts road fund.....	7,733 97
Disbursements road fund.....	3,593 73
Receipts railroad fund.....	8,458 64
Coupons accruing from May 1, 1869 to May 1, 1870..	9,660 00

1885.

Receipts contingent fund.....	\$1,165 19
Disbursements contingent fund.....	858 48
Receipts pauper fund.....	381 32
Receipts road and bridge fund.....	2,777 79
Disbursements road and bridge fund.....	1,212 71
School principal receipts.....	4,940 70
School principal disbursements.....	1,650 00
Receipts school interest.....	12,208 15
Disbursements school interest.....	12,065 94
Receipts road fund.....	3,311 60
Disbursements road fund.....	1,752 22
Receipts jury and witness fund.....	415 49
Disbursements jury and witness fund.....	333 62
Receipts salary fund.....	1,356 08
Disbursements salary fund.....	928 13
Contingent fund registered.....	\$4,508 00
Pauper fund registered.....	1,320 64
Road and bridge fund registered.....	5,824 00
Jury and witness fund registered.....	502 65

Total amount registered.....	\$12,155 29
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MAY, 1887.

Contingent fund—total amount received to May 1, 1887.....	\$2,192 99
Total amount disbursed.....	2,297 73
Amount overdrawn.....	\$ 104 74
Total amount warrants registered.....	4,793 29
Total indebtedness on contingent fund.....	\$4,898 03

PAUPER FUND.

Total amount received to May 1, 1887.....	\$1,639 78
Total amount disbursed “ “	1,229 33
Amount in treasury May 1.....	410 45

ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.

Total receipts to May 1, 1887.....	\$6,803 99
Total amount disbursed.....	5,611 31
Total amount in treasury.....	\$ 1,192 68
Warrants registered on road and bridge fund.....	13,312 88

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

Balance May 1, 1886.....	\$ 4,226 67
Total received to May 1, 1887.....	13,794 99
Total	\$ 18,021 66
Total disbursed to May 1, 1887.....	11,766 00
Balance May 1, 1887.....	\$ 6,255 66

ROAD FUND—CURRENT YEAR.

Total receipts.....	\$ 2,031 98
Total disbursements.....	1,213 90
Balance May 1, 1887.....	\$ 818 08

JURY AND WITNESS FUND.

Receipts	\$ 332 96
Disbursements.....	273 34
Warrants registered on jury and witness fund.....	175 40

SALARY FUND.

Receipts.....	\$ 1,320 74
Disbursements	1,313 58
Warrants registered on salary fund.....	150 00

Amount of warrants registered, as appears from the register of warrants in the treasurer's office, unpaid to May 1, 1887, for which there is no money to pay the same, in the treasury, is as follows:

Contingent fund.....	\$ 4,898 03
Pauper fund	736 25
Road and bridge fund.....	13,212 88
Jury and witness fund	175 40
Salary fund... ..	150 00
<hr/>	
Total indebtedness of the county, less interest on the same.....	\$ 19,172 56

TAX LEVY FOR 1887.

Contingent fund	10 cents per	\$100
Pauper fund.....	05 “ “	100
Road and bridge fund.....	25 “ “	100
Salary fund.....	03 “ “	100
Jury and witness fund.....	02 “ “	100
Road district fund.....	05 “ “	100

STATISTICS, 1887.

	Number.	Value.
Horses	9,003.....	\$ 344,040
Asses and jennets.....	79.....	5,410
Mules.....	1,819.....	80,190
Cattle.....	27,749.....	362,410
Sheep.....	3,341.....	3,070
Hogs	45,535.....	87,465
Acres of land.....	268,123.42.....	
Value of lands.....		2,722,040
Value of town lots.....		314,673
Total Value of real estate		3,036,713
Moneys, notes and other credits.....		965,802
Other personal property... ..		266,118
Total value of personal property.....		2,114,505
Total value of taxable property.....		5,151,218

THE PRESS.

The honor of establishing the first newspaper in Andrew County belongs to one Lorenzo D. Nash, who, as early as the fall of 1845, located in Savannah, and began the publication of *The Western Empire*, a small six-column folio sheet of Democratic proclivities, devoted to the local interests of Northwest Missouri. The paper was in harmony with the existing state of things at the time, printed on an old-fashioned press, and reached a fair circulation, but of the ability displayed in its editorial make-up we are left in a large measure to conjecture, no copies having been preserved, and but few people now living remembering the editor.

Mr. Nash was one of the pioneer printers of Northern Missouri, and appears to have been a man of intelligence and average literary ability. He continued the publication until the summer of 1846, at which time he abandoned the sanctum, exchanging the quill for the musket, and enlisted in one of the first regiments recruited for the war with Mexico. Of his military career and subsequent life we are left in the dark, for, on leaving Savannah, he soon passed out of the recollection of the people.

The successor to Mr. Nash was Charles F. Holly, who assumed editorial control of the paper in the summer of 1846, and ran it until the following fall, completing the first year, at the end of which time the enterprise, for lack of proper support, was abandoned. It was revived in the spring of 1847 by Elzy Van Buskirk, who, after publishing it for a limited period in the face of many discouraging circumstances, was compelled to suspend operations, the people of the county not having been educated up to the point of properly appreciating a live local newspaper.

The second effort to start a newspaper in Savannah was made in the year of 1851 by Charles F. Holly and L. D. Carter, whose paper started out under the name of *The Savannah Sentinel*. The *Sentinel* was in size a six-column folio, "Benton Democratic" in politics, and, under the able editorial management of Mr. Holly, one of the most trenchant political writers at that time in Northwest Missouri, acquired considerable popularity and a fairly remunerative patronage. Messrs. Holly and Carter continued the paper several years, but subsequently sold the press to Jesse Johns, who, after a short time, disposed of the same to Baldwin & Ewing, by whom the name was changed to *The Family Intelligencer*. The latter sheet was started as a weekly paper devoted to the cultivation of home literary talent by constituting itself a medium through which the productions of local writers and others might be given publicity. The paper was neat in its mechanical appearance, and with sufficient patronage might have grown into popular favor. It was destined to be short-lived however, and after the issue of perhaps thirteen numbers the publication was discontinued.

In 1856 a joint-stock company, composed of L. D. Carter, C. F. Holly and Daniel Van Buskirk, was formed for the purpose of

starting a local paper, and in the fall of the same year the first number of the *North West Democrat* made its appearance with Mr. Holly as chief editor. The political complexion of this paper, as the name would indicate, was decidedly Democratic, and as such, soon became the local party organ of Andrew County. It was published under the management of the aforesaid company for a period of about two years, at the end of which time, in 1858, the office was purchased by Messrs. Welsh and Hail, men of strong Southern sentiments, who continued it until the office was seized and confiscated by a detachment of Federal troops in 1861.

In the meantime, about the year 1857, a paper bearing the high sounding title of *The American Eagle* was started by William D. Gentry, who ran it for a limited period in the interest of the "anti-Benton" faction of the Democratic party. Mr. Gentry was a man of some newspaper ability, but the *Eagle* seems to have been impeded in its flight from the outstart, and its collapse after a few months' vain attempt at soaring was the source of no surprise to its friends or enemies.

The next newspaper venture in Andrew was *The Plain Dealer*, established in the fall of 1859 by Charles H. Whittaker, an editor of decided ability, who had previously been connected with the *North West Democrat*.

Mr. Whittaker, in 1855, conducted the Weston (Mo.) *Reporter*, and as editor of that sheet achieved a widespread reputation as an uncompromising "Benton Democrat," and the unsparing foe of border outlawry, then so prevalent in Western Missouri and Kansas.

Having had the benefit of considerable newspaper experience, and being a vigorous writer, Mr. Whittaker soon made the *Plain Dealer* one of the strongest anti-slavery sheets of Northern Missouri. As already stated, because of objectionable and seditious articles published in the *North West Democrat*, that paper was seized by the Union troops, and as a retaliatory measure, the rebels, several weeks later, by order of Col. Sanders, arrested Mr. Whittaker, and took possession of the *Plain Dealer* office, which they loaded up and hauled to their camp, several miles from Savannah. They attempted to set the press up in their camp, but several needful pieces being mysteriously missing, the task was

given over. Several days after, Mr. Whittaker dodged through the rebel picket lines, and escaped into Iowa, where he remained until the Federal troops, under Cols. Kimball and Cranor, moved down and occupied Camp Highly, the rebels having left a few days before. Mr. Whittaker regained a part of his printing material, the Confederates having molded much of his type into bullets and carried away the more valuable portions of his press. A few weeks later he purchased a new press, and again commenced the publication of the *Plain Dealer*. He vigorously denounced the excesses committed by the Federal soldiers, and as a consequence the postmaster at Savannah refused to distribute the papers through the postoffice boxes. The difficulty that ensued resulted in Mr. Whittaker being commissioned postmaster of Savannah, the duties of which position he discharged for some time. The *Plain Dealer* was soon afterward suspended. Mr. Whittaker at this time is editor and proprietor of the *Macomb Eagle*, Macomb, Ill.

The *Andrew County Union* came into existence in the fall of 1868, with John Patterson as editor, the paper having been established by a joint-stock company as a campaign sheet. Mr. Patterson was succeeded in a short time by Joseph Rea, who exercised editorial control for a period of about three months, or during the presidential campaign of the above year, at the end of which time publication was suspended, the company subsequently disposing of the office and material to other parties. The *Union* became quite an important factor in the campaign, its vigorous editorials winning many votes for the Democratic party.

Late in the sixties a paper called *The Patriot* was started in Savannah by Jesse Johns, who conducted it as a Democratic sheet for some time. It was in size a seven-column folio, and in mechanical and editorial make-up compared favorably with the previous publications of Andrew County. Mr. Johns was a forcible writer, but the enterprise proving a failure from a financial point of view was soon abandoned.

The next in order appears to have been the *New Era*, which made its first appearance about the year 1870, under the management of J. E. Huston, editor and publisher. This was an independent sheet, with Republican proclivities; and during its

brief period of existence became quite popular, Mr. Huston being an able editor and terse writer.

After a few months the office was purchased by W. A. Beale, who subsequently sold the material and patronage to the *Republican*, into which paper the *Era* was finally merged.

Mr. Beale, early in the seventies, started a paper called *The Tribune*, an eight-column folio devoted to the interests of the Republican party of Andrew County. This paper was neat in its mechanical appearance, and with sufficient patronage might have grown into popular favor. It was continued nearly one year, but finally suspended, the editor going to Kansas, where he subsequently established the *Troy (Kas.) Times*.

In the spring of 1874 *The Patron of Husbandry* was started in Savannah by Joseph A. Kelley, who brought the press and material from Morgan County, Ohio. It was an advocate of the grange movement, and as such occupied no neutral ground on the leading questions of the day, but fearlessly gave expression to its convictions. Mr. Kelley was a man of more than average literary ability, and as a newspaper man ranked well among the brethren of the quill in this part of the State. *The Patron of Husbandry* continued its visits until 1876, at which time the office was purchased by O. J. Hurley, who used the material in establishing *The Democrat*.

Mr. Kelley in 1877 published a single sheet called *The Missourian* in which the advantages of Andrew County as a field for immigration were ably and eloquently set forth.

The Andrew County Republican was established in Savannah in October, 1871, by a joint-stock company of which W. W. Caldwell, Samuel Frodsham and W. S. Greenlee were chosen directors. John Sherman was elected editor and business manager, and filled the position six months, when O. E. Paul, a former employe of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, became editor. Under the able management of Mr. Paul the *Republican* soon took high rank among the local papers of Northwest Missouri, and became the organ of the Republican party in Andrew County. In the spring of 1873 the east side of the square in Savannah was burned, including the greater part of the material of the *Republican* office, entailing a heavy loss upon the company. From this

disaster the paper soon rallied, and within a short time thereafter the *New Era* was purchased, the material of which supplied in a large measure the loss caused by the conflagration. Mr. Paul subsequently purchased the paper, and continued its publication until the spring of 1875, at which time he sold out to F. M. Taylor, under whose management it was regularly issued until December, 1876. In the latter year the office was purchased by George E. King & Co., who changed the name to *The Andrew County Advance*, the policy, tone and appearance undergoing a complete transformation at the same time. The paper as originally started was a five-column quarto, and as already stated decidedly Republican in politics. Under the new management the form was changed to an eight-column folio, and the political complexion so modified as to come under the head of Independent, the design of the *Advance* having been to vibrate with the public pulse, and be a reflex of the current thoughts of the day. Mr. King displayed considerable ability in the management of the paper, and succeeded in securing a fairly remunerative circulation. He continued its publication for about two years, at the end of which time the office was moved to Seneca, Kas.

The Savannah Reporter, the present organ of the Republican party in Andrew County, was established in the spring of 1876 by O. E. Paul, the first number making its appearance on the 28th of April, of the above year. It is now well advanced in its twelfth volume, and is still under the control of Mr. Paul, who, by dint of perseverance coupled with great energy and tact, has from the beginning to the present continued to issue it regularly, and has now as the result of discreet management a regular circulation of over 1,000. Politically the *Reporter* is uncompromisingly Republican, but in the discussion of the issues of the day is dignified in tone, never resorting to offensive personalities or scurrilous abuse, which too frequently comprise the chief stock in trade of many local sheets. The paper is a five-column folio, a model of neatness in its mechanical make up, and with a liberal advertising patronage and a constantly increasing circulation. We bespeak for it a future of great prosperity.

The Democrat was established by O. J. Hurley, present editor and proprietor, in August, 1876. Its political complexion is at once indicated by the name, and as a local party organ it ranks among the best county papers in Northern Missouri. It is a thirty-two column weekly devoted to the interests of Andrew County and Northwest Missouri, and during its career has continued to grow in popular favor until at this time it has a liberal patronage, not wholly local, its circulation having reached considerably over 1,000. Mr. Hurley is manly in his discussion of the political issues of the day, upon all of which he has strong convictions and advanced views. Correspondence from different parts of the county, earnest advocacy of all local improvements, and a reliable record of the events of the times, make the *Democrat* a paper sought for and read by the citizens of the county, irrespective of political affiliation.

The Savannah Courier began to be published about the year 1878 by Joseph A. Kelley, who designed it as a campaign sheet to be run in the interest of the Republican party. It was a nine-column folio, and in point of mechanical make-up and editorial ability did not suffer in comparison with any of its predecessors. Mr. Kelley displayed marked ability in its management, but the paper failing to receive the necessary pecuniary encouragement suspended publication at the end of about three months.

The Bolckow Herald was established by the Bolckow Printing Company in 1879, with John L. Glazier as editor, who discharged the duties of the position for a period of one year. In December, 1880, B. A. Rutherford, an experienced newspaper man, purchased the office, and, enlarging the paper from a six to an eight-column folio, besides adding various other improvements, soon made it one of the best local sheets in Northwest Missouri. The *Herald*, under Mr. Rutherford's management, has continued to grow in favor and influence, and at this time has a circulation of nearly 1,000, besides a liberal advertising patronage. Independent in politics, it is fearless and outspoken on all the leading questions of the day, and in discussion proves an able and dignified opponent. Bolckow is justly proud of its newspaper, which has been a potent factor in promoting the interests of the town.

In the spring of 1880 George E. King moved the *Saturday*

Herald from St. Joseph to Savannah, and continued its publication in Andrew County for a limited period. He subsequently returned to St. Joseph, where the paper was regularly issued for a number of years. The *Democrat* was in size a six-column folio and, during its brief career in Savannah, received but limited patronage.

The Good Way, a religious paper devoted to the interests of the "doctrine of Holiness," as believed in and advocated by a certain division of the Methodist Church, was started in the spring of 1879 by Rev. Mr. Caughlin, who at the time was pastor in charge of the Methodist Church of Savannah. This was one of the first efforts to propagate the above doctrine by means of the press in Northern Missouri, and the peculiarities of the belief soon won for the paper a large and extended circulation. It also made the temperance question an important feature, and was strong in its denunciation of the liquor traffic in all of its forms. *The Good Way* was subsequently moved to St. Joseph, where it was regularly issued for a number of years.

The District Times, a religious publication devoted to the interest of the St. Joseph district of the Methodist Church, was established in Savannah some time in the year 1881 by Rev. O. S. Middleton, presiding elder of the above district. It was issued monthly, and continued its regular visits until March, 1886, when the office was moved to Hannibal. *The Times* was an ably edited paper of pure and dignified religious tone, and reached an encouraging circulation. It was printed by O. E. Paul in the office of the *Reporter*.

A third religious publication was attempted in Savannah in 1884 by Rev. Lucian Hawkins, who started a small sheet known as *Old Paths*, for the purpose of advocating and bringing into publicity the peculiar doctrine of "Holiness" referred to. Mr. Hawkins wrote ably in defense of his belief, but for want of proper financial support was obliged to discontinue the paper at the end of about five months.

The Wind Mill, under the management of Messrs. Glazier and Brill, made its first appearance in Savannah, in the year 1883. At the end of six months, Glazier sold out to his partner, who a little later disposed of the office to Frederick Mason, by whom

the name was changed to the *Andrew County Republican*. After running a short time in Savannah, the office was moved to Rosendale where, under the name of *The Rosendale Clipper*, the paper continued its weekly visits for about six months, suspending at the end of that time for want of patronage.

In the fall of 1886 a small local paper by the name of *The Helena Enterprise*, was started at the town of Helena, by a joint-stock company, with Mr. Foster as editor. The principal mission of the *Enterprise* seems to have been the bringing of Helena into prominence, as a place for safe investment of capital. The paper had an ephemeral existence, its star going out at the end of a couple of months. Some time in the sixties, James McLean started a paper in Savannah, and continued its publication for a limited period, but its name and all facts concerning it have been forgotten. A small paper, name unknown, was published for some time at Fillmore, but of its brief history nothing definite is now remembered.

RAILROADS.

While Andrew was not the first county in the State to engage in the enterprise of building railroads, neither was she the last. It required the stimulus of roads in the older counties to excite the necessary estimate of public opinion, to warrant the preliminary action in behalf of such an enterprise in this part of the country. This was not long wanting, for the year 1857 found some of the citizens of the county moving with a determined purpose to assist in the construction of what was then known as the Platte County Railroad, a preliminary survey of which had been made through some of the neighboring counties about that time. The friends of the enterprise in Andrew succeeded in awakening an interest in behalf of the proposed road and, in order to bring the matter before the people, the county court at the July term of the above year made the following order: "Ordered that the county of Andrew County vote on the question for or against taking stock in the Platte County railroad, amounting to two hundred thousand dollars, provided Savannah and Fillmore be made points on said road, permitting

the company to vary one-half mile either east or west of said points—be submitted to the voters of the county at the next August election.” While a great many of the citizens were enthusiastically in favor of voting the above amount of stock, the majority appears to have been opposed, and at the election the measure was defeated. Two years later the subject was revived, and, in the summer of 1859, a meeting of the citizens was called to take into consideration the feasibility of again submitting a proposition to the people to vote in bonds the sum of \$100,000, to aid the same company to extend their road north to Savannah and through the county. Much enthusiasm was manifested in behalf of the project, and so determined were the citizens to push forward the enterprise that initial steps were immediately taken to have the proposition submitted. Accordingly an order was made by the county court authorizing an election to be held in October, 1859, the stipulations of the order being as follows: “Provided the said railroad company shall locate and build the Platte County railroad through Savannah or within a quarter of a mile distant therefrom, said subscription to be paid by issuing bonds within twenty years, and said one hundred thousand dollars be applied to build said railroad.”

The proposition was in due time submitted to a vote of the people, who signified their assent by a large majority.

At the November term, 1859, Prince L. Hudgens was appointed commissioner, with authority in the name of the county to subscribe the \$100,000 worth of stock, “bonds bearing ten per cent interest to be taken at par value by said road on condition that they run ten years, with the right of the county to pay the same after five years from their dates.”

Work commenced on the road in the fall of 1859, and so rapidly was the enterprise pushed that cars were running between the cities of St. Joseph and Savannah some time during the following year. In July, 1860, the last installment, amounting to \$50,000, was issued in stock notes or bonds, and the completion of the road to Savannah was hailed as a new era in the history of Andrew County in general, and of the city in particular.

Until 1867 the road was owned and controlled by the Platte County Company, with Savannah as its northern terminus.

By an act of the General Assembly of Missouri, approved March 8, 1867, the Missouri Valley Railroad Company was created with authority to locate and construct a road from a point at or near the western terminus of the Pacific Railroad through * * * the towns of Weston and St. Joseph * * * to the southern line of the State of Iowa, and on and over the roads located by the Atchison & St. Joseph, Weston & Atchison, and the Platte County Railroad Companies, with the privilege of changing the line of the latter company so as to run from a point in the city of St. Joseph, along the valley of the Missouri by way of Forest City to the Iowa line, and of constructing a branch road from Savannah to the Iowa line, in the direction of Des Moines City. The provisions of the aforesaid act were as follows: "Provided that nothing in this act shall be taken or construed to authorize said company, its successors or assigns, to change the general route, tear up, destroy or render unfit for ordinary railroad purposes, that part of their railroad, or any portion thereof, which extends from their connection in the city of St. Joseph with the road running south to Weston to their present terminus at the town of Savannah; but said road from St. Joseph to Savannah shall be kept in good running order, and at least one locomotive and train of cars shall be run back and forth over the same, accidents excepted, and Sundays at the discretion of the company; and in default thereof all right and privileges and franchises granted by this act are to be held as null and void, and of no effect."

Shortly after taking possession of the road the Missouri Valley Company extended the line north from Savannah to Creston, Iowa, completing and using the extension in the year 1870.

On the 11th day of July, 1870, the last named company consolidated, under the laws of Missouri, with the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Road, and formed what has since been known as the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company.

Prior to the above date, however, about the year 1867, the Missouri Valley Company constructed the main line of their road northward to Iowa, a portion of which runs through the southwest corner of Andrew County. This, with the branch already mentioned, passed into the hands of the K. C., St. J. &

C. B. Co., in 1870, and the year following an act was passed by the General Assembly authorizing the said company to change the route of its road between the cities of St. Joseph and Savannah. The material part of this act is as follows:

SECTION 1. The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company be and the same is hereby authorized to change the general route of that part of its railroad which extends from its connection in the city of St. Joseph with that other part of said road which runs south to Weston, to its present depot in the city of Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., so as to lessen the grades of said road, and to cheapen the cost of operating the same: *Provided*, that said company shall continue to keep its depot at Savannah, at the present site of said Savannah depot.

In pursuance of the provisions of this act, the company, in 1872-73, abandoned the original route between St. Joseph and Savannah, and constructed a new track from Amazonia to Savannah, which ran about half a mile west of the original station in the latter place. About this time the old depot was abandoned, and a new one constructed half a mile west of the city, a movement which caused great dissatisfaction to the people of Savannah who claimed that, in abandoning the original station building, the company violated the provisions of the laws governing the construction and subsequent changes of the road.

As already stated the act of 1867 required the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company as successor to the Missouri Valley Company to keep its road in good running order for ordinary railroad purposes, from its connection in St. Joseph with the road running south to Weston with the depot in Savannah, and to run at least one locomotive and train of cars daily back and forth, etc. It was claimed that the above provision was not complied with, and, in order to compel the company to run their trains to the old depot as per provisions of the law, a writ of mandamus was served to the supreme court, David Rea and son and Pembroke Mercer appearing as attorneys for the relator. The respondent, in its return to statement of relator, specifically denied that in March, 1867, or at any other time, the northern terminus of the railroad, authorized to be constructed by defendant or its predecessor, was at any depot in the town of Savannah. It also denied that defendant or any of its predecessors was ever at any time required to run a locomotive or

train of cars for carrying freight or passengers, etc., to or from any depot in the town of Savannah." It denied also that it was required by law "to run and operate a railroad from St. Joseph to or from any depot at the town of Savannah." It denied that it "ever abandoned any depot at Savannah for ordinary or for other railroad purposes, or failed to receive or discharge freight at such depot in the usual manner or at the usual and lawful rates of ordinary transportation business." It denied that it refused to keep or maintain such depot at Savannah as required by law.

Among the things averred by respondent were the following: "That the provisions of the act of, March, 1867, in relation to the running of cars daily back and forth from St. Joseph to Savannah were expressly repealed by the act of 8th of February, 1871." That it has kept said depot in suitable condition for all such passengers and freight as are required to be transported to and from such depot, and admits that it erected another depot about half a mile west of the old depot, and charged that the public thereby was accommodated, etc., and that, at the request of the people locally interested, it constructed a good road from Savannah to the new depot, sufficient for the transportation of all passengers and freight to and from the city, at great expense, etc., and still keeps and maintains the old depot for such as might prefer its use, although not required by law to do so. "And that it does keep and maintain a depot at Savannah for the use of the public, for the usual and ordinary purposes of a general passenger depot, as required by law, and that it did not connect its new line of road with its former line of road at said old depot at Savannah, and run a locomotive and train of cars daily * * * because there is no law requiring respondent to do so."

The relator's answers to the defendant specifically denied each allegation of new matter, and alleged that "the public could only get to the new depot referred to by a road about one-half mile long, over a piece of land claimed by and in possession of said defendant, extending from Savannah to said depot, and that defendant had not kept said road sufficient for transportation of all freight and passengers to and from Savannah, and failed to repair said road, and refused to permit the public to repair

the same for long periods of time since the construction of said new depot, when said road was dangerous to travel on and dangerous for loaded wagons."

The briefs and arguments of both relator and respondent are ably prepared legal papers, and abound in a vast array of authorities bearing upon the issue. The supreme court decided that while the company was not compelled to run all of its trains to the old depot, it was, according to the provisions of the statute, compelled to run at least two trains daily between the cities of St. Joseph and Savannah.

For some time passenger trains were backed to the old depot from the main track above the city, but the remnant of the old road was finally abandoned, except for occasional freight trains. The feelings of the citizens of Savannah against the company have in no wise been softened or modified by time.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

This road was called at the time of its construction the St. Joseph & Des Moines Narrow Gauge, and passes through the southeast corner of the county. The original company was composed of stockholders living in St. Joseph, and, as at first constructed, the road extended from that city to Albany, the county seat of Gentry County, about thirty miles south of the Iowa State line. It was completed in 1881, and subsequently enlarged to a standard gauge, and purchased by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company. After changing hands the line was extended northward so as to connect with other lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system, since which time it has been one of the leading roads of the West. While it has not been of any great advantage to Andrew County in the main, the locality through which it passes has been materially benefited, two thriving towns having sprung into existence since its completion, to wit: Cosby and Helena. It is doing an immense passenger and freight business along the entire line, and is perhaps as well supplied in the quantity and quality of its rolling stock as any other of the Western roads, if not better.

ST. PAUL & KANSAS CITY RAILROAD OR DIAGONAL.

The original Diagonal was the Minnesota & Northwestern Railway, which was started out of Dubuque, and which for some time was operated by the Illinois Central as its Waterloo branch to St. Paul. When the Illinois Central built its own line to St. Paul, the Minnesota & Northwestern soon ceased to be operated at a profit, and became bankrupt. It was in this condition when President Steckney took charge of it. In the summer of 1877 it was extended in an air line to Chicago from Minneapolis, via Dubuque, the shortest line to-day between those cities. At this juncture the Minnesota & Northwestern purchased the Diagonal which was a completed road from Waterloo to Des Moines, the name "Diagonal" being retained by the new owners. President Steckney shortly after purchased the Des Moines, Osceola & Southern Railway, a narrow gauge which was made a standard gauge early in the summer of 1887. It is an extension of the latter branch that was surveyed to St. Joseph in the spring of 1887, the line passing through Andrew County. Work was commenced soon after the survey, and at this time the road is rapidly nearing completion. The road will be especially valuable to Savannah, and its effect upon the material prosperity of the county has already been such as to cause a rapid advance in real estate in both city and country.

By it Savannah will be brought into easy communication with the great cities and commercial centers of the Northwest, and as a consequence the citizens of the county will be afforded superior facilities for the shipment of their surplus productions.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Circuit Judges.—David R. Atchison, Henderson Young, Solomon L. Leonard, William B. Almond, E. H. Norton, Silas Woodson, William Herren, I. C. Parker, Bennett Pike, Henry S. Kelley and A. C. Anthony.

County Clerks.—Edwin Toole, James C. Higgins, Daniel Van Buskirk, Ralph T. Wilson (died while in office, and was succeeded by John F. Colbaum, who filled out the unexpired term), Abra-

ham Dobbs, Benjamin W. Danford, Elijah Brayton, James H. Huffman, W. L. Kirtley, and Eli Beaghler present incumbent.

Circuit Clerks.—Edwin Toole, E. A. Carson, William Caldwell, Phineas Edwards, Silas E. Seely and J. C. Brooks.

Probate Judges.—John Caldwell, George T. Bryan, Samuel Huffman, Pembroke Mercer and Joseph Rea.

Sheriffs.—A. G. Clark, Elias Hughes, Allen Crook, Charles Niel, W. K. Roberts, Edward Russell, Amos F. Owen, David C. Stotts, Robert Conover, Julius A. Sanders, Pembroke Mercer, L. D. Caster, W. S. Starr, John Lincoln and the present incumbent, John W. Crank.

Justices of the County Court.—The following is only a partial list of the justices and presiding judges of the county court, to-wit: Upton Rohrer, William Deakin, Samuel R. Crowley, Benjamin Price, William M. Sitton, Joseph Hunter, Alfred Townsend, Carey Tate, J. W. Thompson, Stephen Jones, G. W. Daniel, William L. Butts, John Spence, Miles Hale, Ephraim Myers, John M. Furnish, William F. Ford, E. S. Castle, C. P. Woodcock, John McLain, James Snowden, William Anderson, Edward Dale, D. Bonham, James Duncan, Joshua Bond, R. H. Talbott, B. B. Case, Jonathan Snowden, H. B. Watson, John L. Stanton, George Lambright, James W. Brooks, Joseph Peters, John Gressley, Gottlieb Steeby, Benjamin Petree, Joseph L. Bennett, Joseph M. Shepherd, Joseph L. Denney, J. F. Strock. The present board consists of J. M. Shepherd, presiding justice, F. M. Wells and A. S. Dodge.

Collectors.—A. S. Chittenden, W. B. Allen, Joseph Bennett, G. W. Harvey, Henderson Edwards, W. S. Wells and Julius Schnitzius.

Treasurers.—Jonathan Earles, J. M. Holt, Gilbert Ray, W. P. Hobson, Ed Barrows, John B. Majors, J. E. Huston, N. Kirtley, W. S. Sapp, James Walker, W. D. Ruddle and John Augustine.

School Commissioners.—W. D. Hoar, F. T. McFadden, E. R. Carr, A. J. Smith, and the present incumbent, James H. Wilkerson.

THE PLATTE PURCHASE.

The county of Andrew having originally formed a part of the territory known as the "Platte Purchase," a brief history detailing how, when and through what means the purchase of this tract of country was accomplished will doubtless be of interest to the citizens of the county.

The act of Congress, March 6, 1820, admitting Missouri as a State into the Federal Union, defined the boundaries of the State, the western line of which is described as follows: "Commencing at a point on parallel of latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north, where said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the mouth of the Kansas River, where the same empties into the Missouri River; thence north along said meridian line to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the River Des Moines, making the said line to correspond with the Indian boundary line."

* "This boundary line failed to take in an extensive district of country between it and the Missouri River, and the mouth of the Kansas River, and the parallel which passes through the Des Moines Rapids, the topography of which could not have been known when Missouri was admitted." This triangular district of country was at that time the home of the Sac and Fox Indians, of Missouri, where reservations had been previously granted them by solemn treaty. Several years before any negotiations had been made toward acquiring this land the people of the State was desirous of its acquisition. By moving the Indians and possessing this territory, a vast area of the richest, best timbered and best watered land in the State would be opened to settlers, many of whom had already made innovations and "squatted" in various places along the streams, making out claims in anticipation of its annexation. One of the principal advantages urged in favor of acquisition was that † "the State would then have a natural boundary line—the Missouri River—between whites and Indians, and the people having already located in the counties contiguous to this territory on the east

*Giddings.

†History of Nodaway County.

could avail themselves of the transportation facilities afforded by the Missouri River, without being compelled to cross the Indian territory." The people continued clamorous for annexation, and as early as 1834, regardless of orders to the contrary, settlers began pouring into the forbidden territory, until it became necessary for the United States Government to remove them by military force. This was accomplished in due time by a detachment of troops sent from Fort Leavenworth with orders to forcibly eject any and all persons who had made or attempted to make any improvements on the Indian domain. This movement had a tendency to arouse great excitement throughout the State, and the interest was such that the two United States Senators from Missouri, Hons. Thomas H. Benton and L. F. Linn, became interested in a movement having for its object the annexation of the desired territory. **"This was a measure of great moment to Missouri, and full of difficulties within itself, and requiring a double process to accomplish it—an act of Congress to extend the boundary, and an Indian treaty to remove the Indians to a new home."* The difficulties were threefold: First—To make still larger a State which was already one of the largest in the Union; Second—To remove Indians from a possession which had just been assigned them in perpetuity. Third—To alter the Missouri compromise line in relation to slave territory, and thereby bring free soil into slave soil. The first two difficulties were serious, the third formidable; and, in the then state of the public mind in relation to slave territory, this enlargement of a slave State, and the converting free soil into slave soil, and impairing the compromise line, was an almost impossible undertaking, and in no way to be accomplished without a generous co-operation of the Free States. "They were a majority in the House of Representatives, and no act of Congress could pass for altering the compromise line without their aid. They were equal in the Senate, where no treaty for removal of the Indians could be ratified except by a concurrence of two-thirds. And all these difficulties to be overcome at a time when Congress was inflamed with angry debates upon abolition petitions, transmission of incendiary publications, imputed designs to abolish slavery, and the appearance of the

*Thomas H. Benton.

criminating article in South Carolina entitled 'The Crisis' announcing a Southern convention and a secession of certain Northern States, did not suppress the abolition societies within their limits within a limited time. In the face of all these discouraging obstacles, the two Missouri senators commenced their operations. The first step was to procure a bill for the alteration of the compromise line and extension of the boundary. It was obtained from the judiciary committee, reported by John M. Clayton, of Delaware, and passed the Senate without material opposition. It went to the House of Representatives, and found there no serious opposition to its passage. A treaty was negotiated with the Sac and Fox Indians, to whom the country had been assigned, and was ratified by the requisite two-thirds. And this, besides doing an act of generous justice to the State of Missouri, was the noble answer which Northern members gave to the imputed designs of abolishing slavery in the States! Actually extending it, and by an addition equal in extent to such States as Delaware and Rhode Island, and by its fertility equal to one of the third-class States. And this accomplished by the extraordinary process of altering a compromise line intended to be perpetual, and the reconversion of soil which had been slave and made free, back again from free to slave. And all this when, had there been the least disposition to impede the proper extension of a slave State, there were plausible reasons enough to cover an opposition in the serious objections to enlarging a State already the largest in the Union, to removing Indians again from a home to which they had just been removed under a national pledge of no more removals, and to disturbing the compromise line of 1820, on which the Missouri question had been settled; and the line between free and slave territory fixed for national reasons to remain forever."

The above is a brief but succinct account of this important transaction, by its chief promoter, Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

Prior to the introduction and passage of Mr. Benton's bill, there was held in 1835, at the Dale farm, near the town of Liberty, Clay County, a militia muster, attended by a large concourse of people, from the region round about. During a recess the crowd was addressed by several speakers, among whom was

Gen. Andrew S. Hughes, who was one of the first to publicly propose the acquisition of the Platte country, a measure which met with such hearty approval that a committee was at once appointed to accomplish it. The following distinguished gentlemen composed the committee, to-wit: Hon. William T. Wood, David R. Atchison, A. W. Donniphan, Peter H. Burnett and Edward M. Samuel, all at that time residents of Clay County. An able memorial was subsequently drawn up by Judge Wood, embracing the facts and considerations in behalf of the measure, which, after being signed by the committee, was forwarded to the senators and representatives at Washington from Missouri. Following this memorial in 1836 the bill referred to was introduced in Congress by Mr. Benton, and zealously supported by his colleague, Hon. L. F. Linn, resulting in the acquisition of the territory as before stated.

Following are some of the principal correspondence relative to this important transaction:

Hon. L. F. Linn, in 1835, addressed H. Elsworth the following communication:

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1835.

SIR:—It has long been desired by the people of Missouri to have annexed to the State that portion of territory lying between the western boundary and the great river Missouri, for the purpose of preventing the location of an annoying Indian population, and for the purpose of having on the river to receive their supplies and ship their productions within a moderate distance from the homes of those inhabitants residing along the line of the frontier.

The location of the Pottawattomies, by the treaty of Chicago on this territory, interposes a barrier to the attainment of these objects, so important to the welfare and tranquility of the inhabitants of the Northern and Western counties. Will you be so good as to furnish me your opinion as to the propriety of ratifying that treaty, and the danger of collision between the two races from placing the Indians between the white population and the river Missouri?

Very respectfully,

H. ELSWORTH, Esq.

L. F. LINN.

This letter brought the following response from Mr. Elsworth:

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1835.

SIR:—Yours of the 23d inst., requesting my opinion as to the propriety of ratifying the Chicago treaty, and the danger of collision that will probably arise from placing the Indians between the white population and the river Missouri, at the northwest section of the State, was received this morning. In reply, I hasten to observe that the small strip of land lying between the Missouri river and the State of Missouri is, compared with the country lying north of the State line, an unfavorable location for the Indian tribes.

In the fall of 1833 I held a council with the Iowas and the little band of Sacs and Foxes living on this strip, who complained of the great difficulty attending their present situation, on account of the contiguity and encroachments of white men in the State, and all the chiefs desired me to make a treaty for their removal to land lying north of the State line. Not being authorized to make this treaty, I did not attempt it, but have recommended the subject to the favorable consideration of the Government.

I have understood that the Pottawattomies are willing to receive other land in equal amount for that lying south of the north line of Missouri. If this can be done, I have no doubt it would be advantageous to all parties concerned. The Government would realize the value of land, but more especially the Pottawattomies would have an excellent location, one far less likely to be interrupted by the encroachment of white neighbors. The State of Missouri might hereafter be accommodated with a good natural boundary, several excellent water privileges and additional landing on the navigable waters of the Missouri for one hundred and forty miles. The ratification of the Chicago treaty will prevent the future disposal of the narrow strip to Missouri, hence I conceive it highly important that the Pottawattomies should make an exchange of part of the land embraced within the original treaty. It may be proper to state that from the concurrent testimony of persons residing on the Missouri, as well as from a personal view from the opposite side of the river, the location of the Pottawattomies, north of the land in question, will give them a rich and fertile tract equal to that of any tribe already migrated.

It ought to be noticed that the general expectation that the Chicago treaty would be modified has emboldened many squatters to enter upon the lands in question, in hopes of fixing their future residence. I have, therefore, no hesitation in giving an opinion as to the expediency of altering the Chicago treaty, so as to confine the Pottawattomies north of the little strip now wanted by the State of Missouri.

Having given this opinion, permit me to say that I believe it practicable with little expense or delay, to remove the Indians now on this strip of land, and to extinguish any remaining right in the red men for hunting or other privileges, and this removal and extinguishment I would respectfully recommend before the State jurisdiction is extended to the waters of the Missouri.

Yours most respectfully,

HENRY ELSWORTH.

HON. L. F. LINN, *Senator*.

At the same time Senator Linn wrote to Maj. John Dougherty, Indian agent, requesting information concerning the geography and topography of the country embraced in the territory in question, and within a few days received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1835.

SIR:—Your communication of the 23d inst., containing certain queries touching the strip of land lying between the western boundary line of the State of Missouri and the Missouri River, has been received. I assure you it will afford me great pleasure to furnish the answers called for, and in the order in which you have proposed the questions.

First. The length of the strip of land referred to is on its east line, one hundred miles long; the west line, following the meanders of the Missouri River, is

about one hundred and fifty miles in length to a point on said river due west from the northwest corner of the State, the average breadth being about fifteen miles.

Second. I feel no hesitation in stating, and without fear of contradiction, that the location of Indians upon this territory would be attended with the most ruinous effects; it would alike be injurious to the Indians and whites. Take, for example, the Ioways, who now reside upon the upper end of this strip. They are a poor, drunken, miserable set of beings, dwindling away to nothing, quarreling among themselves, killing each other, and in constant broils with their white neighbors. Those evils would be greatly increased were the Indians located all the way down this strip of land between the white settlements and the Missouri River to the mouth of the Kansas River, where it becomes narrow and the white population more dense.

Third. The inconvenience to our citizens would be incalculable if those along the Western line of the State were compelled to transport their productions to the mouth of the Kansas River for shipment. Some of them residing within eight or ten miles of steamboats passing every day would be obliged to haul everything for market over a new country one hundred miles.

Fourth. There is a great deficiency of water power and springs in the counties of Northern Missouri, whilst the strip of land you have reference to abounds with numerous flush running springs and creeks with great falls well calculated for mills or other water works.

Fifth. The country north of the State of Missouri, reaching from the Mississippi to the Missouri River, and extending north between four and five hundred miles is well timbered, interspersed with fine rich prairies, and abounds with numerous large bold running streams coming in from the high lands between these two great rivers; in short the whole country is well adapted to agricultural purposes, with a fine climate, and exceedingly healthy.

In reply to your sixth question I deem it sufficient to refer to the answer under the second query. The peace and tranquility of both whites and Indians requires that this long strip of land should be attached to the State of Missouri; and I can not suppose that any gentleman as well acquainted with its locality as I am would entertain a different opinion or dissent from the views herein expressed.

With great respect I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant.

JNO. DOUGHERTY,
Indian Agent.

HON. L. F. LINN, Senate U. S.

Pending the forcible removal of settlers from the Platte country by the military in 1835, Senator Linn sent the following letter to Hon. John Forsyth, at that time Secretary of State.

SAINT GENEVIEVE, Mo., August 10, 1835.

SIR:—I take the liberty of enclosing you a copy (perhaps imperfect from having mislaid the original) of a letter dated May 14, to the Secretary of War on a subject of much interest to the people of this State. To this communication no answer has been received. May I tax your kindness by asking that you will read this letter, and give the subject your friendly attention in any way you may deem advisable. I feel that there is a propriety in endeavoring to obtain your assistance, knowing the State you so long represented in Congress with such

distinguished credit has been greatly annoyed by an Indian population. I hear an order has come from the War Department to remove the families who have settled on the Indian lands lying between our western boundary and the Missouri River by military force. You know the independent and daring character of our frontier population, and, knowing, you will easily believe that his step is not to be accomplished without violence and much distress, as the families are two or three hundred in number.

The accompanying diagram will, at a glance, show you what we want, and at the same time the utter uselessness of this portion of country for Indian purposes. The long absence of Governor Cass, and multiplicity of business since his return, may have caused him to lose sight of my letter.

His order has caused much sensation in the northern part of this State, and for the present ought to be suspended.

Yours truly,

L. F. LINN.

HON. JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

In the fall of 1835, shortly after the meeting held at the muster drill already referred to, Andrew S. Hughes sent the following communication to Senator Linn, in reference to a treaty with the Iowa and Sac Indians at his agency:

IOWAY SUB-AGENCY, September 3, 1835.

SIR:—I have written a hasty scrawl to you. It might be well to publish your letter to show the people what you are doing. I send this to St. Genevieve, not exactly knowing where to find you. I give you the liberty to do just as you may think proper with my letter.

A treaty can be made with the Ioways of my agency, and Sacs, without expense to the Government or any other unnecessary pomp and parade as has heretofore been the case. Col. Dodge could make a treaty with the Indians as a part of his official duty. They are near his post, and I should have no objections to render any assistance that might be asked of me.

Believe me your sincere friend,

ANDREW S. HUGHES.

TO HON. L. F. LINN.

The Western boundary line was, by act of Congress, approved June 6, 1836, the same to take effect when the Indian title should be extinguished, and when the State of Missouri should assent to its provisions. Missouri assented by an act of the General Assembly, approved December 16 of the same year. The titles of the Sacs, Foxes and Ioway Indians were extinguished by treaty signed at Fort Leavenworth, September 17, 1836, and ratified on the 15th of February, 1837. The following is a copy of the treaty:

ARTICLES OF A TREATY

Made and concluded at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, between William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the United

States, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs, warriors and counsellors, of the Ioway tribe, and band of Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri (residing West of the State of Missouri), in behalf of their respective tribes, of the other part:

ARTICLE I. By the last article of the Treaty of Prairie Du Chien, held the 15th of July, 1830, with the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, Ioways, Omahaws, Missourias, Ottoes and Sioux, the country ceded to the United States by that treaty is to be assigned and allotted under the President of the United States to the tribes living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon, for hunting and other purposes. And whereas it is further represented to us, the chiefs, warriors and counsellors of the Ioways, Sacs and Foxes band aforesaid, to be desirable that the land lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri River should be attached to and become a part of the said State, and the Indian title thereto should be extinguished, but that, notwithstanding, as these lands compose a part of the country embraced by the provisions of said article of the treaty aforesaid, the stipulations thereof will be strictly observed until the assent of the Indians interested is given to the proposed measure.

Now we, the chiefs, warriors and counsellors of the Ioways and Missouri bands of Sacs and Foxes, fully understanding the subject, and well satisfied with the local position of the lands in question, that they can never be made available for Indian purposes, and that an attempt to place an Indian population on them must inevitably lead to collision with the citizens of the United States; and further, believing that the extension of the State line in the direction indicated would have a happy effect by presenting a natural boundary between the whites and the Indians; and willing, moreover, to give the United States a renewed evidence of our attachment and friendship, do hereby, for ourselves and on behalf of our respective tribes (having full power and authority to this effect), for ever cede, relinquish and quit claim to the United States all our right, title and interest of whatever nature in and to the land lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri River, and do freely and fully exonerate the United States from any guaranty, condition or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien aforesaid or otherwise, as to the entire and absolute disposition of the said lands; fully authorizing the United States to do with the same whatever shall seem expedient or necessary.

As a proof of the continued friendship and liberality of the United States toward the Ioways and bands of Sacs and Foxes of the Missourias, and as an evidence of the same entertained for the good will manifested by the said tribes to the citizens and Government, as evinced in the preceding cession or relinquishment of the undersigned, William Clark, agrees on behalf of the United States to pay as a present to the said Ioways and bands of Sacs and Foxes \$7,500 in money, the receipt of which they hereby acknowledge.

ART. II. As the said tribes of Ioways and Sacs and Foxes have applied for a small piece of land south of the Missouri for a permanent home, on which they can settle, and request the assistance of the Government of the United States to place them on the land, in a situation at least equal to that they now enjoy on lands ceded by them, therefore, I, William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, do further agree, in behalf of the United States, to assign to the Ioway tribes and Missouri band of Sacs and Foxes the small strip of land on the south side of the Missouri River lying between the Kickapoo northern boundary line and the Grand Nemaha River, and extending from the Missouri, back and westwardly, with the said Kickapoo line and the Grand Nemaha, mak-

ing four hundred sections, to be divided between the said Ioways and Missouri band of Sacs and Foxes, the lower half to the Sacs and Foxes, the upper half to the Ioways.

ART. III. The Ioways and Missouri band of Sacs and Foxes further agree that they will move and settle on the lands assigned them in the above article as soon as arrangements can be made; and the undersigned, William Clark, in behalf of the United States, agrees, that as soon as the above tribes have selected a site for their village and places for their fields, and moved to them, to erect for the Ioways five comfortable houses; to enclose and break up for them two hundred acres of ground; to furnish them with a farmer, blacksmith, schoolmaster and interpreter as long as the President of the United States deems proper; to furnish them with such agricultural implements as may be necessary for five years; to furnish them with rations for one year, commencing at the time of their arrival at their new home; to furnish them with one ferry boat; to furnish them with one hundred cows and calves, and five bulls and one hundred stock hogs when they require them; to furnish them with a mill, and assist in removing them to the extent of five hundred dollars.

And to erect for the Sacs and Foxes three comfortable houses; to enclose and break up for them two hundred acres of ground; to furnish them with a farmer, blacksmith, schoolmaster and interpreter as long as the President of the United States shall deem proper; to furnish them with such agricultural implements as may be necessary for five years; to furnish them with rations for one year, commencing at the time of their arrival at their new home; to furnish them with one ferry boat, to furnish them with one hundred cows and calves and five bulls, one hundred stock hogs when they require them; to furnish them with a mill, and to assist in removing them to the extent of four hundred dollars.

ART. IV. This treaty shall be obligatory on the tribes, parties hereto, from and after the date hereof, and on the United States from and after its ratification by the Government thereof.

Done, signed and sealed at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, this seventeenth day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

IOWAYS.

MOHOSCA [White Cloud],	NE-WAN-THAW-CHU [Hair Shedder],
NAU-CHE-NING [No Heart],	CHA-TAU-THE-NE [Big Bull],
WA-CHE-MO-NE [Orator],	CON-GU [Plumb],
MAN-O-MONE [Pumpkin],	CHA-TA-THAW [Buffalo Bull],
NE-O-MO-NE [Raining Cloud],	MAN-HAWK-KA [Bunch of Arrows],
WAU-THAW-CA-BE-CHU [One that Eats Rats],	

SACS AND FOXES.

CA-HA-QUA [Red Fox],	PE-SHAW-CA [Bear],
PE-CAW-MA [Deer],	NE-BOSH-CA-NA [Wolf],
QUA-Co-OUIS-SI [Wolf],	NE-SAW-AN-QUA [Bear],
AS-KE-PA-KE-KA-AS-A [Green Lake],	SE-QUIL-I-A [Deer],
CAN-CA-CAR-MACK	WA-PE-SE [Swan],
[Bald Headed Eagle],	NO-CHA-TAW-WA-TA-SA [Star],
PE-A-CHIM-A-CAR-MACK	SE-A-SA-Ho [Sturgeon],
[Jr. Bald Headed Eagle].	

WITNESSES.

S. W. KEARNY, JR.,
JOHN DOUGHERTY,
A. S. HUGHES,
GEORGE H. CLARK,
WILLIAM DUNCAN,
JOSEPH V. HAMILTON,

H. ROBIDOU, JR.,
WILLIAM BOWMAN,
JEFREY DORION,
PETER CONSTINE,
JACQUES METTIE,
LOUIS M. DAVIDSON.

Out of territory acquired by the above treaty and extension of the western boundary line were subsequently created the following counties: Platte, in 1838; Buchanan, 1839; Andrew, 1841; Holt, 1841; Atchison, 1845, and Nodaway, 1845.

PIONEERS.

Until after the treaty of September 17, 1836, made with the Sacs, Foxes and Ioways, the spirit of adventure incident to permanent settlement was scarcely developed in the minds of the white people contemplating immigration to what is now Andrew County. It is true that, several years prior to the consummation of said treaty, quite a number of people, anticipating the ultimate acquisition of the territory, and lured by the advantages it offered in the way of cheap lands, abundance of game, etc., made temporary settlements in various parts of the country, setting at defiance the laws in so doing. They appear to have been adventurers rather than pioneers, the spume that crested the tide of advancing civilization, and, having a large region wherein to choose, soon drifted to other localities. When the treaty had been confirmed, however, and the Indian titles to the lands ceded thereby extinguished, even before the survey except for individual reservations had been made, pioneers, moved by a desire to select homes for themselves and families, visited the country and laid claims to eligible sites along the various water courses. Some who thus came, being highly pleased with the country, made permanent settlements, while others not fully satisfied with the prospect passed along still further in search of the "promised land."

Notwithstanding the fact that quite a number of those who contemplated seeking homes in what is now Andrew County, were deterred from so doing by reason of their indisposition to risk the many hardships incident thereto, yet these were the exceptions.

As early as the fall of 1836, shortly after the consummation of the treaty referred to, one Joseph Walker, a Kentuckian, anticipating the ultimate prosperity of this part of the "Purchase," emigrated from Clay County, and became the pioneer in fact of the settlers of Andrew. He selected a home site in the eastern part of what is now Lincoln Township, and immediately erected a diminutive round pole cabin adapted only to the immediate wants of his family. This being done he began backwoods life in earnest, and within a short time succeeded in clearing and preparing for cultivation quite a respectable area of land. It was soon ascertained that, situated as he was, the only white settler within a radius of twenty miles or more, his house was hardly sufficient to meet the demands of travelers and home hunters who found it convenient to seek shelter beneath his hospitable roof. To these and all other new comers he rendered valuable assistance, and is remembered as one of the popular and energetic pioneers of the Platte country. In addition to his farming interests Mr. Walker subsequently engaged in milling and the manufacture of spirituous liquors; the latter looked upon as an eminently respectable business in the early days when all classes were wont to indulge freely their appetites for strong drink. He remained an honored resident of the county until his death, which occurred a few years ago. The same year in which Mr. Walker came to the county witnessed the arrival of quite a number of pioneers, to name whom in the order of their coming will be impossible. Samuel Crowley, a native of Georgia, but at that time a resident of Clay County, made a tour of Andrew County in the spring of 1837, and selected a home in what is now Jefferson Township, to which he moved his family the following fall. He became a prominent citizen, and, at the organization of the county, was chosen a member of the first county court. He had five sons, viz.: James, John, G. W., Samuel and Thomas, all of whom can be appropriately classed among the early settlers, the last three being still residents of the county. Conspicuous among the pioneers of 1837 was Jeremiah Clark, who settled on Lincoln Creek, in what is now Jackson Township, in March of that year, and from there subsequently moved to where his grandson, Henan Clark, lives, a short distance north of

Savannah. Mr. Clark differed from the majority of the early settlers of Andrew County in that he was a man of fine intellectual attainments, having graduated with high honors from Dartmouth College a number of years before. He was by profession a civil engineer, and was commissioned by President Jackson surveyor of Government lands in Illinois, from which State he moved to Missouri in the year above mentioned. He was employed in a similar capacity after locating in Andrew, and was also the pioneer mill builder in this part of the country. After a long and useful life he died in the county of his adoption in the spring of 1877.

Jeptha and Zephaniah Todd, two brothers, settled in the southwest corner of Jefferson Township in 1837, moving hither from Clay County, which part of the State furnished many of the early settlers of the Platte Purchase. A settlement was made within the present limits of Jackson Township early in 1837 by John Carr, who located the place now owned by Mr. Gillespie on Round Prairie. Mr. Carr came from Ohio, and was accompanied by Upton Rohrer and Hamilton Smith, the former a member of the first county court of Andrew County, and the latter one of the earliest physicians of this part of the country. James Officer came in 1837, and settled in Lincoln Township, where the Widow Middleton now lives. He was a native of Kentucky, and a man of many excellent qualities.

The settlement on what is known as "Hackberry Ridge," in Lincoln, Jackson and Nodaway Townships, dates from late in the thirties, and among the first in that locality was Jesse Calvert, a Kentuckian, who made his first improvements about four and a half miles west of Savannah.

Calvin S. Cameron settled west of Savannah in 1837 or 1838, and about the same time Thomas Stanton settled on "Hackberry," on the edge of what is now Jackson Township, locating the place where his son, Hon. John L. Stanton, now lives. Mr. Stanton moved to the new country from Kentucky, and was a man widely and favorably known throughout Andrew County. Jeremiah Stanton, a brother of Thomas, settled in the same neighborhood, as did also an uncle, William Stanton, who improved the place where his son, Thomas, now lives.

Fielding Peters settled near the Cameron place in 1838 or 1839, at which time there was living, in the same neighborhood, one Nathan Culp, a brother-in-law of Cameron, who set out the first orchard in Andrew County.

Robert Elliott pre-empted land where Cameron settled, but did little toward improving the land, selling out in a short time, and engaging in the mercantile business with his son-in-law, John W. Samuels; their store, several miles northwest of Savannah, having been the first establishment of the kind in Andrew County.

Joseph and Edward Brock settled four miles northwest of Savannah, late in the thirties, the former improving the farm where his widow now lives. They were Kentuckians, and men of standing in the community they assisted in founding. Joseph Brock committed suicide a few years ago by jumping into a well during a fit of temporary insanity.

John D. Bowland settled about six miles west of Savannah in what is now Lincoln Township, and is remembered as one of the early school teachers of the county. He came as early as 1837, and was a citizen of the county until his death, which occurred January 1, 1865.

Frank Wrightsman, as early as 1837, settled about four miles west of Savannah, and among other pioneers of the same locality were David Best, Elijah Martin, Mr. Fulton, Jerry Garner, Neri Garner and James Garner, all of whom became residents as early as 1838 or 1839.

Henry Duff, a native of Breathitt County, Ky., settled in "Hackberry," in the Stanton neighborhood, in an early day, locating the place where his son, Henry C. Duff, now lives.

Prominent among the arrivals of 1839 was John Riggin, who settled, where he still lives, on "Hackberry Ridge," three miles northwest of Savannah. Mr. Riggin is a native of Virginia, but early immigrated to Michigan, from which State he came to Missouri in the above year. After selecting his land Mr. Riggin at once went to work, and the following year had the honor of harvesting the first wheat and timothy crops ever raised in Andrew County. He has lived upon his original purchase continuously since 1839, and has seen this part of the country developed

from a wilderness state into one of the most highly-improved and enlightened communities in the great West. He is a true type of the old-time gentleman, and is justly entitled to mention as one of Andrew County's most estimable and substantial citizens.

Additional to the foregoing were the following who settled in "Hackberry" in an early day, to wit: Nathan Culp, Lemuel Pendleton, Samuel Pendleton, Daniel Coffman, Joshua Cliser, Jacob Cliser, Ed. Cliser, James Cliser, Abram Hurst, Stephen Hurst, Morgan Hurst, Elijah Hurst, Russell Reynolds, Archibald Stevenson, John Kinney, Sr., John Kinney, Jr., George Kinney, John Kitchen, Benjamin Kitchen, William Kitchen, the Ennis brothers, Eli Cruner, William Reynolds, Hiram Stanley, Benjamin Davidson, Robert Davidson, Wayne Davidson, Gould Davidson, Henry Davidson, Philip Wilson, Sr., Philip Wilson, Jr., James Florence, Henry Sickles, S. Chapman, James Duncan, Walter Duncan, Thomas Duncan, Johnson Duncan, Obadiah Roberts, Arnett Roberts, William Roberts, Joseph Hair, Henry Hair, Jesse Job, David Hall, James Goodlow, Robert Goodlow, Oscar Goodlow, John Mackey, Edmund Gee, Spencer Gee, John Edwards, Richard Edwards, "Doc" Elliott, George Brand, John Brand, Reason Brand, James Lewis, — Lewis, Jos. Terhune, all of whom settled in what is now Lincoln and Jackson Townships.

Settlements were made in the vicinity of Savannah at an early date, but it will be impossible to give a complete list of the pioneers, owing to the fact that the names of those who remained but a short time have long since faded from memory. Of the early comers deserving special mention, however, was Gallant Rains, who located where Mr. Sutton now lives, adjoining the town plat of Savannah, as long ago as 1838. Mr. Rains was a native of Knox County, Ky., and a true type of the pioneer backwoodsman of fifty years ago. He became a noted character in the early history of the country, and it was at his house that the first county and circuit courts were held in 1841. Ezekiel Smith settled one-half mile south of Savannah in 1838, and, at the organization of the county, was chosen sheriff, the duties of which office he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner

for a number of years. Another prominent settler in the vicinity of Savannah was Hon. Benjamin K. Dyer, the first commissioner of the county seat who made an improvement about one mile and a half west of the present limits of the city. John B. Collier, one of the first surveyors, settled near Savannah late in the thirties, as did also Col. William Yates and Jonathan Earles, the former purchasing land north of the town, and the latter locating on the place now owned by Rudy Borne, a short distance east.

About the same date Prince L. Hudgens, one of the prominent lawyers of the Platte country, settled four miles northwest of Savannah, but subsequently moved to the city, in the early growth and development of which he took an active and conspicuous part. He was admitted to the bar at the first session of the circuit court, and, in addition to his labors as an attorney, ministered for a number of years to the Christian Church of Savannah, of which denomination he was an able and popular preacher.

Duke Young and his three sons settled near the present site of Savannah late in the thirties or early in 1840, as did also a Mr. Petrie and Reuben Dougherty, the latter having been one of the first settlers of the town after its location.

Henry Todd moved to Andrew County from Indiana in 1837, and made his first improvements on the place owned at this time by Edward Phillips, about three miles northeast of Savannah in Nodaway Township. He disposed of his claim within a short time, and, after living in various parts of the country, moved to Gentry County, where his death occurred in 1870. His three sons, Moses, Isaac and John H., grew to manhood in Andrew County; the last named, a prominent business man of Savannah, being one of the oldest residents of the county now living. John Evans and Barnabas Adkins, sons-in-law of Todd, came the same year, and settled in the same locality, both making improvements upon what is now known as the Cofer farm.

The Edward Phillips place, a few miles northeast of Savannah, is the site of one of the first improvements in Nodaway Township, one Joseph Hurst locating there as early as the year 1837. Mr. Hurst was a conspicuous figure among the early settlers, having been a very large man, tipping the beam at a fraction over

300 pounds. During a revival meeting held by a pioneer minister of the Baptist persuasion he identified himself with the church, and is said to have been the first person baptized in the One-Hundred-and-Two River. He had three sons, Edward, Hiram and William Hurst, who came the same year, and who bore a conspicuous part in the early developments of their respective communities. Among other early settlers of Nodaway Township were John Cox, three miles northeast of Savannah; Samuel Coffman, in the same neighborhood; a Mr. Wilson, an early school teacher three miles north of the county seat; John Stener, six miles north, where he still lives; Mr. Stanberry, on the One-Hundred-and-Two River; Mr. Cook, in the same locality; Calvin James, northwest of Savannah; Mr. Smith and sons, John, Ahi, Samuel, "Alie," and Logan; the Davidson family, consisting of the father and three sons, "Ned," James and Anderson; Fred Wyatt, Mr. Nichols, Nicholas Graham, F. Owens, Samuel Woodcock, William Ellis, Henry Bain, Greenbury Mullmix, Benjamin McCrury, William Burs, Henry Selecman, all of whom became residents as early as 1844, and several of them four and five years anterior to that date.

Edwin Toole settled a short distance south of Savannah late in the thirties, but subsequent to 1841 moved to the town, and took charge of the circuit and county clerk's offices, to which position he was chosen at the organization of the county. In this connection should be mentioned the name of Rev. E. A. Carson, a native of Tennessee, who in company with his father-in-law, Joshua Ewing, came to Andrew County from Virginia in 1840, and settled in the Stanton neighborhood, northwest of Savannah. He purchased a claim of an early settler by the name of Nuckols, and, after improving and residing upon the same for four years, moved to Savannah, where he has since resided. He was one of the earliest Presbyterian preachers in Andrew County; preached the first public discourse ever delivered in Savannah, and assisted in the organization of many of the early churches of his denomination in the Platte country. He held the office of county clerk for a number of years, and it is universally conceded that the county was never served by a more painstaking and efficient officer.

EARLY SETTLERS OF JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

As already stated, the Crowley and Todd families were among the first to introduce civilization into that part of Andrew County known as Jefferson Township. The region afforded peculiar advantages to the pioneer in the way of water, timber and game, while its primitive fertility entranced every beholder to such an extent that it was eagerly sought in preference to other equally favorable localities. Among the first to seek a home in this part of the county was William Deakin, a member of the first county court, whose arrival antedated the year 1839. He bore a conspicuous part in the early county legislation, and appears to have been a man of sound sense and excellent judgment.

James Herren settled near the central part of the township, on Dillon Creek, in 1837; and one year later Abraham Dillon, after whom the creek was named, located in the same neighborhood, and erected a small saw and grist mill, which was afterward well patronized. Peter P. Fulkerson settled on Dillon Creek as early as 1838, and was the first physician in the southern part of the county. Willis Gaines and Daniel B. Holman settled in the Crowley neighborhood prior to 1839; and others who came about the same time were a Mr. Moody, Benjamin Porter, Zachariah Moreland, Joseph Wagers, Richard Miller and Moses Cochran. The last named died within a short time after his arrival, and was buried in December, 1837, near Dillon Creek, his funeral having been one of the first, if not the first, in the county. Mr. Crowley relates that the coffin in which the body was enclosed was a hastily improvised affair, made of walnut puncheons, fastened together with strong hickory pins.

Additional to those enumerated above were the following, who came from time to time, and settled in various parts of the township: Martin Sutton (an early judge of the county court), David Claypool, Reuben Claypool, William Blankenship and sons (Cole, Thomas and "Breck"), Charles Caples, Roger B. Pollard, George Comigee, Preston Richardson, James Owsley, Jacob Coffman and sons (Leroy and Thomas), William Richardson, Thomas and Christopher Todd, Frank M. Holman, Wesley Copeland. The Bright family, Conrad Eisaminger and John Eisaminger, across the line in Nodaway Township; John Spence, John Thomp-

son, Isaac K. Wright, Joseph Gibson, William Brown, William Pyburn (who settled originally near the present site of Savannah), Elvis Sloan, Mr. Daniels, William Hudson, David Hoppins, a man by the name of Hawkins (an early surveyor), Jackson Fly, William Burnett, John Howell, ——— Howell, Mr. Kent, James Gore, William and Samuel Ardray, Rev. David Ray, Samuel Miller and sons (William, Young E. and Finis Miller), Jesse Cox, Eli Hughes, Peter Cox, Y. E. Hughes, Benjamin Riddle, Mr. Beeler, Cornelius Gittam, Joshua Jenkins, A. G. Guthrie, Claiborne Davis, Robert Jones, a Mr. Spence and sons (John, James and Andrew), Harris Tharpe, Ozro Castle, Speed P. Wilson, B. Thornton and others. Some of the foregoing may have settled in the adjoining township, but if so the fact was not so given to the writer.

SETTLEMENT OF TOWNSHIPS.

LINCOLN.

The settlement of that part of Andrew County embraced within the present bounds of Lincoln Township dates from a very early day, and, as already stated, the first settler of the county, Joseph Walker, chose his home in the northern part of it in the year 1836. Quite a number of settlers in the same locality have already been enumerated. The southern part of the township was settled as early as 1837, at which time several families located not far from the present site of Amazonia, among whom is remembered one James Irwin, who pre-empted a claim about a mile and a half east of the above village, where John Mosser now lives. Mr. Irwin moved from Clay County, but does not appear to have remained very long, selling out in an early day to Joseph Jenkins, and emigrating to another State. William Clemmens was perhaps the next settler in the locality, his arrival being fixed in the fall of 1837. He came from Ray County also, and, after having selected his claim, about a mile and a quarter east of Amazonia, returned for his family, and the following spring found them all domiciled in their new home in the wilderness of the Missouriias. Mr. Clemmens was a true

type of the pioneer—a skillful hunter and trapper—and seems to have settled in this country to escape the encroachments of civilization, for the customs and usages of which he appears to have had the most profound contempt. All he wanted was “elbow room,” and after the settlers became numerous in the vicinity of his home he went to Oregon, in which State his death subsequently occurred. His widow is still living in Lincoln Township, being the oldest person at this time in Andrew County.

K. G. Bond was an early settler in the southern part of Lincoln, moving from Indiana in 1838, and locating what is now known as the Dallesbaugh farm, a short distance from Amazonia. After a few years on his original purchase he moved to Clay County, but subsequently returned to Andrew, where his death occurred in 1867. His son, Hon. Joshua Bond, came in 1838 also, and has made his home in the county ever since, his present place of residence being the town of Amazonia. He has taken an active interest in county affairs, and is authority on all matters pertaining to its early history.

Reuben and Batson Carroll settled near Jefferson Township, perhaps the latter, in the spring of 1838, and at about the same time two brothers by the name of Bonn settled on the Missouri River below Amazonia, and secured a landing which was afterward known by the name of Bonn Town. Joseph Hunter, James Howell, Joseph Burnham and others, whose names have already been mentioned, were among the early settlers in the northern and western parts of Lincoln, and one of the early comers to the southern part was Peter Mosser, a native of Switzerland, who made an improvement half a mile east of Amazonia in 1841. Mr. Mosser was largely instrumental in inducing many of his countrymen to seek homes in this part of the West, and to such he extended liberal aid. These immigrants, whom he assisted both by his advice and means, became in time very thrifty and prosperous citizens, and at this time a large portion of Lincoln Township is inhabited by a Swiss and German population.

Among the earliest settlers in the northwest part of Andrew County (Jackson Township) was John Lincoln, who made a home on the creek which bears his name, as long ago as 1838. He

moved here from Clay County, and was a resident of Andrew County until his death a few years ago. The mill he built on the creek, a few miles from the village of Fillmore, was one of the first enterprises of the kind in the county.

James Templer, in the fall of 1838, moved from Ohio, and settled the Joseph Berry farm near Fillmore, which he sold to Berry in 1850. Mr. Berry moved to the township in the spring of 1839, and has been an honored resident of the same ever since. He is an Ohioan, as were also many of the pioneers in the northwest part of the county. James Bradford and sons, James, John and Ezra, became residents of the township as early as 1839, settling about one mile south of Fillmore where another son, Jasper Bradford, now lives. The site of Fillmore was first settled by Levi Churchill, and among the earliest residents in the immediate vicinity were Thomas Chambers, Andrew Chambers, Richard Dunn, James Dunn, Thomas Smither and others. In addition to the foregoing, the following came in an early day, and shared the hardships and privations incidental to pioneer life, viz.: John D. Castle, John H. Cole, Jesse and R. M. Cole, Benjamin Davis, Robert Davis, Enos Smither, John Smither, James Kenyon, John Griffith, Bryant Owsley, William Owsley, John Owsley, James Owsley, Samuel Owsley, Campbell Chrissman, Rufus Ayres, Samuel Kenyon, Thompson Kenyon, John, Squire, Washington and Jefferson Griffith, O. Y. Gregory, Walter B. Wells, Edward Wade, Henry Bowers and sons, George and John Bowers, Allen Crook, Isaac Crook, Peter Wykoff, Mr. Harper, John Connolly, Mr. Bunday, Joel Estes, Ellis Snuffin, Dr. Whittington, Dr. Dosier, James Berry, Robert Berry, John Huffman, Sr., James Huffman, Elisha Huffman, George Huffman, David Wardlow, William Wardlow, John Hunt, Gabriel Chrissman, Holmes Robinson, George Fultz, Reuben Tipton, David Brock, David Best, Isaac Best, "Buck" Best, ——— Shoemaker, Samuel Shoemaker, Rufus Gregory, Frost Snow, Karens Laughlin, John Collins, Jesse Bird, Jacob Bird, J. E. Hare, James M. Gillespie, Harry Cole, Jerry Cole, Samuel Darnell, Thomas Darnell, Henry Duff, Benjamin Windom, A. W. Cornelison, James Whitton, Mr. Roark, Abel Bradford, Robert Davidson, Henry Bowers, William Florence, Sylvester Florence, Cyrus Rohrer, Calvin Rohrer, Oliver

Kerr, Mr. Carriger, — Simerly, Frank Simerly, William Simerly and A. P. Ashley.

The following were among the early settlers of what is now Clay Township: Cephas P. Woodcock, James Duncan, Dr. John Pearson, Alfred Dyer, Albert G. Hollister, William Wade, Logan Dysart, Josiah Dysart, Finley Dysart, William McAllen, John McAllen, Mr. Dillon, William Pearson, — White, the Davis family, Mr. Barker, Sampson Pearson, Daniel Thomas, Allen Cox, James Allen, Jesse Lowe, William Lance, Benjamin Wardlow, Adam Lance, Ed. Owen, William Butts, William Stout, Lewis Jones, John McClasky, John Coffman, Allen Crook, John Newland, John Messick, Mr. Hiatt, Mr. Roach, John Long, David Lilly, Gabriel Slaughter, John Fortner, David Powers, John Powers, Mr. Lovelady, — Praiswater, William Deboard, Mr. Stobuck, William Wade, Ed. Wade, John Hayes, John White, Joel Estes, George McDaniel, Hood Allison, John Collins, Reuben Borden, "Breck" Goldsberry, the Blakely family, P. J. Perkins, Dr. Dozier, Claiborne Dyer, Miles Hale, William Wardlow and David Wardlow.

ROCHESTER AND MONROE.

This part of the county was settled in a very early day, and among the first pioneers was one Levi Thatcher, who laid claim to the land upon which the village of Rochester now stands, about the year 1838. He subsequently sold out to a Mrs. Kibby, whose sons afterward erected a mill on the Platte River which formed the nucleus of the town. The Kimberlins, John, Jacob, Ferdinand and George, were early residents, as were also Samuel Searles and sons, William, John, Joseph, James, and Samuel Searles. Charles Farris, Littleton Matthews, Joshua Matthews, Jonathan Simmons, Joshua Casebeer, C. Casebeer, Maj. Tate, Benjamin Piper, Sr., Benjamin Piper, Jr., came when the county was new, and assisted in its material development. Others who came from time to time were the following: Robert White and sons (John and Henry White), Mr. Bookam (early merchant in Rochester Village), Benjamin King, Carey Tate, Mr. Hungate, Henry T. Billis, Benjamin McCreary (an early justice of the peace), Andrew Lykans, A. R. McDonald, Caleb Rinehart, Morgan Lewis, Z. F. Gillmore, Valentine Farrow, Alexander

Graham, John B. Castle, Johnson King, Daniel Miller, Nehemiah, John, Andrew, Edward Thompson, George and Henry Kelley, Henry Carson, George Brown, Samuel Brown, Greenup Gibson, David McElroy, James Taylor, Rev. Thomas Clanton, Ezekiel Campbell and son, Andrew H. Campbell, Thomas Stout, Thomas Hobson, Elder Jordan Wright, Mr. Snowden and sons, James, Clay and Jonathan Snowden, James Parker, Daniel Parker, Breckenridge Beattie, Armstrong Beattie, James Beattie, Benjamin R. Holt, Hardin Dysart, Meek Dysart, Richard McManus, Samuel Hayes, Jarvis Smith, Joseph Smith, C. C. Smith, the Schneider family, the Schindler family, Arch. Lykans, — Parker and William Parker.

The following settlers came a little later, but can be appropriately classed with the pioneers of the township: John Edmondson, William Caldwell and son, John R. Caldwell, Thomas J. Patton, Columbus Patton, John Files, Thompson Fox, George Ruby, Jacob Gum, John McIninch, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Snyder, John Teschemier, John Spence, John W. Belton William Shreve, James D. Shreve, Abraham Bowman, Andrew Bowman, Daniel Vestal, John Vestal, Samuel Gibson, L. Kirtley, James Wells, Simon Mackey, James F. Strock and Absalom Baker.

BENTON AND PLATTE.

The early pioneers of Andrew County, like the settlers in all new counties, sought the timber lands first, and seemed to have looked upon the prairies as unfit for the abode of man. A large portion of the present townships of Benton and Platte, being composed of prairie, was not settled as early as the southern part of the county, but in the timbered portions improvements were made as long ago as 1840-41, perhaps a little earlier than these dates.

The following were among the earliest settlers within the boundaries of the two townships: Robert Graham, John Kellogg, Ezra B. Kellogg, Joseph Relwader, Casper Bowman, John Price, Jesse Gilliam, John Gilliam, Redden A. Talle, W. B. Allen, William Southwood, John Chandler, Thomas Roberts, Nathaniel Kellogg, C. P. Miller, John Baum, A. F. Owen, Jonathan Todd, Robert Herren, Allen Ashley, Charles Bradshaw, Sylvester Lan-

ham, Bethel Allen, William Allen, Charles Merritt, Samuel T. Mason, John Upp, John D. Castle, Philip Briggs, William Briggs, Henry Briggs, Benjamin Ogle, Robert Atkinson, Andrew and Jacob Shepherd, Mr. Ferguson, John Ferguson, B. F. Neely, Joseph Williams, Henry Miller, Thomas Vaughn, James Neely, ——— Neely, William Murden, John Wiles, Henry Best, George W. Vaught, Emanuel Best, John Best, Robert Davis, Fleming Davis, George Davis, Joseph Davis, ——— Davis, Joseph Robbins, William Kelley, Nathan Sinal, William McBrien, Mr. Copple, E. Smith, Elijah Copple, Mr. Wells, ——— Nichols, Mr. Gilmore, William Smith, John Monkres, John Patterson, Mr. Wilhelm, Mr. Christy, A. B. Johns, Abraham Stingley, Samuel Pistole, Harvey McPeters, John Chandler, Mr. Williams, Jonathan Rea, father of Hon. David and Judge Joseph Rea, Zachariah Richards, Caleb Richards, Ephraim Myers, Mr. Shelton, Elias Parker, James Philips, Martin Boyles, George Boyles, Jesse Gilliam, Mitchell Gilliam, Samuel Allen, V. Wilson, "Bird" Allen, Edward Wallace, James Neely, Frank Neely, Rev. Mr. Southwood, O. C. Roberts, John McDaniel, James Manela, William Combest, Thomas Jasper, James Rowe, Henry Meek, Samuel Meek, John S. Reno, Solomon Yates, Washington Yates, Samuel King, Lowry Smith, Berry Keywood, John Harris, S. Sollers, Stephen Gibbs, Carr Bailey, Rev. Anthony Clemens, Jeremiah Wilhite, Rev. Lewis Allen, Thomas K. Smith, A. J. Smith, Samuel McGowen, Robert Clemens, Eli Stingley, Enoch Shepherd, Adam Leader, George Leader, Samuel Allen, Ryall Allen, Harrison Stanley, Samuel Parrott, Rev. Mr. Johnson, Owen Caulfield, Nimrod Shepherd, Allen Holt, Jefferson Dougherty and Dr. Allen.

EMPIRE.

One of the first settlers in what is now Empire Township was Marshal McQuinn who, as early as 1839, pre-empted the farm now owned by John White at Flag Springs, which he sold about ten years later to Samuel Meek. Mr. McQuinn was a native of Kentucky, but of his antecedents and history little is known, as he left the country as soon as he disposed of his claim. Mr. Meek improved the place, and resided upon the same until 1853, when he sold out to Mr. White, who had previously lived in what

is now Rochester Township, having been one of the earliest settlers of that part of the county. James Rowe settled a short distance northwest of Flag Springs as early as 1840, and about the same time improvements were made in the same neighborhood by Mr. Gaddy, William Beagle, Martin Boyles, John A. Clark, James Clark, Joseph Snyder, — Snyder and others. George Boyles moved from Indiana about the year 1841, and purchased the Snyder place, upon which he lived till his death in 1879. His sons, M. B. and Oliver Boyles, are prominent residents of the township at this time, the latter living upon a part of the old homestead. Henry Eppler, in 1841, moved to the country, and purchased a claim upon which a small improvement had been previously made by a Mr. Brown, who made his appearance as early perhaps as 1839. Mr. Eppler was elected first surveyor of Andrew County, and is known to be the oldest resident of Empire Township now living. Solomon Yates, John Reno, Thomas Jasper, Samuel Allen, Stephen Beaty, Leonard Bowman, James Philips, Mr. Ellison, Henry Meek, Nathaniel Simpson, William Simpson and Richard Shepherd became residents early in the forties, and are remembered as among the most substantial and trustworthy citizens of the county.

The northern part of Empire, being almost exclusively prairie, was looked upon with suspicion by the early settlers, and it was not until in the fifties that the rich prairie lands began to be improved.

Additional to the foregoing lists the following, with many others whose names were not learned, came in an early day, and settled in different parts of the county, to wit: Mr. Sickles, Peter Monroe, Wilburn Lankford, the Ent family, Benjamin Riddle, the Truax family, William T. Rush, Hiram Smith, George Walters, E. Fuller, Elisha Walters, Benjamin Williams, James Davidson, Joel Guffey, James Morrison, Elias Pittman, S. Lawhorn, Archibald Stephenson, Amaziah Wilson, Alex. Graham, J. F. Cox, William Bowen, Henderson Hardesty, Elisha Bennett, William Baker, Andrew Pettyjohn, Silas Turner, — Riley, Joseph Robideaux, Jacob Hiltibiddle, Mr. Long, John Welsh, W. H. Rodgers, Joel Noland, James Johnson, Nathaniel Livingston, Zachariah Moreland, Jonathan Ward, M. Pettyjohn, George Sizemore, R. W.

Morrison, David Best, John Harris, Samuel Smith, L. Martin, E. B. Kellogg, Marcus Miner, Samuel Davis, James Howell, William Stokes, James Dunlap, H. M. Cafferty, Obadiah Roberts, Jonathan Cobb, Daniel Hartman, S. Reynolds, John Williams, Thomas Ritchey, Conrad Travis and John Hardesty.

EARLY REMINISCENCES.

After the year 1844 the settlement of the county was quite rapid. A great many families came in, some from neighboring counties, and some direct from Kentucky, Tennessee and other States south and east. The early settlers sought the timber for various reasons. First, because as they had been reared in a timbered country they knew nothing of the prairie, and thought the soil too poor for the production of forests, and consequently too poor to be cultivated. Secondly, they thought it impossible to survive the cold winters in such an exposed situation. Thirdly, they preferred to remain where food was abundant. Fourthly, they concluded to locate near some water course. It is therefore seen that the very earliest pioneers preferred the timbered lands and selected their farms on streams where there were mill sites, and where springs of never-failing water issued from the ground. Some of the early settlers learned the value of the prairie lands, and resolutely pushed out on the broad expanse despite the opposition of those who pretended to be wiser. Many of the first families merely squatted upon their farms, being too poor to pay the entry price until after the harvest of the first or second crop. Others had barely sufficient means to reach the new country, while a few had considerable means, and found it no difficult task to begin life in the backwoods.

The early pioneers of Andrew County brought but a meager outfit of this world's goods, but strong in faith and hope expected to increase their worldly stores and provide comfortable homes for their declining years. Some came in wagons drawn by horses and oxen, while some used the more primitive pack horse as the best means of migration. While on their journey, if away from a settled route, their encampment for the night was made wherever darkness overtook them. A fire was kindled by the wayside,

over which an iron kettle, containing the evening meal, was hastily suspended. The father's gun through the day provided an abundance of fresh meat, as game was plentiful, and could be had for the mere trouble of shooting.

Seen through the rosy mists of memory the pioneer's journey to his new home may bring up pleasing scenes and agreeable reminiscences; but at best it was an experience of toil and privation, not unfrequently attended with dangers, before which the bravest hearted of the present day would shrink. There were no bridges across the streams which were frequently full to overflowing. No well defined highway, each emigrant following the general trail or seeking a new route of his own. If the season was one of much rain, the low country they were compelled to cross would be almost impassable, the horses or oxen frequently miring in the soft soil while the wagons had to be pried out of the mud, a task requiring much hard work and patience. Most of the early settlers had but little to bring with them. Farming implements, a few rude cooking utensils, a small stock of provisions, and the women and children were all that the emigrant found it necessary to provide for.

Arriving at his destination, the pioneer's attention was first called to the necessity of providing a shelter for his family, which was frequently supplied by a tent or bark hut until a more comfortable log structure could be erected. The cabin seems to have been from sixteen to twenty feet square, daubed with mud, covered with clapboards, a log cut out for a window, and a huge stone fireplace surmounted by a "cat and clay" chimney. The interior of the structure was in harmony with the rude simplicity of its outward construction. Housekeeping conveniences were not yet contrived, and the "inside finish" consisted almost solely of some pegs driven into the wall for the accommodation of the few articles of spare clothing, and two larger ones or a pair of buck horns over the fireplace, for the rifle. Often the cabin had nothing better than a dirt floor, and the furniture was such as the settler could manufacture with an ax and auger. A split slab supported by four legs did duty as a table, three-legged stools or long benches of the same material supplied the place of chairs, a rough log trough cradled the

baby, while the bed, if raised from the floor, rested upon a one-legged fixture in the corner of the cabin. Upon this hastily improvised bedstead prairie hay or leaves were placed which, though scarcely as soft as "downy pillows," sufficed the early pioneer families until more comfortable and elaborate accommodations could be provided.

A similar ingenuity provided kitchen and table utensils, which consisted principally of articles turned or coopered out of wood. These included noggins, trays, trenchers, bowls, spoons and ladles, and oftentimes the larger vessels, such as buckets, tubs, churns, etc. A kettle, frying pan, or dutch oven and a few pieces of table cutlery were often the only metal articles used in the cabin.

Another article which was an important factor in the domestic economy of the cabin was the grater, a piece of tin eight or nine inches long, with surface closely set with jagged results of rude perforations, was bent in semicircular form, and fastened to a piece of wood. On this the unripe corn, too soft to grind or pound, was reduced to a coarse article of meal, which, when converted into mush or baked into bread, furnished food fit for the gods. It was sometimes called the "blood mill" from frequent lacerations which befell the fingers of the operators.

When the grain became harder, the hominy block, to be found about nearly every cabin, was brought into requisition. This was a rude wooden mortar, the concavity of which was made by burning and scraping. The pestle was an iron wedge let into a wooden handle, which was often attached to a spring pole to aid the operation.

In this day of diversified industry, when one labor-saving invention crowds another off the stage in endless and rapid succession, it is difficult to comprehend the patient, persevering effort required of the pioneer housekeeper, even for the successful discharge of the ordinary duties of the cabin. The lack of expensive furniture, unwholesome carpets, fragile bric-a-brac and costly hangings did not lessen the good housewife's care. She was both mistress and servant, matron and maid, housekeeper and cook.

Neatness was not the less demanded of her than of the

modern housewife, and her split broom and scrub brush found ample service in keeping floor and furniture clean and white.

Food was abundant and wholesome, but, like everything else that the pioneer possessed, it was to be derived only from the crude natural product. The richest milk, choicest butter, the finest meats, with wild fruits, nuts and honey, were to be had for the trouble of taking them from nature's bountiful hand. Bread was most difficult to obtain, and its scarcity was often a great privation. The labor involved in establishing a new home was not unequally divided between the sexes. The men hunted, plowed, planted, gathered the corn, ground it into meal or pounded it into hominy in the mortar.

Custom and necessity united to lay upon the woman the duty of providing for every household need that the rude agriculture of the period did not supply, and in all the multifarious activities which engaged her skill and energy she labored unaided by labor-saving machinery.

And so she milked the cows in all weathers, while the sturdy men and boys watched an operation too effeminate to enlist their service; churned the butter, carried the tubs to the spring, or caught rain-water, for the weekly washing, from the eaves, in troughs and barrels; washed, pickled, carded and dyed the wool; pulled, broke, hatched and bleached the flax; spun the thread and wove the cloth; contrived and made the family garments; reared her children, nursed the sick, sympathized with the distressed, and encouraged the oftentimes disheartened laborer at her side. In all this, and above it all, woman was the tutelary saint of the pioneer's household.

"The dress of the women consisted of linen and linsey-wolsey—linen and wool combined. An overshadowing sun-bonnet of linen, neatly washed and ironed, and a check apron, made of the heavier material, with homemade stockings and a pair of heavy cow-hide shoes, constituted the ladies' outfit for the most important occasion. Deer skins were frequently used in men's wear, as were also linen and coarse woolen cloth manufactured by the deft fingers of the good-wife upon the home loom."

The Farm.—As before intimated, the early settlers all sought the timber and cleared up farms. Here the land, thickly shaded,

had not produced the heavy, tough sod found on the prairie, and was comparatively easy of cultivation. The question of cultivating the prairie was often discussed, but the conclusion generally arrived at was that this broad expanse of natural meadow was designed for a great pasture field, and must forever remain such.

Corn was invariably the first crop, and for a number of years the principal means of sustenance of the early families of the county. A small space was usually devoted to garden vegetables; a small patch of turnips was sown, the product of which, in winter evenings, afforded those who had enjoyed apples elsewhere a not unpleasant substitute; and occasionally a secluded spot in the center of the field was devoted to water and musk melons. It was several years before wheat could be grown successfully on the new lands, its rank growth preventing it from maturing properly. Emigrants from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas, brought with them a relish for corn, which is still a marked feature of the culinary predilections of the people of those and other Southern States, and wheat, save in the case of emigrants from the East or for "company purposes," was for a number of years only raised for exportation. Other obstacles to its cultivation was the lack of the superior machinery which was required to prepare it for use in the rather more exacting nature of its culture, and the restricted uses to which it could be applied.

For farming implements the pioneer was obliged to rely in a great measure upon his own skill and ingenuity. Some of the early settlers brought farming utensils with them, while others, not so fortunate, manufactured their own implements, or made long journeys to the nearest market places in order to secure them.

The plows of the time everywhere were rude, ungainly tools which, with the shovel plow, wooden-toothed harrow and hoe, made up the sum of the farmer's implements, until harvest when the old reaphook, the cradle, the scythe and the flail came into use.

The ground was generally prepared with the shovel plow, and when sown was covered with the harrow or the bushy limb of a tree. It was cut with the sickle, threshed with the flail, and there was little to relieve the tedium of these duties.

Nothing could equal the Indian corn, however, for the necessities of the settlers in a new and isolated country. It furnished food for man and beast, and, manufactured into whisky, furnished a favorite beverage found in the home of nearly every pioneer. Its earliest foes, the squirrels and crows, afforded the boys a pleasurable occupation in defending the fields, which often gave them the first opportunity of using the rifle and shot gun. After the ear was formed and the grain half grown the conflict was renewed, for the squirrel seemed to recognize the era of wasting ears as quickly as the farmer. As the ears ripened, the blades were pulled off and tied in bundles; the tops above the ear were cut off and shocked, and finally the ear was pulled and stored to furnish the crowning occasion of the fall—the husking bee.

Another crop to which the early settler gave considerable attention was flax, and a little later hemp was raised as the chief article of export. The cultivation of the latter was carried on very extensively for a number of years, and in an early day was the chief source of revenue of the pioneers of Andrew County.

An important source of wealth, or rather comfort, which was the form in which frontier affluence expressed itself, was the stock which the immigrants took care to bring with them in unusual variety. Among these the cow obtained a prominence which the plainness of backwoods fare exalted to the distinction of a public benefactor. Next to the cow and scarcely second in the estimation of the early Missourians was the horse. From the first these animals were used by the majority of the settlers to the almost entire exclusion of oxen in all the labors of the frontier. This doubtless arose from the predilections of the people who came largely from Virginia and Kentucky, where the passion for the horse had been fostered from an early date.

Swine were bought in the older settlements, and early became a matter of necessity to the pioneer. They had long occupied an important place in the domestic economy of the sections which peopled this county, and later years have so far confirmed this early taste that the favorite meat and cereal, “hog and hominy,” have almost become of sectional significance. Sheep were early introduced, and for many years had to be folded at night to guard them against the attack of the wolves. All these animals

were supported with little cost. The wide range of wild grass afforded excellent pasture and hay.

The Game.—Andrew County, as well as other portions of the Platte Purchase when first settled, was in reality a hunter's paradise. The timber, prairie and water-courses were crowded with game of all kinds, and the new-comer, though deprived of any near source of supplies, found no difficulty in providing an abundance of the choicest meats for his family. Bears were found by the earliest settlers, but these animals had nearly all disappeared before the tide of immigration forming the permanent settlements of the county set in. A few were killed early in the forties, and still later several were seen in the woods contiguous to the Missouri in the southern part of the county. Wolves were very numerous, and frequently proved destructive to small stock, such as hogs and sheep, and sometimes in winter, when rendered desperate by hunger, they have been known to enter stable yards and attack cattle and horses. Instances are related of travelers and others having been pursued and attacked by these animals, but it was only when they were half starved and desperate. Bounties offered for the scalps had the effect of largely ridding the country of these nocturnal pests, but they continued to do serious damage to pig sties and sheep folds long after the county was quite well populated. Systematic hunts were planned and put into effect by the early settlers in order to rid the county of these animals, and such was the success of the hunts, that in a few years the wolves were gradually exterminated or driven to other parts.

Deer were found in unlimited numbers, and the first settlers found no trouble in killing more than the needs of the family required, without going any great distance from the precincts of his home. Drove reaching into the hundreds were often seen, and the pioneer was in the habit of carrying his gun on almost every occasion, and seldom returned from any expedition without an evidence of the abundance of these animals in the shape of a haunch or ham of venison.

Wild turkeys, grouse, geese, cranes, ducks and other species of the feathered tribes were everywhere found in large numbers, and furnished a touch of delicacy to the pioneer's bill of fare.

Squirrels, rabbits and other small game were considered hardly worth the time and trouble of shooting, while animals of a fiercer nature, such as wild cats and panthers, were frequently encountered by the hunter who courted the danger of pursuing and bringing them down. The streams of Andrew County were early resorted to by the Indians on account of the profusion of fine edible fish that swarmed their waters, and such varieties of the finny tribe, as bass, cat-pike, salmon, mullet, suckers and others, formed no inconsiderable part of the table delicacies on many a settler's table.

With the abundance of what are now considered luxuries it would seem at a casual glance that the pioneer life was one of ease rather than hardship; but when we consider that these were the sum of their early luxuries, that what we deem the common necessities, and find so cheap as to pass almost unnoticed in our estimate of family supplies and expenses, were to the early settlers almost inaccessible, a great change is wrought in our estimate.

Salt was quite expensive and difficult to procure. Flour for a time could not be procured at any price, and even meal, such as is known to-day, was unknown to the early settlers of the county.

Early Mills.—As already stated the grater and mortar were the first results of the pioneers in providing breadstuffs for their families. The first step toward the reduction of food prices was taken when the water mill was introduced. The hominy block and grater, had in many cases been superseded by the hand mill, a small buhr propelled by hand, but this, while it improved the quality of the product, did not appreciably lessen the labor. The water mill did both, but, dependent on the inconstant streams, it proved only a partial substitute for the more laborious methods. Horse mills were early introduced, the first of which as already intimated was constructed by Joseph Walker on his place on Hackberry Ridge, a few miles from Savannah. This was a very primitive structure, operated by oxen and horses, and made a coarse article of meal and flour which had to be sifted by hand, through a common wire sieve. The manufacture of meal and flour by this indifferent mill was a slow process, but the early families living in the vicinity prized it highly, and patronized it until improved mills

were erected in the county. Mr. Walker remodeled his mill about 1842, and operated it in all something like eight or ten years.

The Dillon mill, on Dillon Creek, Jefferson Township, was built, late in the thirties or early in the forties, by Abram Dillon. The original building, a round log structure, supplied with rude machinery operated by water power, was subsequently torn down, and a frame building erected a short distance down the stream. The latter was a combination saw and grist mill, and for a number of years manufactured the meal and lumber used by the early settlers in a large area of territory. It ceased operations about the year 1849 or 1850.

John Lincoln, a pioneer of Jackson Township, erected a small mill on the creek which bears his name, as early perhaps as 1840 or 1841. The mill house was a hewed log building, and the machinery, like that of the Dillon mill, was constructed and put in operation by Jeremiah Clark, one of the first millwrights of Andrew County. Mr. Lincoln carried on a blacksmith shop in connection with his mill, which was in operation but a few years.

The Stanberry mill, about two and a half miles east of Savannah on the One-Hundred-and-Two River, was built in an early day by a Mr Stanberry, who for a number of years did a very successful business.

About the year 1842 Mr. Hughes erected a flouring mill on the One-Hundred-and-Two River in Jefferson Township, a part of which is still standing, the original structure having been several times remodeled and otherwise improved. In an early day there was a log mill built on the One-Hundred-and-Two, several miles northeast of Savannah, and about the same time, or perhaps a little later, one Benjamin Kitchen built a small water mill in the southwest part of Lincoln Township which was in operation for a period of four or five years.

The Kibby flouring mill at Rochester, was one of the early enterprises of the county, and for a number of years was extensively patronized by the early residents of Andrew, De Kalb, Nodaway and other counties. Mills were erected on the Platte and Nodaway Rivers, many years ago, and a little later steam mills were built in different parts of the county.

The Rosendale and Whitesville flouring mills were built a

number of years ago, as were also mills in the northwest corner of the county, and in the village of Fillmore.

The first lumber manufactured in Andrew County is said to have been sawed by Spencer Gee and another man, name forgotten, who used in the operation what was then known as a whip saw. The frame work of this primitive saw mill consisted of a rough platform, one end of which rested upon an embankment, while the other end was supported by two strong forks driven into the ground. Upon this platform was laid the log, while the sawyer, one above and one beneath, operated the saw up and down, a slow and very laborious process. This mill was moved from place to place, and in some of the old residences of the northern part of the county is still shown lumber which cost Mr. Gee and his companion many backaches.

John Owsly, as early as 1839 or 1840, built a small saw mill in Jackson Township on Lincoln Creek, the waters of which furnished the motive power. The mill manufactured much of the lumber used in the construction of early buildings in Savannah and Fillmore, and for a number of years was well patronized. The Dillon mill, to which reference has been made, was supplied with machinery for the manufacture of lumber, and the first logs sawed in the same were hauled several miles by John D. Bowland. The first steam saw mill in the county was built by Mr. Eisaminger about the year 1848, and stood three miles north of Amazonia in the eastern part of what is now Lincoln Township. It was subsequently moved to Amazonia, and operated until about the year 1861.

Andrew County at this time is well supplied with mills, the excellent water power of the Nodaway, Platte and One-Hundred-and-Two Rivers having long since been extensively utilized for manufacturing purposes. Steam mills are in operation in Savannah, Amazonia, Celena and Bolckow, all of which do an extensive and lucrative business.

INDIANS.

Upon the first introduction of Europeans among the primitive inhabitants of this country, it was the prevailing opin-

ion among white people that the vast domain, since designated as the "American Continent," was peopled by one common family of like habits, and speaking the same language. The error, however, was soon dispelled by observation which, at the time, established the fact of the great diversity of their characteristics, language and physical development, the diversity arising sometimes from one cause and sometimes from another. Especially within the last century the subject of ethnological investigation has acquired new interest, the unfoldings of the period adding largely to the stock of knowledge appertaining thereto. These investigations in many instances have elicited facts of great moment by the consideration in the light of the present age of observed conditions as consequent upon causes heretofore unknown to science. As a result, therefore, it has been ascertained that there are certain radical divisions in the Indian race at large, into which by common consent the race has been separated. The principal of these divisions as known at this period is the Algonquin, embracing a number of powerful tribes, chief among which are the Miamis, early known as the Twa-Twas, Omes and Omanes. Next in rank to the Miamis are the Delawares or Lenne Lenapes and Shawanoes. Then came the Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankeshaws, who collectively were known as the Ilinese or Illinois Indians—then the Ottawas. The Chippewas and Mississaguas were interchangeably known as Nipperisians, Nippisings, Ojibwas, Santaux and Chibwas. After these were the Kickapoos or Miscoutins, the Pottawattomies or Pouks, the Sacs or Saukes, and Foxes or Reynards.

The Sacs.—At an early period in the history of the Algonquin family, while it inhabited the region of the northern lakes, and before the general dispersion of the tribes, the Sacs were recognized, not so much by a district name in the sense of a separate division, as by peculiarities of manner and habit, or otherwise from location. Then, in common with other tribes, their chief occupation appears to have been fur gathering, for they were hunters and trappers, and had acquired considerable notoriety in that particular calling. They were also brave and warlike, and were frequently at war with the Iroquois and other tribes. The first historical account of this tribe places their home and

hunting grounds on the Detroit River and Saginaw Bay, but subsequently, being overpowered by the Iroquois, they were driven beyond Lake Michigan. They settled near Green Bay, where they were subsequently joined by the Outagamies or Foxes, with whom they have ever since affiliated.

“They were roving and restless and were constantly at war with the Sioux and Iroquois, and aided the French against the latter. A part of the tribe at first joined the Foxes against the French, but soon abandoned the cause. They took sides with Pontiac, and during the Revolution were under English influence.” In the war of 1812, the Rock River Sacs took part with the English.

“The Sacs were divided into a great many clans: The Great and Little Bear, Great and Little Fox, Wolf, Owl, Eagle, Tortoise and others.” Treaties were made especially with the tribe in 1804, 1815 and 1816.

The treaty of 1804 made by Gov. William Henry Harrison at St. Louis was for a portion of Northeast Missouri (and other territory), and at the same time stipulated that the Indians were to live at amity with the Americans.

As already stated the tribe appears to have been unfaithful to the treaty, for in the war of 1812 the greater portion of them went over to the English. A comparatively small branch, however, under Pashepahi (The Gigger or Spear Fisher), remained faithful to the Americans, separated from the main tribe, and came to dwell near the Missouri River in the country between the Missouri and the Des Moines. The Sacs and Foxes confederated some time prior to the year 1800.

The latter tribe early lived on the Detroit River, and as far north as the St. Lawrence. They are described as turbulent and warlike, and were subsequently driven by the Iroquois to the region of Green Bay. They were afterward driven farther west by their enemies, and finally settled on the Fox River in Wisconsin. They took no part in the Pontiac war, but a portion of the tribe assisted the English in the war of the Revolution. They seemed to have nearly always been the friends and neighbors of the Sacs, and the history of the two tribes after their confederation is practically identical. The two branches of these tribes were

called the Sacs and Foxes of the Rock River, and the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri. It was with the latter branch that the treaty for the Platte Purchase was made in 1836. The Black Hawk war (in 1832) was fought exclusively by the northern branch of the tribe under Black Hawk (or Black Sparrow Hawk, as the Indian name, Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah is literally translated). This was for the purpose of recovering ceded lands on the Rock River.

September 13, 1815, a treaty was made at St. Louis between Gov. William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choutiau (commissioners of the United States) and certain Indian chiefs and warriors of a certain portion of the Sac nation of Indians residing on the Missouri River, viz.: Quashquame, Shamago, Kataka, Neshota-Wesaka-Catchemackeseo and Chekaqua; this was simply a reaffirmation of the treaty of November 3, 1804. The next day a similar treaty by the same commissioners was made with the Foxes. August 4, 1824, a final treaty for all territory then in Missouri (the Platte Purchase not included) was made with the tribes, after which the Missouri branch retired to the Platte country (to Southwestern Iowa, and perhaps to Southeastern Kansas), where they remained until the treaty of September 17, 1836. Subsequently they were removed to different portions of Kansas, and finally, having been joined by the main tribe, the Rock River branch, the whole were removed to the Indian Territory, where the remnant still lives.

The Sacs and Foxes claimed their lands in Missouri by right of conquest, having driven out the "Missourias," who were the original occupants. They only used these lands as hunting grounds, however, until during the war of 1812, when Quashquamie's band settled here. It was with his descendants that the Platte purchase treaty was made on the part of the Sacs and Foxes.

The Missourias.—This tribe was a branch of the Dakotah family, and was originally known as the Nudarcha, the name Missouri having been given them by the Illinois, with whom they at one time affiliated. Marquette, in 1673, heard of them as occupying a region of country up the river which bears his name. "Lewis and Clark found them, in 1805, reduced to a band

of 300—eighty warriors—on the south side of the Platte, at war with the Omahas, Poncas, Osages, Sioux and Kansas.” They eventually settled in various parts of Missouri, including a portion of what is now the Platte Purchase, but were subsequently driven out by the Sacs and Foxes. They abandoned their ancient village on the Missouri, below the Grand, a number of years ago, and sought refuge with the Attoes, with whom they have since been connected.

The Ioways.—They belong to the Dakotah tribe, and called themselves Pachuca, or dusty noses, but were called by the Algonquins Ioways, and by others Mascoutin. The name is written by Marquette, Charlevoix and others, and put down on the old maps, Ayoues, meaning “sleepy ones.” The name of the tribe until after 1800 was uniformly spelled Ioways, until about 1830, when the “y” was dropped. At the beginning of the present century they numbered about 1,500. The United States, in 1815, made a treaty with the chief, Wyningwaha, and by another treaty with Gen. Clark, August 4, 1824, Ma-has-ka, or White Cloud, the greatest chieftain in the annals of the tribe, and Manebana, or Great Walker, ceded all the Iowa lands in the State of Missouri to the United States. The next year Clark and Lewis Cass succeeded in establishing peace between them and the Sacs and Foxes, with whom they confederated, since which time the history of these tribes has been practically the same. After the treaty of 1824 they removed to the Platte Purchase, where, at the time of the treaty of 1836, the tribe numbered about 992. After the latter treaty they were removed to the west bank of the Missouri River, above Wolf River, and in 1861 the tribe, then reduced to 305, ceded to the United States all these lands except a reservation of 16,000 acres. During the late war between the States it is said that forty-one of these Indians served in the Federal Army.

JUDICIARY.

On March 8, 1841, it being the second Monday of that month, the circuit court of Andrew County was formally organized, the county forming a part of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of the State

of Missouri. The judicial machinery was put in motion by Hon. David R. Atchison, of Clinton County, the regularly appointed judge of the circuit, who convened the first judicial tribunal in Andrew County at the residence of Gallant Rains, Esq., a short distance west of the corporate limits of Savannah, the place designated by the organizing act as the place for holding courts for the time being. Calling about him the necessary officers of the court, he directed that proclamation be made that the Andrew County Circuit Court was open and ready for the transaction of business. Proclamation was made accordingly, after which the preliminary business of organization was transacted. The record narrates the proceedings pertaining to the organization as follows. "Be it remembered at a circuit court begun and held at the house of Gallant Rains, in Andrew County, Mo., in the Twelfth Judicial Court, on the second Monday in March, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and forty one, it being the place designated by law for holding such court in said county of Andrew, this day the Hon. David R. Atchison presented his commission from his Excellency Thomas Reynolds, Governor of the State of Missouri, appointing him Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of the State of Missouri, together with the oath of office thereon endorsed, which are in the following words and and figures to wit:

The State of Missouri, to all who shall see these presents greeting:

Know that it having been certified to me that the Senate of Missouri has advised and consented to the nomination of David R. Atchison as Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit; Now therefore, in the name and on behalf of the State of Missouri I, Thomas Reynolds, Governor thereof, do hereby commission him Judge of the aforesaid circuit and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law.

THOMAS REYNOLDS.

JAMES L. MINOR, *Secretary of State.*

"Endorsed upon the commission was the following oath:

I, David R. Atchison, do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Missouri, and faithfully demean myself in the office of Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District.

DAVID R. ATCHISON.

Subscribed and sworn before me, a justice of the peace in and for Clay County in the State of Missouri this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

ABRAHAM SHAFER.

"And thereupon the circuit court of Andrew County was duly

opened according to law. Peter H. Burnett produced his commission from the Governor appointing him circuit attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit; who, after having taken the oath prescribed by law, entered upon the discharge of his duties.

“Andrew S. Hughes was by the court duly appointed clerk *pro tem.* of the circuit and county of Andrew,” and after taking the required oath proceeded at once to discharge the duties of that position.

“Ezekiel Smith produced in open court a commission from the Governor appointing him sheriff of Andrew County together with the oath of office thereon endorsed, which are ordered to be recorded, and which are in the following words [then follows commission and oath]: And therefore the said Ezekiel Smith came into court here and acknowledged bond as sheriff of Andrew County in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with Elijah Fuller, Hiram Smith and William Pyburn as securities, which bond is conditioned according to law, and therefore, after inspection of the same bond by the court, the same is approved and ordered to be certified for record in the recorder’s office of Andrew County.”

A reference to the proceedings of the first term thus far will show that they were of a character appertaining only to organization, the adjustment of the judicial ermine, and prescribing the routine of court business. This being completed the transactions assumed a more practical nature, and immediately business for the first or subsequent terms began to flow through the channels prescribed by immemorial usage, and the tangible identity of the Andrew Circuit Court at once became established.

The first business after the completion of the organization was the admission to the bar of the following attorneys: Andrew S. Hughes, John W. Kelley and Theodore D. Wheaton, and later, at the same term, Peter H. Burnett was duly admitted, and enrolled among the early lawyers of Andrew County.

The record of the first day’s proceedings further shows that “the sheriff returned into court the State’s writ of *venire facias* for a grand jury endorsed as follows: Jonnathan Earls, William F. Rush, Elijah Fuller, Hiram Smith, George Walters, Elisha Walters, William A. Price, Joel Guffey, James W. Wood, James

Irwin, Abraham Dillon, David Davidson, Mitchell Gilliam, Robert Elliott, Benjamin Williams, James Herring and James Davidson—Jonnathan Earls called and sworn as foreman.”

These jurymen, after taking the prescribed oath, and listening to the instructions of the court, retired for deliberation, and within a short time returned and reported bills of indictment against the following persons: James H. Long, Tobias Woods, Washington Scott, Johnson Woods, James Emery, Augustus Wilkinson, Harvey Tracy, John L. Snyder and Alexander R. Woods, all for betting; John Sharretts and James Emery, for permitting gambling in their houses; Jesse Carroll, for hog stealing; Samuel R. Campbell and George G. Brand, for shooting with intent to kill; and James Ward, for obtaining property by false pretenses.

The court then ordered that “writs of *capias* be issued immediately on the foregoing indictments and presentments, and that the defendants indicted for betting may be permitted to give bail respectively each in the sum of \$100, and two securities in the sum of \$50 each, that defendants indicted for keeping gaming houses may give bail in the sum of \$200 each, with one or more securities in the sum of \$200; that defendants indicted for hog stealing may give bail in the sum of \$1,000, with one or more securities in the sum of \$1,000; that defendants indicted for shooting with intent to kill, give bail in the sum of \$1,000, with one or more securities in the same sum, and that James Wardlow, indicted for obtaining property by false pretenses, be bailed in the sum of \$1,000, with one or more securities in the same sum.” The gamblers plead guilty, and were each fined by his Honor, the Judge, \$1 and costs. Those indicted for betting plead guilty also, and were fined \$1 and costs each. The cases against the other parties were continued to subsequent terms of the court.

On the second day of the term, Tuesday, March 9, 1841, Andrew S. Hughes came into court, and resigned his appointment as clerk, which resignation was accepted. Edwin Toole was then duly appointed clerk *pro tem.*, and took the prescribed oaths, giving bond of \$5,000 for the discharge of his duties as clerk, and also bond of \$1,500 for the faithful discharge of his duties as recorder

of Andrew County; Gallant Rains, William Reynolds and Richard Miller endorsing both bonds as securities. Few counties have been favored with as able and efficient an officer as Mr. Toole, who for a number of years discharged the duties of both county and circuit clerk. He was a man of fine clerical ability, unswerving integrity, and against his long and faithful official record a breath of suspicion was never known to have been uttered.

After the adoption of certain rules of practice by the court, the following cases were disposed of: The State of Missouri against Alexander Woods, for betting; fined \$1 and costs. State vs. Tobias Woods, for similar offense, plead guilty; fined \$1 and costs. State vs. John Sharretts, for permitting gambling in his house, plead guilty; fined \$10 and costs. The case against Samuel R. Campbell, indicted the previous day, for shooting with intent to kill, was continued until the June term of court.

The first civil case on the docket was that of Timothy Mosier vs. Conrad Clifffield and others, on appeal, continued till the next regular term.

Gallant Rains presented an account against the county for \$16, which, after inspection, was found correct, and ordered certified to the county court for payment. This sum was for the use of his house and premises as a place for holding the circuit and county courts. The foregoing is a brief summary of the principal transactions of the first term of the Andrew County Circuit Court.

At the June term, 1841, the following attorneys were admitted to practice at the Andrew County Bar: William B. Almond, James H. Baldwin, Christopher Brown, Frederick Greenough, James S. Thomas, Solomon L. Leonard, Benjamin Hays, William Owsley, Samuel R. Campbell, Prince L. Hudgens, James B. Gardenhire, E. P. West, Lansford W. Hastings, John M. Young and John Wilson, the majority of whom were residents of neighboring counties. The grand jury for the June term was composed of the following gentlemen: Robert L. Smith, James Morrison, Willis Gaines, Charles Farris, Benjamin H. Brock, William Bowen, George Smith, Anderson McRoan, William H. Toombs, Henderson Hardesty, Elisha Ben-

nett, Elias Pittman, Sharrod Lawhorn, Archibald Stephenson, John D. Bowland, Amaziah Wilson, Alexander Graham and John F. Cox.

One of the first causes in which proceedings were had was one represented by "The State of Missouri against Samuel R. Campbell, for shooting with intent to kill," continued from the previous term. The cause, having been put at issue, was submitted to a jury—the first jury case in the county. The jury was then composed of the following persons: Edward Pyburn, William Baker, Amos Pyburn, Andrew Pettyjohn, Molliston Pettyjohn, Robert Irwin, George Sizemore, Robert W. Morrison, Zachariah Moreland, George Smith, Silas Turner and Jonathan Ward. The jury, after hearing and carefully weighing all the evidence in the case, returned a verdict of "not guilty." It was then ordered that the said defendant recover from the State his costs and charges in the behalf expended, etc.

The second trial by jury was that of "The State of Missouri against Augustus S. Wilkinson, for betting," the following gentlemen hearing the case and failing to agree upon a verdict: Greenup Gibson, Elias Hughes, Joel Noland, George S. Nelson, James Johnson, Isaiah Moody, Elisha Walter, Mitchell Gilliam, James Officer, Elijah Walter, Charles Caples and Nathaniel Livingston.

The third jury trial took place at the June term, the cause being of a criminal nature, The State of Missouri against one Jesse Carroll, for hog stealing, who was found "not guilty" of the serious charge.

A case, which excited more interest, perhaps, than any other occurring in the county anterior thereto, was tried in the Andrew Circuit Court at the October term, 1841. This was a case of murder, the defendant being one Henry Webb, who had been indicted by the grand jury for imbuing his hands in the blood of a fellow man. Of the nature of the case but little is now known, save that the bloody deed was committed under many palliating circumstances.

The jury was composed of the following citizens of the county: James Herring, James Y. Johnson, William Stokes, Henderson Hardesty, Elijah Benton, William Toby, Joseph Brock,

Edward Brock, James Dunlap, Elijah Fuller, Joseph Wagers and Elijah Smith, who, after patiently sifting all the testimony, found the defendant guilty of manslaughter, and assessed his punishment at two years in the penitentiary.

Among the various cases disposed of at the same term were those of the State *vs.* Silas Best, for assault and battery with intent to kill, against Isaac Best for similar offense; John B. Thompson for trespass; James Ward for obtaining money under false pretenses; Abraham Dillon for laboring on Sunday; James Rowe for keeping a ferry without license, and against several parties for betting, the majority of whom met with punishment commensurate with their offenses.

The following are the names of grand jurors appointed for the March term 1842: Hugh M. Cafferty, William Clemmens, Obadiah Roberts, Jonathan Cobb, Benjamin Nichols, Lytle Hughes, Daniel Hartman, Elijah McRay, R. R. Reynolds, A. R. Woods, John B. Bounds, M. T. Simmons, Adam Rhoads, N. Bent, Joseph Wagers, John Hardesty and John Trasper.

The first cause in which proceedings were had that term, was the State, etc., against Abraham Dillon for laboring on Sunday, tried before a jury composed of the following persons, viz.: Valentine Sevier, Sashel Reynolds, W. C. Means, William B. Williams, John Evans, Thomas Ritchey, John Williams, James Herring, Conrad Travis, David Smith, William Stokes and Peter Monroe. The jury, after mature deliberation, concluded to publish a solemn warning for the benefit of all Sabbath breakers, by fining the Godless Abraham \$1.75 and costs. The first *habeas corpus* was issued in favor of Monroe Hayward, in 1841, and the first action for divorce was brought by Sarah Duncan against John Duncan, June term, 1843. The second petition for divorce was filed the same term of court by one John Tinkle, who prayed for a legal separation from his unamiable spouse, Frony Tinkle, on the ground that the said Frony was addicted to the playful habit of repeatedly assaulting, beating, wounding and cruelly abusing him, so that his condition with her was so intolerable that he considered his life in danger if he should further remain with her. It may afford an atom of relief to some unfortunate husband similarly situated, to state that John succeeded in gaining his liberty.

From the excellent historical sketch of Andrew County prepared a few years ago by Col. N. B. Giddings are taken the following extracts descriptive of the early court held in 1841: "When the weather would admit the courts were held out of doors, under a large elm tree which stood about where now stands Mr. Sutton's fine brick dwelling house, his Honor, 'Dave,' as he was familiarly called, seated in his chair, elevated on a huge pine box, presiding with the dignity of a Jay, a Livingston or a Marshall, the attorneys and jurors occupying humbler positions." "The attorneys when engaged in the trial of a cause used the crowns of their hats as substitutes for tables. Bell-crown hats were then in fashion, and swallow-tail coats with collars striking the wearer about the amative organ of the occiput." "The places for the deliberations of the grand and petit jurors were spaces cut out in a hazel patch sufficiently capacious to hold comfortably the occupants." "Each of these jury spaces were entered by a narrow path, at the entrance of which were placed sentinels to protect, unmolested, the deliberations of those honorable bodies."

The following incidents, illustrative of the habits and customs of the "old time," will doubtless prove of interest to many of our readers: "Attorneys in the early days in this country were necessitated to travel the judicial circuit either on horseback or foot; and on one of these early peregrinations, when the party had arrived on that extensive savanna on the divide between the One-Hundred-and-Two and Nodaway Rivers, the then circuit attorney spurred his horse up by the side of the judge, and said in a very loud and emphatic tone: 'Judge, by the Eternal, dismount with me, and lay off your judicial ermine, and here on this broad expanse I'll give you the d——est thrashing any man ever received.' The judge, however, was deaf to the challenge and rode on. During the sitting of the court at Maysville his honor said or did something that disturbed the equanimity of feelings of the hero of the 'broad expanse,' that neither judge nor attorneys were aware of until the memorable scene upon the battle ground."

"There was another occurrence, more pleasing to the attorneys but perhaps not to the judge, at a point equally as memorable in the pilgrimage. When partaking of dinner, camp style,

it was learned, to the regret and chagrin of all, that none of the company had provided for the trip ardent or alcoholic spirits, to make it the more enjoyable, each denying in the most emphatic manner having any of the 'needful.' There was, however, one in the company who happened to be an expert in smelling out anything tinctured with the ardent, who was noticed to have some contortions of face and an elevation of proboscis. He seemed to 'snuff the breeze afar off,' and was heard to exclaim at the same time: 'Boys, I smell it, and as sure as —— [use the term in the revised version] I'll smoke it out.' He finally snuffed around to the saddle-bags of the judge, and demanded an entrance, which was peremptorily refused; but after considerable importuning on the part of the company, two half-gallon bottles, well-nigh full of excellent old Holland gin, were exhumed, one from each end of the old-fashioned saddle-bags, with the judge's excuse that it was carried as a medicine prescribed by his physician—which excuse was very satisfactory to the company.(?) The judge, however, was deprived of his medicine for the remainder of the trip. Names omitted; all good and true men."

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

By provisions of an act of the General Assembly approved in 18— the court of common pleas was established, and its jurisdiction defined. Exclusive jurisdiction was given it in all matters relating to the probate of wills, granting letters testamentary, administration and guardianships, and all matters generally of a probate nature except in special cases, and original and concurrent jurisdiction in certain other specified classes of business. The common pleas court of Andrew County was established in 1856, the first session having been held on the 8th of December, of that year, by Hon. Daniel Van Buskirk, judge. This court continued to have jurisdiction of probate business generally, and the classes of civil business, as in the act prescribed for a short time only, the business subsequently passing into the circuit court, where the jurisdiction over civil cases still rests, and the probate business still later, passing into the probate court. Hon. Daniel Van Buskirk was the only common pleas judge of Andrew County.

PROBATE COURT.

The probate court of Andrew County commenced its first session in 1877, all probate business prior to that time having been transacted by the circuit and common pleas courts.

All the probate business of the county, since the above date, has been transacted by this court, except in cases where the judge thereof has been under disability from interest or otherwise, then such cases have been transferred to the circuit court for adjudication. The following are the names of the probate judges since the establishment of the court in Andrew County: John Caldwell, George T. Bryan, Samuel Huffman, Pembroke Mercer and the present incumbent, Hon. Joseph Rea.

BENCH AND BAR.

In the early days of our judicial history, as well as in the immediate past, numerous attorneys from time to time were present during the sessions of court and admitted to practice therein, in pursuance to the laws in force relating thereto. Among those may be mentioned with propriety a few who acquired some celebrity in the line of their profession, and otherwise having placed high their mark in the esteem and confidence of their fellow citizens, without detracting in any degree from the individual merits of the many who are not thus especially noticed.

Andrew S. Hughes was one of the first attorneys to practice at the bar of Andrew County, having been admitted at the first session of the circuit court, March 8, 1841. He appears to have been a man of fine attainments, and the professional distinction, acquired as the result of experience during his practice, entitles him to an honorable mention among the early successful attorneys of the Platte Purchase. He was subsequently appointed circuit attorney, the duties of which position he discharged in an able manner, satisfactory alike to his friends and political enemies.

I. N. Jones, also among the early practitioners at the Andrew County bar, was one of the bright lights in his profession, and took high rank as such, here and elsewhere. He served as circuit attorney for some time, and subsequently was chosen to represent Andrew County in the Lower House of the State Legisla-

ture. He was a man of fine forensic abilities, and as an advocate before a jury had few equals among the lawyers of his time in Andrew or adjoining counties. He left Missouri a number of years ago, immigrating to California, in which State his death occurred.

Conspicuous among the early lawyers of the Platte purchase was Hon. Theodore D. Wheaton, who was formally admitted to practice at the Andrew County bar at the first session of the circuit court. He is represented as a man of fair scholarly attainments, and fine legal abilities, but appears to have excelled in the field of politics in which he early took an active and prominent part. Popular in the practice of his profession, in which he acquired a large and lucrative business, he was equally so as a man and citizen representing the people of Andrew County in the Legislature, where he earned the reputation of an able and painstaking law maker. His death occurred in New Mexico a number of years ago.

An attorney by the name of Ward was among the early practitioners in Andrew County. He was a man of some experience in his profession but not a brilliant lawyer, consequently acquired no very extensive or lucrative practice. He served as circuit attorney for some time, and discharged the duties of that position in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

James H. Baldwin admitted to the Andrew County bar in 1841, was then, and until his death, a citizen of Platte County, noted for his scholarly attainments and the professional distinction acquired as the result of skillful experience during a long practice. Though never a citizen of Andrew County, professionally and in the civil walks of life his name and fame have been proclaimed here in a measure that entitles his name to registry in this place.

Prince L. Hudgens, a native of Kentucky, came to Andrew County among the first settlers, and took a prominent part in the growth and development of the country. He early fitted himself for the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar of Andrew County at the June term, 1841. Mr. Hudgens had a comprehensive mind, and possessed excellent judgment. Possessed of exceptionally fine abilities as a public speaker, his clear voice, distinct

articulation, well chosen language and earnest sincerity, rendered him a popular and successful advocate. He was for many years an able minister of the Christian Church, and as such did as much as, if not more than, any other man toward founding local congregations in Andrew and surrounding counties. He died at his home in the city of Savannah a few years ago.

James B. Gardenhire, a name familiar throughout the entire State of Missouri, was one of the prominent lawyers of the Platte Purchase during the early days of its history. He was a native of Tennessee, but early immigrated to Missouri, and located at the town of Sparta. He subsequently moved to St. Joseph, where his fine abilities soon won for him a conspicuous place among the successful lawyers of Northwest Missouri. The following brief sketch of Mr. Gardenhire is from the pen of a gentleman who knew him long and well. "He was very modest, seemed to lack confidence, and was of a sensitive nature. He impressed one as having acquired a rather superficial knowledge of the law, but had energy and industry which soon enabled him to overcome those deficiencies of his early education. He used good English, pure English, and seemed to have the ordinary literary acquirements of young men of his age. He was graceful in manner and deportment. He soon became a good lawyer, and was really an orator, although he occasionally failed to come up to what his friends expected; very effective in law arguments before courts and as an advocate very effective before juries. He had considerable taste for politics, and once represented Buchanan County in the Legislature, and was once a candidate for Congress. During his candidacy for Congress I heard him make two speeches, remarkable for their brilliancy, and in one of these he drew a parallel between Marshall Ney and Col. Benton. It was so thrillingly eloquent and pathetic that old men sobbed aloud." He was admitted to the bar of Andrew County in 1841, and practiced here continuously for a number of years thereafter. He became attorney-general of Missouri in 1856, and in the presidential election of 1860 was an elector on the Republican ticket. He died at the head of some bureau in Washington during Mr. Lincoln's administration.

John Wilson, of Platte County, was for a number of years a

leading practitioner at the Andrew County bar. During the period of his practice, which took a very wide range, he was ranked among the thorough and logical lawyers of Northern Missouri, and stood second to none on the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. He represented his county in the Legislature, and died several years ago in Platte City.

Booth Atherton was one of the early resident attorneys of Savannah, locating here in the practice of his profession when the city was but a mere western village. He was a man of fine natural abilities, excelled as an advocate, but never earned the reputation of being a close student. He enjoyed a fairly lucrative practice for several years, and is remembered as one of the tonguey lawyers of the early days of the county.

Prominent among the early lawyers of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit was Hon. C. F. Halley, afterward United States judge of Colorado Territory. He was a shrewd practitioner, an able politician, but not a profound lawyer, although he succeeded in acquiring quite a lucrative business during the period of his practice in Andrew County.

Williard P. Hall, one of the leading lawyers of Northwest Missouri, and a man of State reputation, was for a number of years a practitioner in the courts of Andrew County. He was born in Virginia, educated partly in Baltimore, and graduated at Yale College. Shortly after completing his literary education he moved with his father to Missouri, and began the study of law with his brother, Judge William Hall. He was very industrious and energetic, and soon became one of the most eminent lawyers in that section of the State where he began the practice. "System, order and logical arrangement were natural with him. He was early elected prosecuting attorney, and proved himself a very efficient officer. He prevented grand juries from prosecuting anything that could not be sustained, and prosecuted with great energy those he believed to be guilty." As a criminal lawyer he had few if any superiors, and as an advocate was clear, bright, logical, concise, and, when the occasion demanded, eloquent. In 1844 he was selected by the State Democratic Convention as one of the electors, and during the canvass gained a very high rank as a public speaker, and well-informed politician. He was elected

a representative to Congress in 1846, in which capacity he served until 1853, having been elected three times. "He made a very industrious, efficient and popular representative of his district, and at the end of his third term declined to become a candidate for re-election." In 1861 he was elected to the State convention, called by an act of the General Assembly for the purpose of ascertaining the position the State should take in reference to the secession of the cotton States, and on the formation of the provisional Government, was chosen lieutenant-governor. On the death of Gov. Hamilton R. Gamble, Mr. Hall succeeded to that office, the duties of which he discharged during the exciting times of the war, his administration having been highly satisfactory to all conservative men. At the expiration of his official term he retired to St. Joseph, which city was his home until his death, a couple of years ago.

A. W. Doniphan, a prominent attorney of Clay County, was one of the successful lawyers at the Andrew bar for a number of years, during which he gained a reputation as a criminal lawyer second to but few in Northern Missouri. He was studious, careful and judicious in the preparation of his legal papers, thorough in their presentation to court, and frequently secured verdicts at the hands of a jury by skillful and elaborate arguments presented with great force. Mr. Doniphan led an expedition to Mexico during the war between the United States and that country, and soon rose from colonel to brigadier-general. He died at his home, in Ray County, in August, 1887.

R. M. Stewart, of St. Joseph, early became a conspicuous lawyer in this circuit, and for some time was connected with the land office at Savannah. His practice embraced, not only the local, but the supreme and United States, courts, in all of which he achieved marked success. He was early chosen to represent this senatorial district in the State Legislature, and shortly after the war was elected governor of the State of Missouri. He can with propriety be classed among Missouri's brilliant politicians, and to him more than to any other man is the city of St. Joseph indebted for its present efficient system of railroads.

Conspicuous among the many eminent legal men of North-

west Missouri was Hon. Henry M. Vories, for many years a successful practitioner in this circuit. Mr. Vories was a native of Kentucky, but early immigrated to Indiana, where for some years he led a varied life, engaged principally in farming, merchandising and trading. Becoming tired of these employments he began the study of law with Oliver Smith, of Indiana, and began the practice in a circuit abounding in good lawyers. He soon became conversant with the intricacies of the profession, and a thorough master of the science of pleading under the old Chitty practice. In 1843 he immigrated to Missouri, and began the practice at the town of Sparta, where his abilities soon won for him an extensive and lucrative business. In 1846 he moved to St. Joseph, from which time until about 1855 he practiced in the courts of this district. After a most successful practice for some years he was elected a judge of the supreme court of the State, which office he held until a short time before his death. Judge Vories was essentially a lawyer, and as such was the peer of any attorney in the State. From the beginning of his professional life he exhibited a high order of talent, especially in that he aimed to acquire a critical knowledge of the law, coupled with the ability to present and successfully maintain the soundness of his opinions.

James Craig was admitted to practice at the Andrew County bar a number of years ago, and early became one of the leading lawyers of the circuit. He was at one time circuit attorney, and subsequently represented this district in the Congress of the United States. Professionally and politically he is a very popular man, and as president of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad became prominently identified with the business interests of the State.

B. F. Loan, of Buchanan County, deserves mention as one of the successful attorneys of this circuit, in which he commanded an extensive and lucrative practice for a number of years. He ranked high professionally, and acquired an honorable reputation, politically, having been twice elected to the Congress of the United States.

Bela M. Hughes practiced for some time in the courts of Andrew County, and had the reputation of being a good lawyer.

He was a resident of Platte County, which he early represented in the Legislature. At this time he is a resident of Denver Colo., where his abilities have won for him the reputation of a successful lawyer and politician.

J. M. Bassett, of Buchanan County, practiced in the courts of this county for some years, and at one time held the office of prosecuting attorney. His legal abilities were above the average, and he earned the reputation of a safe and honorable counselor.

Jefferson Chandler, prosecuting attorney of this circuit, in an early day was one of the prominent members of the Andrew County bar, and for many years sustained the reputation of being one of the ablest and most learned counselors in the northern part of the State. He subsequently located in St. Louis, and shortly after the close of the war went to Washington City, where his distinguished talents soon won for him a conspicuous place among the leading lawyers of the United States. He still practices his profession in Washington, and, as a jurist, takes front rank among the eminent legal minds of that city.

Mordecai Oliver was one of the early successful attorneys of this circuit, and is remembered in Savannah as a man of fine natural abilities, but not a very profound lawyer. His chief strength lay in his power as an advocate, few of the attorneys in this part of the State being more gifted in the art of popular oratory. He occupied several positions of trust, having been Secretary of State during the war, and subsequently served as a member of the National House of Representatives. He is at this time a resident of Springfield.

A. J. Harland, of Andrew County, was considered a good lawyer, and excelled in the art of public speaking, in which lay his success before a jury. He represented the county several times in the Legislature, and is now a resident of the State of Kansas.

Among the early popular lawyers, Lawrence Archer, now of California, is deserving of appropriate mention. He was at that time a resident of St. Joseph, but practiced extensively throughout this circuit and among the Northern Missouri counties. He served as circuit attorney for some time, and is remembered as a very powerful and eloquent speaker and successful practitioner.

Allen A. Vories, of St. Joseph, practiced from time to time in the courts of Andrew County and throughout the circuit. He is well versed in the principles of the law; is a fine reasoner and safe counselor.

Additional to the foregoing list the following attorneys practiced their profession from time to time in the courts of Andrew County: Frederick Greenough, James S. Thomas, Benjamin Hays, William A. Owsley, Samuel R. Campbell, E. P. West, Lansford W. Hastings, John M. Young, Benjamin Stiles, L. M. Hastings, M. R. Singleton, C. C. Ellis, James Craig, James M. Davis, P. B. Locke, T. Ward, J. C. Higgins, Cyrus Herren and others.

Hon. David R. Atchison, first judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, was a native of Kentucky, born in Fayette County August 11, 1807. He was educated at Transylvania University, and, after graduating from that institution, read law with Charles Humphrey, and at the same time attended lectures at the law school of Lexington. He came to Missouri in 1830, and commenced the practice of his profession at Liberty, Clay County. He was a bachelor—a man of convivial habits, and soon became popular with the early settlers of that region. In 1834 he was elected a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly, re-elected in 1838, and in 1841 was appointed judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, organized that year. He discharged the duties of the judgeship until 1843, and was then appointed United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. L. F. Linn. He was afterward elected for six years, and re-elected for the same time, his second term expiring March 4, 1855. He was frequently elected president of the Senate, and was *ex-officio* Vice-President of the United States under the administration of Fillmore and Pierce. Mr. Atchison became especially prominent in the legislation for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and claimed to have originated the clause in the bill repealing the Missouri Compromise. He was for many years prominently identified with the military service of the State, and held various commissions, from captain to major-general. During the Kansas troubles in 1856–57, he was a leader and chief adviser of the pro-slavery party. He died at his home in Gower,

Clinton County, a few years ago. Mr. Atchison was an able lawyer and an impartial judge, but his fame rests principally upon his abilities as a politician and great political leader.

Hon. Henderson Young, second judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, came to the bench in Andrew County to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. David R. Atchison. At this late day but little is known personally of the character and judicial ability of Judge Young further than is disclosed in his record. From this it may readily be inferred that he was methodical in the disposition of business, ready in the examination and settlement of issues, impartial in his decisions, and, withal, gentlemanly and courteous to the members of the bar especially, and to all others with whom he came in contact. He came of a very intelligent family, several members of which ranked high in different learned professions. He was a safe lawyer, and during his brief period on the bench won the confidence and esteem of his professional brethren throughout the circuit.

Hon. Solomon L. Leonard, the immediate successor of Judge Young, was one of the early settlers of the Platte country. He had been engaged in teaching school at the time of his coming, and was in moderate circumstances—indeed, might be termed poor. He settled originally on a small farm about two miles from Platte City, where for some time he carried on agricultural pursuits in connection with teaching, applying his leisure moments to a careful study of the legal profession. After his admission to the bar his progress was quite slow, and it was not until 1840 or 1841 that his legal abilities began to be recognized. About the year 1843 he was appointed commissioner to select land for the State, and in 1844 or 1845 was appointed judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Henderson Young. He continued in office, by successive elections, until 1852, when he declined being a candidate for re-election. “In many respects he was a model judge, commencing court every morning early, at the very moment to which it was adjourned.” Every day he got through the docket of that day, if it could be done, by dark. Lawyers had to work hard, and those not fond of hard work found fault. The hard work imposed on the bar was not the result of any ar-

bitrary feeling on his part, but a determination and an honest purpose to subserve the interest of the public properly." Judge Leonard had a thorough knowledge of every department of the law, and was a man of strong will and large brain power. "Rather impatient by nature, yet he was fond of legal and logical discussions, and listened with patience to lawyers of any ability." He discharged the duties of his office expeditiously and impartially, and was considered a just and able judge.

William B. Almond, successor of the preceding, was a Virginian by birth, and an early resident of the Platte purchase, locating in Sparta, Buchanan County, about the year 1839. He was educated for the ministry, graduated from Hampton and Sydney College, after which he determined to make the legal profession his life work. He began the practice in Platte County, where he soon succeeded in acquiring a successful business. He subsequently went to California, in which State he was appointed judge, and which he made his home for several years. Having accumulated a comfortable competency, he returned to Missouri, and settled permanently in Platte City. He was elected judge in 1854, but held the office only a short time, resigning to look after his interests in the West. "Judge Almond was a fluent speaker, without approaching or approximating eloquence. He was a fair lawyer, and, while not an orator, was an honorable and successful advocate."

E. H. Norton was one of the early successful lawyers of the Platte country, and subsequently a member of the Congress of the United States. He was the immediate successor of Judge Almond, and, as judge of the circuit court, stood high among the most efficient and able officials—one of the best that graced the bench. He was a close and ready pleader, possessed a clear, logical mind and great force of character. As a judge he was self-reliant and unequivocal, making few mistakes in the enunciation of his decisions; his style brief and exhaustive. He is now a member of the supreme court of Missouri.

Silas Woodson, sixth judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, was elected in 1860, and discharged the duties of the position for one term. He was for years prior to his election one of the leading attorneys of Buchanan County, taking high rank among

the most eminent lawyers of the State. In August, 1872, he was elected governor of Missouri by a large majority, and served in that honorable position two years, with distinguished ability. "He possesses an earnest nature, great energy and firmness, a clear, comprehensive and analytical mind, and a heart full of charity and noble impulses." At the present time he is judge of the criminal court of Buchanan County.

William Herren, of Savannah, was the seventh judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, and as such came to the bench in 1863. Judge Herren is a native of Ohio, and came to Missouri with his parents when about eighteen years old. He early began the study of the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar in Andrew County by Hon. Solomon Leonard. He was elected to the State Senate in 1862, but resigned to accept the judgeship in the year above named. He held the position of judge six years, and faithfully performed its duties. Judge Herren is an able lawyer, profound in the principles of the law, and thoroughly posted in the subtilties of legal science. Few judges of Northwest Missouri have acquired so high a reputation for soundness in the knowledge of the law and for careful application of principles in the investigation and determination of questions submitted for his consideration and disposal. His mind is analytical, and he is a clear logician, an able advocate, and has always been a safe counselor and judicious practitioner. At the expiration of his official term he resumed the practice in Savannah, where he still resides.

I. C. Parker succeeded William Herren in 1869, and earned an enviable reputation as an able and impartial judge. He was for some years a successful member of the Buchanan County bar, in fact one of the most learned, taking a position among those of more advanced age and wider experience. In addition to his office of judge Mr. Parker held various other positions, among which was that of congressman. He is at this time judge of the United States District Court, Fort Smith, Ark.

Bennett Pike, of St. Joseph, served one term on the bench, being the immediate successor of Judge Parker. In his relations as judge Mr. Pike sustained the reputation of an able and honorable official, few of his decisions having met with re-

versal at the hands of the supreme court. He is an excellent lawyer, a courteous gentleman, of firm integrity, and enjoys the respect of his professional brethren of the St. Louis bar, where he now has a lucrative practice.

Henry S. Kelley, of Savannah, was the tenth judge in line of succession of the Andrew Circuit Court. Judge Kelley studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Marion, Ind., in 1853. From 1854 to 1856 he was prosecuting attorney of a district in that State, and from the latter year until 1860 was judge of the common pleas court embracing the counties of Grant, Blackford and Delaware. He came to Andrew County, Mo., in 1866, locating at Savannah, where he engaged in the active practice of his profession, continuing therein until his election to the judgeship in April, 1872. He was re-elected in 1874, and filled the office, by successive re-elections, until 1886. Judge Kelley is the author of several legal works, among which are "Kelley's Treatise for Justices and Constables in the State of Missouri," "Criminal Law and Practice," "Probate Guide" and others. For a number of years he has at stated times lectured on criminal law and practice in Missouri, at the State University, and is also a contributor to the *Central Law Journal*, St. Louis. As a judge Mr. Kelley was without a superior. Fortified by his profound knowledge of the law and convictions of right, he seldom committed errors of sufficient import to justify reversal.

As a lawyer he is an able counselor, and in points of critical knowledge and high intellectuality occupies a prominent place among the eminent jurists of Missouri. He is still in the active practice of his profession, being at this time a member of the leading law firm of St. Joseph and Kansas City.

Cyrus A. Anthony, present judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, was elected to the position in 1885. Judge Anthony is a native of New Jersey, and at this time a resident of Maryville, Nodaway Co., Mo., locating in that city in the year 1870. He served in the Federal Army from 1861 until 1865, and subsequently began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, was county attorney of Nodaway County for some time, and in 1882 was elected a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature. "His success as a lawyer lies in his noble devo-

tion to his profession," and as a judge he has already earned the reputation of a judicious and impartial official.

The Andrew County bar as now constituted comprises a list of attorneys, who, for legal acumen and professional ability, will compare favorably with the bar of any other county in the State. Two of the county's leading lawyers have already been appropriately mentioned in connection with the judgeship, to wit: Hons. William Herren and Henry S. Kelley. The following is a brief mention of those constituting the bar at the present time (1887): Hon. David Rea, one of the leading lawyers of Northern Missouri, is a native of Ripley County, Ind. He accompanied his parents to this county in 1842; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1862, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in the courts of Andrew and neighboring counties. In 1874 he was elected representative to Congress, and was re-elected in 1876, serving in all four years. Mr. Rea is a lawyer of eminent ability, and as an advocate, has few, if any, superiors in the Platte country. He is courteous in his treatment of others, and his safety as a counselor has gained for him the homely, but highly honorable, appellation of "Honest Dave." He conducted his congressional canvasses with great ability and was a representative of whom his constituents felt justly proud. His practice at this time is quite extensive, being frequently retained to conduct important cases in neighboring and distant counties.

N. B. Giddings, one of the oldest resident attorneys of Andrew County, is a native of Ohio, and an early resident of Missouri, moving to this State in 1828, and settling in Howard County. In 1836 he went to Texas, and participated in the struggle of that State for independence, rising to the office of sergeant-major in the patriot army. He afterward filled the position of chief clerk in the auditor's office, and was acting auditor under Samuel Houston. Returning to Missouri he began the study of law with James W. Morgan, in Howard County, and in 1841 was licensed to practice his profession. He served as captain in the war with Mexico, and in the late war of the rebellion was lieutenant-colonel of the Fifty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteers. He began the practice of his profession at Savannah, in 1851, and

in 1852-53 served as county attorney. He assisted in the early organization of the territory of Nebraska, and represented it in the XXXIII Congress. He resumed the practice at Savannah in 1855, since which date, with exception of time spent in the army, he has devoted himself to his profession in Andrew County. Col. Giddings has been successful in the profession, and occupies a conspicuous place among his legal brethren of the Andrew bar.

Julius A. Sanders, present prosecuting attorney, is a native of Vermont, in which State he received his literary education. He came West in 1855, and read law at Jacksonville, Ill., under the able instruction of J. W. String, now of St. Joseph, Mo. He served as captain in the late war, and in 1864 came to Missouri, locating in Andrew County. In 1870 he moved to Savannah, and one year later was admitted to the bar of Andrew County, where his fine abilities soon won for him the reputation of an able and successful practitioner. Mr. Sanders' law practice has been very extensive, and he possesses a legal mind of high order. He has the faculty of grasping the pivoted points of a legal question with great ease, is discriminating and profound, with a retentive memory, and can enforce his views by cogent arguments, being a fluent and able speaker. He is one of the leading lawyers of Andrew County.

Charles F. Booher, ex-county attorney, is a native of New York, was educated in Geneseo Academy, and read law two years in the office of Wood & Scott, of Geneseo. He came to Missouri in 1870, and one year later was admitted to the Andrew County bar, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been called to fill several important official positions, but it is as a brilliant and successful lawyer that he is so widely and favorably known throughout the counties of Northwest Missouri. As a lawyer Mr. Booher is exact, thorough and forcible, possessed of a complete knowledge of constitutional principles, and well versed in the rules of practice. He is an earnest and effective speaker, and impresses his arguments with unusual power before a jury. In connection with his law practice he is now largely engaged in real estate transactions doing an extensive and lucrative business.

Pembroke Mercer is a native of Ohio, where he resided until 1860, at which time he moved to Illinois; came to Missouri in 1868; elected sheriff of Andrew County from 1873, and in 1875 was formally admitted to the bar at Savannah. Mr. Mercer is a man of more than the average common sense, is a hard student and close reasoner. He is well learned in the law, possesses excellent judgment, and as a counselor is safe, accurate and reliable. Any and all legal papers drawn up by Mr. Mercer are certain to pass unquestioned.

Hon. Joseph Rea, judge of Andrew County Probate Court, is a native of Indiana, and younger brother of Hon. David Rea. He came to Andrew County in 1842, began the study of law in early life, and was licensed to practice in 1866. He adhered to farming and stock raising until about 1875, when he moved to Savannah, and entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has since successfully continued. Mr. Rea was for some years largely engaged in buying and selling real estate, and in 1886 was elected judge of the probate court. Judge Rea is a cool-headed safe counselor, and is justly regarded as one of the most honorable and reliable members of the Andrew bar. He stands high professionally, and in his official capacity is known as a painstaking and impartial judge.

I. R. Williams, attorney at law and dealer in real estate, is a native of Missouri, born in DeKalb County. His early life was spent as a teacher, reading law in the meantime. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and subsequently effected a copartnership in the practice with Judge Joseph Rea, which was continued until a recent date. Mr. Williams has earned an enviable reputation in his profession, but is chiefly known as a dealer in real estate, in which he does as large a business as any one similarly engaged in Northwest Missouri. He is at this time associated in the practice of law and real estate business with Charles F. Booher.

Frank Knickerbocker, one of the successful lawyers of Andrew County, is a native of New York, and, as the name indicates, a descendant of one of the oldest historic families of that commonwealth. He went to Michigan in early manhood, and began his legal studies in the city of Detroit, and in 1859 came west locating in Andrew County, Mo. He resumed his studies after settling

here, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar in Savannah, where he has since resided in the practice of his profession; was elected prosecuting attorney in 1878, aside from which he has held no official position connected with the courts. Mr. Knickerbocker possesses a sound mind and excellent judgment, and is well versed in all departments of the legal profession.

John B. Majors is a native of Ohio, and came to Andrew County in 1859. Shortly after locating here he began the study of law, but abandoned it in 1860 to enter the army, in which he earned an enviable reputation for gallant and meritorious service. At the close of the war he returned to Savannah and, resuming his legal studies, was admitted to the bar of Andrew County in 1871. Since that time he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession, making a specialty of claims and pensions, in which department he has worked up a large and lucrative business. He is a careful and painstaking attorney, as those who have entrusted business to his hands will testify.

Thomas H. Ensor, the youngest practicing attorney at the Savannah bar, and member of the law and real estate firm of Allen & Ensor, began the study of his profession with I. V. McMillen, of Maryville. He is mostly self taught, however, having diligently applied himself to study for several years prior to his admission to the bar, studying during his hours of leisure. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Andrew County, in April, 1881, and since that time has achieved well merited success in the line of his calling. He is at this time extensively engaged in real estate transactions, the firm of which he is a member doing a large business in Andrew and adjoining counties.

CRIMES AND LAWLESSNESS.

All organized counties and communities, it matters not what may be their geographical location or the general moral and religious status of the people, have their criminal records. Some of these records are comparatively free from crime, while others are replete with deeds of violence, bloodshed and murder. Andrew County is no exception to this general rule, yet from the date of its organization to the present time, the amount of such lawlessness, committed in proportion to the population, as

shown by the records, has been much less than in many other counties of Northwest Missouri. The crimes committed during the exciting scenes occasioned by the war of the Rebellion are not included in the above estimate.

THE HEDRICK MURDER.

One of the first murders in Andrew County of which there is any definite knowledge was the assassination, in 1841, of a young man by the name of Hedrick, who came to the country a short time prior to that date, and made a settlement near the eastern boundary of what is now Lincoln Township. Young Hedrick was a Virginian, and came west with the snug little sum of \$500, which he purposed investing in land, as soon as the lands of the county were opened for settlement subject to entry. After the usual amount of prospecting, he finally selected a claim, and immediately thereafter went to work upon the same, and within a short time had a neat cabin erected, in which he was content to live entirely alone. He appears to have been a young man of most exemplary habits, was a constant attendant at all church services held in the neighborhood, and spent nearly every Sunday with the family of Mr. Clemmens, who came to look upon him with almost as much affection as if he were one of his own children. During the progress of a camp meeting at the Greenwich place, a few miles from the present site of Amazonia, it was noted that Hedrick was not in attendance, and after several days his absence began to be commented upon by those who had manifested some interest in the young man. Inquiries led to the fact that he had not been seen about his house for some time, and as he had not been known to leave the neighborhood Mr. Clemmens and others determined to institute a search in order to learn of his whereabouts. Collecting a party of neighbors Mr. Clemmens led them to the young man's cabin, where, after a thorough search within and without, several large blood stains were discovered on the floor. This led to the belief that Hedrick had been murdered, but after a diligent search throughout the neighborhood, in which all the people for miles around assisted, all efforts to discover the body proved in vain, and had to be abandoned. The circumstance naturally created consider-

able excitement, and it was thought that the party or parties who committed the bloody deed would be speedily hanged without the process of law, if found. In the meantime a stranger claiming to be a "fortune teller" made his appearance in the neighborhood, and, for a consideration, pretended to unravel the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Hedrick. He described minutely and graphically the murder, telling how and by whom it was done, and named as the guilty parties eight of the most prominent citizens of the community, who he declared were led to the commission of the crime for the sake of obtaining the young man's money. The murder he described as having been committed the easiest way, viz.: overpowering the victim, cutting his throat and catching the blood in a skillet so as to keep it from staining the floor. By the more credulous this pretended revelation was eagerly believed, and quite a number signified their intention of waiting upon the eight parties designated by the fortune teller, and meting out to them summary punishment. The more cool headed, however, cautioned moderation, and after much counseling succeeded in allaying the excited feelings of the community, until a circumstance occurred which proved not only the innocence of the men supposed to have been implicated in the murder, but also the fact of the fortune teller knowing all about the commission of the crime.

About this time there was a daring robbery committed in the trading house of Joseph Robideaux, at St. Joseph, four boxes of money, paid over by the Indian paymaster, having been stolen. In their haste to depart with the treasure, one of the robbers left a shoe behind, which was recognized by Robideaux as belonging to one of a party of several men who had fed their horses near his store the day previous.

Warrants were at once issued for the arrest of these men, who were followed by the sheriff's posse, and two of them captured. They at first indignantly denied all knowledge of the robbery, but, after being separated and hanged by the neck until life was nearly extinct, one of them divulged the whole matter, and told where the stolen boxes could be found. This statement proved correct in every particular, the money being found secreted just as described. After divulging the whereabouts of the money,

the captured robber, laboring under the impression that escape from death was impossible, made another confession in which the details of young Hedrick's murder were clearly and fully set forth, he having been one of the parties to the crime. His account of the bloody deed corroborated the statement of the fortune teller, who, it appears, was led to make his pretended revelation in order to ward off suspicion which otherwise might have been directed to himself and associates. To the great regret of the people, the captured outlaws succeeded in escaping from custody, and it may be reasonably inferred that the fortune teller left the community for more congenial quarters at the first convenient opportunity.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

One of the most daring attempts at open robbery ever known in Northwest Missouri was made in the year 1867 by the notorious Melvin Bond, a well-known outlaw and desperado, who, with six comrades as reckless and desperate as himself, made a raid on the savings bank in Savannah. The robbery was admirably planned, the time chosen being about 2 o'clock P. M., when the people of the city would be least expecting such an occurrence. The outlaws rode boldly through the streets to the front of the bank, where, hastily dismounting, Bond, with several of his comrades, entered the building, and presenting a revolver, demanded of the cashier, Judge J. McLain, his money or his life. Mr. McLain at the time was standing behind the counter engaged in preparing an express package, but taking in the situation at a glance, seized a revolver and replied to the outlaw's demand with a shot which took effect in Bond's arm, shattering the bone. Almost simultaneously the latter fired hitting the Judge in the left shoulder, severing the main artery, and making a terrible and dangerous wound. At this juncture one of the robbers rushed around the counter for the purpose of securing the money, but was met by the Judge, who, with his revolver cocked, advanced upon him, causing him to beat a retreat toward the door. By this time the commotion at the bank aroused the citizens, who immediately began to gather around the building, whereupon the outlaws, thinking discretion the better part of valor, hastily

mounted their horses, and rode out of town no richer than when they had entered it. They were pursued by the citizens for some distance, but being well mounted succeeded in outriding their pursuers and making good their escape. Judge McLain's wound proved a very serious one, and resulted in the amputation of his left arm near the shoulder.

The same fall in which this robbery was attempted, Bond killed the deputy sheriff of Nemaha County, Kas., for which he was arrested, tried, convicted and executed. Before his execution he confessed to having made the attempt to rob the Savannah Bank, and Judge McLain, being notified of the fact, went to Kansas for the purpose of identifying him. The two recognized each other as soon as they met, and Mr. McLain was the last one to bid the doomed man good bye on the scaffold.

*MURDER OF THE M'LAUGHLIN CHILDREN.

On a Sunday afternoon, in September, 1884, in the vicinity of Flag Springs, was enacted the most brutal and fiendish crime that ever took place within the boundaries of Andrew County; indeed a more diabolical and cold blooded outrage would be difficult to imagine. Mr. John McLaughlin, who lived a short distance west of the village of Flag Springs, went in the afternoon stated to visit the family of George Elrod, taking with him his wife and three small children, the two eldest daughters, aged, respectively, nine and seven, going to spend a part of the day with the family of Thomas Bateman, about a mile and a quarter away. After spending a part of the afternoon at Mr. Bateman's, the little girls, about half past 2 o'clock, started along the road toward their home. They passed the residence of Eli Knappenberger about 3 o'clock, and were seen and spoken to by some of the Knappenberger family. They passed on down the road toward home, but were never afterward seen alive. When Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin and the younger children returned home in the evening, they expected to find the two girls, but there was nothing to show that they had arrived. Supposing that they had gone down into the cornfield below, where they had on several occasions accompanied him, Mr. McLaughlin went there in his

*Taken from accounts published in the *Reporter and Democrat*.

search; not finding them the neighbors were called upon to assist, and within a short time the whole community was enlisted in the search for the missing children. The country was scoured for miles around, the citizens volunteering eagerly to assist in ascertaining the whereabouts of the little girls, and continued their vain efforts until long after midnight. Search was renewed in the morning, and about 9 o'clock the body of the elder child was found lying in a ghastly and horribly mutilated condition, between the forty-fifth and forty-sixth corn rows in the field of Dr. Lockett—dead. When found she was lying upon her back, arms and legs extended, a bullet hole in the left side of her head, the clothing torn and stripped from her body, mouth bruised as from a blow by a heavy fist, and three gashes cut from the breast bone down through which the intestines protruded. The young man who made the discovery at once gave the alarm, and the effect which the harrowing and ghastly spectacle made upon the crowd that soon gathered around, was of a nature to cause the blood to run cold. Further search was instituted for the body of the younger child, which was soon found by Robert Barbee, 175 yards farther east, whither she had been chased by the pursuing fiend. It appears that the child had made frantic and well-directed efforts to escape, she having reached the bars of the fence, and in going that distance had come to the ninth row of corn from the road. But she was overtaken, and doubtless knocked down by a blow or blows on the back of the head by the butt of a pistol or some other blunt weapon, after which the inhuman murderer, bent upon destroying all evidences of his crime, had cut the little one's throat from ear to ear, and carried her into some tall weeds near by to bleed to death. Some half an hour after the children had passed Mr. Knappenberger's house, two boys, Newton Bateman, son of Capt. Thomas Bateman, at whose residence the girls had been visiting, and Harry Knappenberger started along the same road. After going a short distance the boys separated, the former saying that he would go over to his uncle's, William Bateman. Young Knappenberger then passed over the same road the girls had gone, but saw nothing to create suspicion in his mind that the children had not reached home in safety. A coroner's jury was convened the following Monday, but, after a painstaking and

thorough examination for several days, failed to fix the guilt upon anybody, and returned a verdict to the effect that the girls had been murdered by some persons unknown to the jury. During all this time the excitement in and around Flag Springs was at a fever heat, and in fact the whole country was aroused.

When the crime was first discovered, suspicion rested on Newton Bateman as the probable murderer, and had his sister adhered to the statement that she made before the coroner's jury, that her other brother Oliver was at home sick during the afternoon in question, the real murderer would doubtless have been more difficult to apprehend. When closely interrogated a few days later, Miss Bateman acknowledged that her brother Oliver H. had left the house about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and did not return until 5 o'clock. This was considered a good clew, and was worked upon both by the officers and those assisting them, and Oliver Bateman was shadowed from that time until he was placed in jail.

The ball which was taken from the head of the older girl was a 32, and fit one of the barrels of the double barreled pistol that had been found buried near a tree in the Bateman yard. This and other suspicious circumstances strengthened the belief that one of the Bateman boys was the guilty party. Newton could prove an *alibi*, but the circumstances surrounding Oliver's case were rather suspicious, and he was brought to Savannah, and placed in jail on the 5th of September, and the word was circulated that he was placed in jail to protect him from the mob.

The excitement was still great after Bateman had been placed in jail, and Sheriff Lincoln on several nights took him from jail secretly, and kept him away during the night, fearing that a mob might get him. Oliver H. Bateman during all this time protested his innocence.

Sheriff Lincoln and Prosecuting Attorney Booher, assisted by a number of active citizens of the county, were all the time discovering new evidences that appeared to fasten the guilt on Oliver H. Bateman, and when the body of Austie, the older girl was exhumed on the morning of the 8th of September what was thought to be an abrasion was found to be a bullet hole. A post mortem examination was at once held by Dr. E. B. Ensor, of Savannah,

and Drs. Lockett and Kirk of Flag Springs, and a 22 ball was found in the body, which fitted the other barrel of Oliver Bateman's pistol. The ball entered a little above and to the right of the umbilicus, passed downward and backward through the left intestine, and lodged near the spine.

The finding of this ball dispelled all doubt as to the guilt of Oliver Bateman, and when he was confronted by Sheriff John Lincoln and Deputy Circuit Clerk Thomas H. Ensor in the jail that evening, and told of the post mortem examination and the finding of the 22 ball, he at once acknowledged his guilt and made the following confession to these gentlemen:

BATEMAN'S CONFESSION, SEPTEMBER 8, 1884.

My name is Oliver H. Bateman. I was twenty-two years old August 4, last. Last Sunday a week ago I was at home when McLaughlin's little girls came there. They left our house at 2 o'clock to go home. I saw the little girls at corner by Knappenberger's; did not start from home for fifteen minutes afterward. I went through the woods straight to Dr. Lockett's cornfield. The little girls were just inside the fence picking hazelnuts when I first saw them. I went to them, told them they need not be scared, talked with them half an hour; while talking persuaded them to go farther into the corn. I saw Harry Knappenberger pass going to singing; was farther out in the corn than when I killed the big girl. We went back toward the road. She was walking in front of me. I shot her with a 22 ball, and she turned around. I shot her then through the head with a 32 ball and killed her dead. The other little girl then started to run. I followed and caught her. She begged me to let her go, and when I let her go she cried, "murder" and ran. I followed her knowing she would tell it, and caught her again. I did not hit her. I threw her down and cut her throat; staid with her till dead, picked her up and laid her on the ash pile. It was fifteen or twenty minutes after Knappenberger passed before I shot the oldest one. After I cut the little one's throat I went back to the biggest one. She was lying just where I left her. When I went back to the oldest one I enlarged her with my knife, and had connection with her. I went back to the least one, and moved her into the weeds. I held my hand over the least one's mouth, and the older one said nothing after I shot her. I never had sexual intercourse with a woman in my life. After I went back and moved the least girl into the weeds, I went out at the bars, crossed the road, went down through the woods to the creek and washed my hands; went farther down the creek, threw my knife into the creek and went back home; went into the room and laid down; told my sister to wake me if any body came. About sundown Ira McLaughlin came after the little girls. I wanted to help hunt them; my folks would not let me, as they thought I was sick. They do not know I committed the crime. I never would have told it, but you described to me so nearly how I did it that I thought you must have seen me. I told the little girls there were better hazelnuts up there in the corn, and they went with me; I told them there were young rabbits out in the corn, and they went with me to see. The little girls had their hats off when I came to

them. They said they laid them down to keep them from getting spoiled. I split the older girl open after I accomplished my work to make people believe some crazy man had killed them. I did not try to shoot the little girl. I put the balls in the pistol Monday morning.

OLIVER H. BATEMAN.

Witness: JOHN LINCOLN, *Sheriff of Andrew County*,
THOMAS H. ENSOR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, clerk of the circuit court, this 8th day of September, 1884.

J. C. BROOKS, *Clerk*.

By THOMAS H. ENSOR, *Deputy Clerk*.

After it had become known on Monday night that Bateman had made a confession acknowledging his guilt, the excitement became so great that at about midnight Sheriff Lincoln, fearing a mob, secretly took the prisoner from jail and drove with him to St. Joseph, where he placed him in jail.

On Tuesday night crowds of people gathered around the St. Joseph jail, and the excitement was intense. The prisoner was secretly taken from the jail by Sheriff Lincoln, assisted by Sheriff Thomas, of Buchanan County, and again brought back to the Savannah jail where he has since been confined.

How much of the above confession is true we are unable to state. Bateman stated in that confession that he had thrown the knife into the creek, and some time afterward wrote to Thomas Dawes, who lives near Flag Springs, that he could find the knife behind a rafter in the kitchen loft. W. A. Elliott, Dawes and several others went there and found the knife where Bateman stated it was.

In a number of interviews after he made his confession, and, in fact, at the time the confession was made, he stated that he drank some whisky, which he got from a stranger that had passed his father's house, and that it crazed him so that he hardly knew what he was doing when he committed the crime. This no one believes, and, in fact, we understand that his parents even say that it is not so.

Oliver Bateman did not drink, and it was the general belief that he had not a drop of whisky in him at the time he committed the murder. He stated, himself, that he never bought but one pint of whisky during his life time. He wanted some excuse for committing the terrible crime, and no doubt concluded that whisky was the best he could make.

After making his confession Bateman requested that a special term of the circuit court be called as soon as convenient, so that he could plead guilty, and have the matter settled at once. This Judge Kelley granted him, and set Thursday, October 2, as the day for the trial.

Court convened on that day; a grand jury was empaneled, and after examining a number of witnesses, two indictments were found charging Oliver Bateman with the murder of both the little girls. The judge offered to appoint counsel to defend him but he did not wish any. The indictments were then given to him, and court adjourned until the Monday following.

Before adjourning court Judge Kelley talked to him, and told him of the enormity of the crime, and that he had forty-eight hours to plead to the indictment, and would assign him counsel if he so wished. He was then taken to jail, and the only complaint that he made was that the matter had not been ended that day, and the time set for his execution. He contended that he was guilty and ready to die. During the interview between the 2d and 6th of October Judge Kelley requested ex-Judge William Heren to visit Bateman in jail, and see whether he wished counsel, and if so, for him, Heren, to take charge of the case. Judge Heren had several interviews with the prisoner, and on each time Bateman insisted that he was guilty, and said that he didn't desire any delay whatever in the trial.

Monday, October 6, great crowds again gathered in Savannah and all seemed anxious to know how the Bateman case would terminate. It was noised around that he had made up his mind to enter a plea of not guilty and ask for a change of venue. These reports excited the crowd, and there was strong talk of lynching in case he did so.

The courthouse was filled during the morning, but Judge Kelley did not put in an appearance until after dinner. In the meantime Drs. W. H. Bryant and W. M. Kerr, of Savannah, and E. A. Jones, of Rochester, visited Bateman in the jail, and examined him as to his mental condition. After a thorough examination these physicians pronounced him sane, and responsible for his acts.

After dinner the courtroom was again filled, a number of

ladies occupying seats within the bar, and promptly at 2:05 P. M. court was called, and at 2:07 the prisoner was brought in by Sheriff Lincoln and Deputy Sheriff W. A. Elliott, and took his seat under the clerk's desk, and after sitting a few minutes the Judge addressed him and said.

"Mr. Bateman you may stand up."

After the prisoner had risen to his feet the Judge continued: "You have had the copies of the indictments against you, and have had time to consider the matter. Are you ready to plead?"

Bateman's reply was, "Yes, Sir."

C. F. Booher, prosecuting attorney, then read the indictment charging him with the murder of Adella McLaughlin, the younger of the girls, by cutting her throat, and next the one for the killing of Austie McLaughlin, the elder sister, by shooting her, to both of which the prisoner pleaded guilty, without showing the least emotion. In answer to questions propounded to him by the court he stated that he did not want any other action taken in the matter, and authorized the court to receive the plea as given.

At 2:22 P. M. Oliver Bateman was again ordered to stand up, and Judge Kelley concluded the sentence as follows: "You have cruelly taken the lives of these poor children in their innocence and purity. All who break the law must suffer the consequences. It was written many years ago that the wages of sin is death. The law makes an example of you as a warning to all others who may be disposed to trespass the positive command of the law. It is the order of this court that you be taken back to the jail from whence you were brought, and there be confined until the twenty-first day of November, 1884, and upon that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to some suitable place, selected by the sheriff, and be hanged by the neck until you are dead. You may, in the meantime, have the attendance of such men of God as you may select. It is never too late to make your peace with God, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

Thus ended this remarkable case, occupying but twenty-seven minutes. The sentence was made on the first indictment. The only objection that Bateman found to the whole proceedings was that the day of execution was not set that day instead of the 21st of November.

Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, father and mother of the murdered children, were present during the trial, and occupied seats within the bar.

At both the trials large crowds of people from all sections of this and adjoining counties were present, and there was a deep interest manifested in the case. After the sentence was pronounced all present appeared to be satisfied, and the general talk was that the law should take its course, and the prisoner be allowed to expiate his crime on the gallows. After the adjournment of court the crowd dispersed and Savannah was as quiet as usual. No more fears of lynching were entertained.

After the sentence the prisoner was continually guarded in jail for the purpose of preventing him committing suicide. He had many visitors, the most of whom, no doubt, called to satisfy an idle curiosity. Members of the press from all sections interviewed him time and again, and they all regarded him as a peculiar character.

He was always ready and willing to answer any question, and expressed no fear of death. He would talk of the crime as an ordinary occurrence, and always insisted that he would show no signs of weakness on the gallows.

Bateman enjoyed good health while in jail, slept soundly and ate heartily, and frequently spoke of the kind treatment he received from Sheriff Lincoln and wife.

He was visited frequently by Revs. Hawkins, Voss and D. F. Bone, who prayed with him in jail, and between 10 and 11 o'clock on the day before the execution, when the above named gentlemen and Messrs. Dr. Laney and W. B. Howard and Mrs. Hawkins were holding religious services with him, it is said that he experienced religion. The members of his family visited him on Wednesday and bade him a last farewell.

George Brant cut his hair and shaved him in jail late in the afternoon, and he remarked that he was the first barber that ever shaved him and would be the last. He was cheerful all the time, and chatted and talked with those around him, and did not appear in the least to be troubled about what was to take place.

Revs. Voss of the Presbyterian Church and Bone of the Methodist Episcopal Church South again visited him, and remained some time in prayer.

Bateman retired at his usual hour, and his guards report that he slept soundly during the night, and when he awoke was in good spirits. He arose at 7 o'clock and when he came out of his cell he was in the best of humor, and jumped up and said that he felt good. He ate a hearty breakfast, and when asked whether he had anything new to divulge, stated that he had told everything and had no new developments to make.

The night before the execution he requested his guards to allow him to remain up during the night, as it would be the last that he would spend on earth, and that he was anxious to have a good time.

Early in the morning reporters from the St. Joe, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago dailies endeavored to have an interview with him. Sheriff Lincoln took in their request and the prisoner sent them word that as he divulged everything he had no desire to see any more newspaper reporters.

The evening preceding the day of execution many from a distance arrived, coming from all quarters and representing several States. During the night they continued to pour in from the surrounding country.

The hotels were crowded as were all private houses, where the citizens would under any circumstances accommodate any of the gathering throng with sleeping facilities, and hundreds found no beds at all.

The morning dawned with a haze, blurring the brilliancy of an otherwise bright day. Ere it was fully light, wagons and buggies filled with curious humanity, men, women and children on horseback and afoot, came, bent on seeing the justice of the law meted out to Bateman.

Before 10 o'clock all the streets of the town were a surging mass of humanity. Both morning trains added hundreds to the crowd in the town that was then overflowing. By sunrise they had commenced to locate their positions on the grounds of the execution.

At 9:30 in the morning his father and his uncle, William, visited him, and, after a short conversation, bid him a last and a final farewell.

At 10 o'clock Revs. Voss and Bone were again admitted to the

prisoner's presence, and devotional exercises were held, the prisoner seeming to be deeply effected. At 12 o'clock Sheriff Lincoln entered the jail and read the death warrant to the doomed man, and half an hour later he was placed in a carriage and conveyed to the scaffold.

At 12:55 he ascended the gallows with a firm step, and, as the rope was adjusted and all made ready, Rev. Voss read a few verses from the Bible, and prayer was offered up by Rev. D. F. Bone for the eternal welfare of the doomed man.

After the conclusion of prayer the black cap was drawn over his face by Sheriff Lincoln, and at 12:55 the trap was sprung, and Oliver H. Bateman was swung into eternity.

He made no remarks from the scaffold, and died without showing any signs of nervousness whatever.

Sheriff Lincoln was assisted by Deputy Sheriff W. A. Elliot, James Caldwell and others.

After the drop the body was examined by Drs. Wakefield, W. M. Keer, and E. B. Ensor, of Savannah, and Dr. Carpenter, of St. Joseph.

Life ceased eight minutes after the drop, and thirty minutes afterward the body was cut down and placed in the coffin prepared by his father, and was taken charge of by him, and buried by him on his farm near Flag Springs.

Thus ended the famous Bateman case, and the law was vindicated.

DEATH WARRANT.

STATE OF MISSOURI,)
COUNTY OF ANDREW. } ss.
In the Circuit Court.

To the Sheriff of Andrew County, in the State of Missouri:

WHEREAS, On the sixth day of October, A. D. 1884, in the circuit court of said county, at a special term thereof, it was sentenced, ordered and adjudged that Oliver H. Bateman, confined in the Andrew county jail in your charge, be hanged by the neck until he be dead, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1884, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, of that day, upon a judgment of conviction of murder in the first degree, a certified copy of which said judgment and sentence, is hereunto attached.

And it was further ordered that the sheriff of Andrew county take the said Oliver H. Bateman from the jail of Andrew county, to some suitable place in said county, to be by him selected, and hang him, the said Oliver H. Bateman, by the neck until he be dead, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1884, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

You are therefore commanded to take the said Oliver H. Bateman from the county jail of Andrew county, in the State of Missouri, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1884, and at some suitable and convenient place in said county, to be by you selected, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, hang him, the said Oliver H. Bateman, by the neck until he be dead.

And you are further commanded to have this warrant before the judge of the Andrew County Circuit Court at the next regular term thereof, to be begun and held at the courthouse in the city of Savannah, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1884, certifying herein how you have executed the same.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, done at Savannah, Mo., this 15th day of November, A. D. 1884.

J. C. BROOKS, *Circuit Clerk*.

By THOS. H. ENSOR, *D. C.*

GRASSHOPPER PLAGUES.

Andrew County was first visited by grasshoppers—Rocky Mountain locusts—in August, 1874, the insects making their appearance in great numbers on the 8th day of the above month, flying in an easterly direction. They continued to pass over in clouds for several days, but sufficient numbers alighted to cause great uneasiness among the farmers and gardeners, who took every precaution to guard the crops against the ravages of the terrible pests. The insects did but little damage that year, simply remaining long enough to deposit their eggs, which they did in countless millions, and then emigrated to other fields.

About the 20th of the succeeding April the young hoppers began to appear, absolutely covering every square or fraction thereof of the earth's surface, destroying verdure of all kinds, rendering wheat, pasture, and all other fields as barren as the traveled highway. The pests seemed to move in one general direction, eastward, and exercised the utmost system in the work of destruction. Countless myriads swarmed through the air, in clouds as dense as to intercept the sun's rays for several minutes at a time, while the ground in places seemed to consist of a moving mass of animated atoms. Before this relentless army of destroyers all kinds of vegetation rapidly perished, and it is said that the insects became so numerous on the railroads as to cause the locomotive wheels to slip on the iron, resulting in prolonged delays of trains. At first the farmers attempted to protect their crops by destroying the insects, but, finding that a thousand

made their appearance for every one killed, all such futile efforts were soon abandoned.

One lady, bent upon saving her beautiful cabbage garden, thought to thwart the hoppers by tying over each plant a newspaper, fastening the same securely around the stalk, near the ground. Imagine her surprise the following morning on hearing a confused sound, like the rattle of dried beans in a gourd, proceeding from the garden. Going at once to the cabbage patch, she found each paper stretched to its utmost capacity by the industrious insects, thousands of which had succeeded in finding a passage to the delicate morsels within.

Poultry of all kinds fattened on the hoppers until, it is said, that both their flesh and eggs tasted like the odor of the insects.

No country was ever worse afflicted with a plague than was Andrew County with the locusts, from the time indicated until about the 20th of June. Early gardens, all the small grains and grass crops, excepting in small districts, were completely destroyed. With the departure of the pests farmers renewed their planting of corn—some planting as late as the 4th of July. Large quantities of vegetables were also planted. Millet and Hungarian seed were sown, and, the season proving exceptionally favorable, immense quantities of all these crops were raised. Corn planted that year in July produced from fifty to one hundred bushels per acre, and all kinds of vegetables were so plentiful as to command little or no price in the markets. Potatoes of the finest quality sold at from 15 to 20 cents per bushel, and, before the succeeding spring, as low as 10 cents. The fruit crop that year, though called a failure, turned out to be much more than sufficient for home consumption. In the fall, when all parts of the country were relieving the distresses the Kansas and Nebraska people were suffering from famine, caused by grasshoppers, Andrew County, “grasshoppered” as it had been, was able to respond to the call, and do its full share in feeding the hungry and clothing the poor.

CYCLONES.

Andrew County, like all prairie countries, is occasionally visited by high winds and tornadoes. The first of these that caused

any considerable amount of damage occurred in the early history of the county, consequently but few facts are remembered concerning it. Quite a number of buildings and fences appear to have been destroyed and some stock killed, but so far as now known no lives were lost.

The following account of the great cyclone which passed through Andrew County in June, 1881, is largely from the published account in the *Savannah Reporter*: A little before 5 o'clock, Sunday evening, June 12, a dark, ragged, strange and foreboding looking cloud was noticed west of Bennett Lane, in the northern part of the county, which seemed to dip toward the earth in a point at the center, and was traveling westward. The point reached the ground just before crossing the road, and the wind scattered boards, rails, agricultural implements, etc., in all directions. The cloud, with a loud rushing noise, ever and anon reached the earth, which seemed to produce an explosion, and caused the rising of a dense black smoke, rushed over fields and forests, stripping the largest trees of their branches, and tearing up smaller ones by the roots, and carrying them for long distances. The first house encountered in its path was that of Nathaniel Kellogg, some six miles north of Savannah, the roof and upper story of which were completely demolished, the fine orchard ruined, and the fences swept away, the family fortunately escaping uninjured. The next house struck was that of Mr. Jere. Holt, which was twisted about twenty feet on the foundation, part of the south end being torn off. The family found safety by taking refuge in a small cave near by. Mr. Holt lost about fourteen hogs, some of which were pinned to the ground by falling rails. Isaac King's house was next demolished, his wife receiving an ugly gash in the forehead, and one of the Sipes boys being badly crippled. The track was then over the place of John Parker, the cloud taking along with it the house and contents clean, leaving nothing at all, and almost totally destroying the fine orchard. The house on the Hileman place, occupied by William Jones, and Mr. Poff, was demolished and carried off, as was nearly everything else about the premises. A Mr. Roberts, seeing the storm coming his way, sought shelter for his family. Upon returning, no vestige of his home was left, the well bucket

and rope being blown away, and the well, in which some twenty feet of water had previously stood, was perfectly dry. A Baptist Church was next encountered, some of the easily recognized lath of the structure being picked up more than a mile away. In the field of Zach Richards, which was untouched by the storm, a dozen or so of full-grown apple trees were dropped. Passing just north of Russell White's house, the suction from the cloud drawing one of his chimneys down, the cyclone next struck the house occupied by Randolph Newman. Mr. Newman, seeing its approach, gathered his half-dozen children and rushed for the orchard, Mrs. Newman starting to follow, but afterward returning to the house. The house was log; the door was blown open, and Mrs. Newman through it, the roof, logs, and other *debris* tumbling in a huge heap around her, but in such a manner as not to seriously injure her. Although the trees in the orchard were uprooted, the family escaped with but slight injury.

A half mile east of Mr. Newman's place occurred the first death on the farm owned by E. A. Phillips, near Fish Trap Ford, occupied by George Roberts, wife and two children. A Mrs. Hall was visiting the family at the time. Upon the approach of the storm they all started to go to the house of the latter, but were caught by the cruel wind. Mrs. Roberts was picked up dead some distance away, having evidently been killed by some heavy object striking her on the head, while all the others were found to be more or less injured—one of the little girls quite seriously.

The Platte River was then jumped, after which the farm of Mr. McIntyre was reached. On the west side of Mr. McIntyre's dwelling stood some corn cribs filled with corn and a granary containing a quantity of wheat and wool. After demolishing the corn crib, the cyclone caught up the granary within its grasp, hurling it backward against an embankment, and again taking it up, carried the building and contents completely away. Then with one foul swoop it caught the dwelling house, hurled it to the ground, breaking and twisting it into fragments, leaving it a complete wreck. Mr. McIntyre and family saved their lives by taking refuge in the cellar. Four horses grazing in the pasture east of the house were caught up and carried a

distance of four hundred yards and dropped, killing one and badly wounding the others.

About fifty hogs were killed, and altogether Mr. McIntyre's loss amounted to not less than \$3,000. The next house struck was the residence of W. K. Meek about one-half mile east, which was completely wrecked. Four head of horses, two cows and about six or eight hogs were here killed. Mr. Meek's loss was very heavy. His threshing machine was carried away and torn to pieces, some of the pieces being seen three miles distant. There was no one home at the time, except a little boy about twelve years old, who took refuge in an old log house behind the stove. He held on to one leg of the stove, and the house was all taken off, except the floor, thus leaving the little fellow safe, a most miraculous escape. The house occupied by Mr. Leslie, about 200 yards south of Mr. Meek's, was unroofed, and one horse badly crippled. The residence of T. Bateman, three-fourths of a mile northeast, was next struck and badly racked, and his orchard almost completely ruined. Next in order was J. M. Bliven's house occupied by William Bateman. The house was blown down and contents scattered, the family escaping, however, by taking refuge in the cellar. The houses of William Elrod, Dr. Dungan, Mrs. Edwards and William Meek were in turn struck by the devouring monster. The main storm struck the residences of Dr. and M. B. Dungan. The buildings were carried away with fences, orchard and everything they had. M. B. Dungan lost three horses and four hogs. The two families found safety in a small cave near the house. William Elrod's house was entirely carried away with all its contents, the family saving themselves by running a few rods distant. The house of Mrs. Edwards was unroofed and badly damaged. W. J. Meek's house was partly unroofed, and much of the contents destroyed.

At the village of Flag Springs the cyclone made its appearance so suddenly that but few moments were left to prepare shelter from the raging elements. About fifty persons were collected at the Baptist Church for preaching, all of whom became frightened, and scattered over the town. Fortunately there were no lives lost, and no one seriously hurt in the immediate neigh-

borhood. The stable of D. B. Knight was blown down, and horses left unhurt. J. A. Boyes' house was damaged, the corner torn off, and the chimneys carried away; thence it struck the house of John Bonham, one-half mile northeast, completely demolishing the building, Mr. Bonham, the only person at home at the time, taking refuge in the cellar. The next house struck was that of J. W. Pierce, where the storm put in its full force, destroying almost everything on the place. He lost six horses, about twenty-five head of hogs, and twenty head of cattle. Two of the horses were carried about a hundred yards, and fell into the road. His well was fifty feet deep, and had in it about twenty-five feet of water, all of which was drawn to the surface leaving the bottom dry. The barn of Calvin Blodgett was blown down, and his house badly damaged; thence, about a quarter of a mile east, it struck an open prairie, and killed about 150 head of cattle and several horses.

Just north of the village of Flag Springs parts of houses, furniture, feathers, carpets, etc., were scattered promiscuously in every direction. As far as the eye could reach on either side could be traced its blackened, desolated path, strewn with fragments of almost every conceivable thing. Sweeping on in its fury, it passed diagonally across an open prairie, three-quarters of a mile in extent. On this prairie, by actual count, were found the dead bodies of 107 head of cattle. Half a mile farther on it caught up in its fiendish grasp the dwelling of Mr. George Maynard, tearing the building to atoms, and causing the death of Mr. Maynard and his eldest daughter. Mr. Maynard was picked up a short distance southeast of the house, his body having been pierced by a sharp piece of wood, besides having a severe cut over the right eye, and being badly bruised. Miss Maynard was found about sixty yards southeast of the house, terribly bruised, and in an insensible and nude condition. She lived, in great agony, until 9 o'clock Sunday night, when death relieved her of her sufferings.

About one mile farther east the storm struck and completely demolished the residence of Andrew McMillen, and killed fifty-eight head of cattle and horses. William B. Bonham had eight cows killed. A. McLain lost over half his cattle. In a space of

one mile and a half there were found 200 dead cattle and horses. Fifty-four head were found in the fields of Mr. D. Bonham, carried there by the cyclone.

Among others who suffered great loss were L. G. Dangerfield, Isaiah Boyles, George Purviance, Israel Wood, Leb. Garrett, R. C. Nelson, and others, whose houses and barns were swept away. The above parties lived beyond the line of Andrew County.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded along the path of the cyclone: R. C. Nelson, killed outright; George E. Maynard, killed; Gracie Maynard, killed; Mrs. George Roberts, killed; one child, badly injured; unknown man, near Berlin, killed; Miss Agee, seriously injured; Mrs. Maynard, dangerously hurt; William Millen, seriously hurt; Israel Wood, injured, wife and child also injured; Frank Burk and a company of fourteen persons, all injured; John Call and family, injured; one child, killed; William ——— and wife, seriously injured; Mrs. Pickard Stark, arm and ribs broken.

The course of the cyclone was a little south of northwest, and from its incipency until reaching the eastern boundary of the county it seemed to increase steadily in power, breadth and fury. A faint idea can be formed of its terror and the loss incurred when it is stated that from Flag Springs to the point where it left the county, it swept, for almost eighty yards wide, every living thing before it, leaving the ground perfectly bare. The scene of ruin and devastation along the monster's track was appalling and beggared all description. Altogether, it was the greatest storm of the kind ever experienced in Northwest Missouri, and the prayer of the people is that its like may never be seen again.

A cyclone, a few years later, struck the county on Empire Prairie, passing thence into Gentry County, committing a great deal of damage to buildings, fences, etc., and killing considerable stock. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the destruction along the path of the storm was very great.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

JAMESTOWN.

One of the first settlements in Andrew County was made in the southern part of what is now Jefferson Township, where, as early as 1839, a small village sprang into existence by the name of Jamestown. It was merely the outgrowth of the neighborhood's demand for a trading point, and fast came into prominence on account of a couple of small stores and a postoffice, established late in the above year, or early in 1840. Ozro Castle was one of the early merchants of the place, and a man by the name of Fortner kept a dram shop for some time, his establishment having been extensively patronized by the convivial spirits of the community.

Until the location of the county seat, Jamestown was the principal business point in Andrew County, there having been at one time two or three small stores in successful operation, besides the usual number of mechanics and artisans generally found in country villages.

The Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians had small organizations at the village in an early day, and in the immediate vicinity were taught some of the first schools of Andrew County.

The first settlers of the place located upon unsurveyed government land, and after the same came into market, subject to entry, it was found that nearly all the houses in the village stood on the tract entered by one Willis Ganies, who claimed the improvements, as he had a right to do. This caused considerable ill feeling on the part of the residents of the village, but as the majority belonged to that restless class, usually found in the van of civilization, it was no difficult matter for them to abandon their temporary habitations and drift to other localities. The business men of the place soon closed out or removed their goods to other points, the buildings gradually disappeared, and within a few years nothing but a cultivated field remained to mark the site of the once flourishing pioneer village. The neighborhood at this time is one of the most flourishing localities in Andrew County.

SAVANNAH.

The history of Savannah proper dates from the year 1841, at which time the town site was selected for the permanent seat of justice by the commissioners named in the legislative enactment creating Andrew County. As already stated these commissioners, to wit: Harlow Hinkston, Elijah P. Howell and Elijah Armstrong, made a formal report of their proceedings at the April term of the county court, in 1841, to the effect that they had carefully examined the location, and, finding it to be within three miles of the geographical center of the county, had fixed upon it as the most eligible and appropriate site for the seat of justice. After making this selection they gave to the prospective town the name of Union, which was officially changed at the ensuing July term, and the name Savannah substituted. The original town site including 160 acres of land on the southeast quarter of Section 9, Township 59, Range 35, was entered in the name of Andrew County, by Edwin Toole, a short time after the county organization went into effect. Benjamin K. Dyer was appointed commissioner of the seat of justice with power to lay off the same into blocks and lots, and to advertise the sale of lots in the *Western Star* and *Far West*, the two nearest newspapers at that time to Andrew County, the former published in Clay, and the latter in Platte County. The survey was made in due time, and at the July term of the county court the commissioner made his report of the same as follows:

To the Honorable County Court of Andrew County:

I, Benjamin K. Dyer, commissioner of the seat of justice of Andrew County, submit to your honorable body the following report: I have proceeded to lay out the seat of justice of said county as follows, to wit: Lots laid down by a scale of one hundred and eighty-six feet to the square inch, the lots in Block number twenty-six, front eighty feet north and south, and run back east and west one hundred and sixty feet; Block twenty-seven, the lots front north and south eighty feet, and run back east and west one hundred and forty feet; Blocks sixteen and twenty-nine, the lots front east and west eighty feet, and run back north and south one hundred and fifty feet; Blocks number fourteen, fifteen, twenty-eight and forty-one, the lots front east and west seventy-five feet, and run back north and south one hundred and fifty-six feet. The lots in all the rest of the blocks front east and west eighty feet, and run back north and south one hundred and sixty feet. The streets are all eighty feet wide, and alleys twelve and a half feet.

The original plan of the city is in the shape of a square, and

included in all forty-eight blocks, twenty-four of which were not divided into lots at the time of the survey. The number of lots as shown by the plat was 197, and a public square was laid out in the central part of the town to be devoted to county purposes. Immediately after the reception of Mr. Dyer's report the county court proceeded to name the streets of the town as follows: "Ordered that the street north of the public square running east and west shall be called and known by the name of Main Street. Ordered that the street south of the public square adjoining thereto running east and west shall be called and known by the name of Market Street. Ordered that the street south of Market Street running east and west shall be called and known by the name of Jefferson Street. Ordered that the street south of Jefferson running east and west shall be called and known by the name of Benton Street. Ordered that the street east of the public square and adjoining thereto running north and south shall be called and known by the name of First Street. Ordered that the street west of the public square and adjoining thereto shall be called and known by the name of Second Street." Then follows a similar description of Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Streets.

At the August term of court, 1841, it was ordered "That there be no public square in the town of Savannah, and that the same left for that purpose be laid out into lots as soon as practicable." By this order the south side of the public square was subsequently sold, and at this time the leading business houses of the city are situated thereon. Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, of Block 24, were ordered reserved for public buildings, and a little later Block 46 was set aside for the purpose of "a common burying ground."

When the survey had been completed, and the plat of the town prepared, lots were offered and sold at both public and private sale. The first public sale took place on the first Monday in August, 1841, the stipulations of the same being one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the remainder in semi-annual installments with bond and approved security, and a lien on the lots sold for purchase money. The records of this sale show that one James Wood purchased Lot No. 8 in Block 49, and Lot No. 4, Block 32. Mr. Wood was the first settler on the present site of Savannah, and claimed the right of

pre-emption to the land selected by the commissioners for the permanent seat of justice. He moved to the county as early as 1840, and at the time the town was laid out had a cultivated field extending along north and south on what is now First Street in Savannah, or as it is more familiarly known "Christian Ridge." His dwelling was just south of the selected land on the tract owned by the Nance heirs. He claimed damages, and the county court at the August term, 1841, compromised with him for his claim, and paid him the sum of \$100.

The proceeds of the sale of lots in 1841, as reported by Mr. Dyer, amounted to the sum of \$757.49, and among the purchasers were John Kerr, who obtained possession of Lot 7, Block 24, and James W. Woods, who purchased Lots 4 and 8 in Blocks 32 and 49, respectively. Soon after the sale of lots, preparations were made for clearing them off and putting up buildings, and by the approach of autumn the forests were made to resound with the stroke of the woodman's ax and the falling trees. During the first summer several houses were erected, and within a few months quite a number of people attracted by the eligible location of the new town, and its prospective future, by reason of being the seat of justice, invested in real estate, and became prominent factors in the early development of Savannah.

One of the first houses on the town site was erected by Johnson Woods, and stood on the main street where the Hobson building now stands. It was a small round log structure, and answered the two-fold purpose of a dwelling and boarding house, having been well patronized by the prospectors and early comers to this part of the county.

From the best information at hand, one of the first, if not the first house in Savannah was a small structure erected by John Riffin, west of where Pearce & Roberts' store now stands. It was used as a tailor shop by John Travis, one of the residents of the town. This building was put up in the summer of 1841, and stood for a number of years thereafter, Mr. Travis having carried on his trade for a considerable length of time. During the same year several other houses were erected, among which was the residence of Edwin Toole, a log building one and a half

stories high, on Main Street, west of the South Methodist Church. Mr. Toole moved to the town in order to take charge of the county and circuit clerks' offices, to which position he was chosen, in the spring of 1841.

Andrew J. Moodi became a resident of the town in the summer of 1841, and was perhaps the first mechanic to locate in the place. He was a blacksmith by trade, and possessed great ingenuity and skill in different departments of mechanics by means of which he made himself a very useful member of society, and did much toward advancing the interests and adding to the welfare and prosperity of the whole community. His modest and unpretentious little shop stood on the lot just west of the Presbyterian Church, but all vestiges of the building have long since disappeared. Paul Mauritzius came to the town in 1841, and erected a shop on the northeast corner of the public square. He was of the class of mechanics known as cabinet-makers, but, since there was little call for that species of handicraft in the early day, his attention was directed to the cultivation of the kindred branch designated as carpenter and joiner's work, in which he found steady employment. The demand for furniture, however, increasing with the influx of population, he soon devoted his entire attention to the latter trade, and succeeded in working up a very profitable and lucrative business. Jacob Moodi, brother of Andrew Moodi, was an early mechanic also, and ran a blacksmith's shop for some time on the lot now occupied by the residence of N. Kirtley. Not far from the same date Warner Terrell came to the village, and as soon as suitable quarters could be obtained set up a tailor's shop, and successfully pursued that vocation for many years. A Mr. Linkenfelter and a man by the name of Haywood were early tailors also, and appear to have been reasonably successful in their business.

Among the early carpenters were the Nelson Brothers, Samuel, James and John T., the latter still an honored resident of the city. They built the courthouse in 1844, and for a number of years thereafter exercised their skill in the erection of residences, business houses and other buildings in the city and surrounding country.

Samuel Brokaw, Joseph Teagarden and William Wilson became identified with the town in an early day as carpenters and builders. Isadore Barada opened the first hotel in Savannah, in a frame building, which stood where the St. Charles now stands, his license having been granted at the February term of the county court in 1842. The building was erected by J. L. Robideaux, and answered the purpose of a public house until its destruction by fire several years later. Messrs. Farnes and Riggin opened a house for the entertainment of the traveling public in an early day on what is known as "Shinbone Alley," and a second hotel building was erected where the Barada building stood some time in the forties by Josiah Beatty, known at the Beatty House. It was operated until about 1854, when, like the former building, it was completely destroyed by fire.

A hotel building was erected early in the forties where the Hardy Opera House now stands, and was a favorite stopping place for the traveling public for a number of years. It suffered the fate of its predecessors, having been reduced to ashes about the year 1866. The St. Charles Hotel was built some time in the year 1856 by W. H. Dewitt, and for a number of years went by the name of the Dewitt House. It was first kept by a Mr. Woods, and has always been the principal hotel of the city.

Among the early physicians of Savannah were Drs. J. C. McReynolds, William Burnett, Charles Baker, Dr. McDonald, F. M. Wakefield, Gant, Tisdall, Donlan and Smith.

Early Purchasers of Lots.—Additional to those enumerated the following persons purchased real estate in Savannah during the first few years of its history, the majority of them becoming residents: William Knapp, Ezekiel W. Smith, John C. Roberts, Hiram Smith, William P. Howard, Jeremiah Stiles, John Howard, George Smith, W. G. Erwin, Meshach Hale, E. A. Carson, S. B. Howell, J. B. Howell, J. W. Samuel, Nancy McPherson, Logan Moses, Jane B. Wiley, Silas Veach, James Woolsey, Robert N. Donnell, William H. Rodgers, Abram Nave, James Rains, P. W. Simmons, George Smith, Benjamin H. Riddle, A. S. Wilkinson, William Monroe, Amos Graham, Robert Hale, B. B. Hale, Charles Blankenship, Aaron Alexander, Peter L. Roberts, Roswell Barber, Nathan Barber, Samuel W. Woodcock,

Thomas A. Thompson, Elisha Avery, Elijah Impey, Sampson W. Sparks, John R. Whitman, Lewis Allen, B. M. Atherton, Henry B. Selecman, David Travers, Frederick Howber, Arthur B. Roberts, Peter Conrad, Thomas Conrad, S. Conrad, W. C. Snodgrass, Ludrick McCreary, John B. Howell, Stephen Howell, A. G. Clark, Henry McKee, John Farnes, Alexander Newman, E. B. Brown, M. R. Singleton, James Crowley, Prince L. Hudgens, William Falkner, John Tritsler, Andrew Cameron, N. Culp, M. R. Linkletter, Upton Rohrer and William Burnett.

Merchants.—John Samuels and Robert Elliott, under the firm name of Samuels & Elliott, were the first dry goods and grocery merchants in Andrew County. Their place of business was on the land of Elijah Martin, about six miles west of Savannah, and they opened their store as early as the year 1839. Their customers were not so numerous then as they were after the firm moved to Savannah, amounting to something like two dozen families, hailing from distant settlements as well as from the immediate vicinity. Theirs was a kind of civilized establishment in which all articles necessary for family comfort were found, including everything from a wash tub to a fine comb, or in other words a general assortment of merchandise. Mr. Samuels earned the reputation of a highly honorable and successful tradesman, and his sterling honesty became proverbial throughout the entire county. Early in 1840 a couple of small stores were opened about one mile and a half northwest of where Savannah now stands by W. H. Rodgers and John Welsh, Julius Robideaux and a partner by the name of Long. These trading houses formed the nucleus of quite a village, which early became known as White Hall. A postoffice was established about the year 1840, with Mr. Rodgers as postmaster, and about the same date Jacob Hiltibiddle, one of the early settlers of the locality, opened a hotel for the accommodation of such guests as saw fit to accept and pay for his hospitalities. The laying out of Savannah terminated the existence of White Hall, and within a short time thereafter the merchants moved their buildings to the new town, and gave an impetus to its business interests. Mr. Samuels moved his stock of goods in 1841, and erected a log store room opposite where the Hardy building now stands. Rodgers built a log

house on the north side of the square, and for a number of years carried on a very successful business, but finally succumbed to financial embarrassments. The building in which Robideaux sold goods stood on the south side of the square, on a lot occupied at this time by Mr. Howard's meat market. He was in business several years, and appears to have carried on a prosperous trade. Perhaps the first merchant to offer his wares for sale in Savannah was Abram Nave, who moved from Saline County in 1841, and erected a small building on the west side of the square, a part of which is still standing in the rear of H. C. Shedrick's restaurant. Mr. Nave began business in a small way, his first stock consisting of a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise, brought to the town in a single wagon. He sold at a good profit, however, and by fair dealing was soon enabled to add to his stock, and erect a larger and more commodious building. His second building was on the south side of the square, where Hyde's drug store stands, and a little later he erected a store room on the east side, which is still in use. He remained in the town a number of years, but subsequently removed to St. Joseph, and later to Kansas City, having been prominently identified with the business interests of those two cities. E. Impey & Co. moved from Elizabethtown in an early day, and carried on a general goods business for several years, and about the same time or perhaps a little before, Smith & Tootle, Frame & Richardson, James Woolsey and others were licensed to vend merchandise in Savannah. Among the different business men and firms from time to time during the early history of the city were the following: Bedford & Craig, Jones & Bird, Conrad & Clark, Howard & Hinchman, Rodgers & Hinchman, Impey & Gant, William Barnes, Rowley, Massey & Hudgens, William A. Price, Samuel Riddle, Howard & Breck, Clark, Conrad & Co., Holt & Watts, Holt, Tipton & Co., W. R. King, Woods, Walker & Halley, Breck & Breck, Joseph Holt, Holt, Tipton & Watts, Dr. Smith, F. M. Wakefield, Hinchman & Rodgers, A. N. Schuster, Plummer & Stallcup, William Burnett, Dejarnette & Adkins, Abney & Abney.

The above are not given in the order of their engaging in business, as it is impossible to obtain a full and accurate list.

The following were among the leading merchants of a later day: Eli Mitchell, J. M. Tyner, Walker & Earles, Stiles & Hardy, J. G. Ferguson, Hudson & Beard, J. B. Russell, W. F. Terrell, W. S. Wells, William Wilson.

TOWN INCORPORATION.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri for the incorporation of towns, the inhabitants of Savannah, desiring to ascertain whether public sentiment was in favor of erecting and maintaining a town corporation, circulated a petition to that effect in the spring of 1842, and after securing the requisite number of names, presented it to the county court at the regular May term, praying that action might be taken on the same. The material part of the order of the court relating to the matter is as follows: "William H. Rodgers, L. M. McReynolds, together with two-thirds of the inhabitants of Savannah, present their petition to the county court, praying that they may be incorporated, and a police established for their local government; and the court being satisfied that two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of said town have signed said petition, it is therefore ordered that said town of Savannah be and the same is hereby incorporated, together with the commons thereunto attached, including the entire quarter section of land as situated [then follows description]. And the court here declares the inhabitants of bounds aforesaid a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the inhabitants of the town of Savannah." Notice was then given that an election for trustees would be held, but owing to the absence of anything like a reliable record the names of the first officials were not learned. The town was reincorporated by an act of the Legislature, approved March 13, 1848, and its official jurisdiction more clearly defined and enlarged. The records extant go back to the year 1849, at which time the following persons held positions under the municipal government, to wit: Thomas H. Clark, James Ford, A. A. Dougherty, G. W. Samuels, J. W. Thompson, Prince L. Hudgens and Abram Nave, trustees; E. A. Carson, clerk; Jeremiah Stiles, assessor; J. M. Holt, treasurer; William Burnett, inspector of corporation; Jackson Abney, constable, and John W. Browzer, collector.

During that year various ordinances were adopted, among which were those defining misdemeanors and providing adequate punishment for the same. Among the misdemeanors specified were the following: Keeping slaughter pens within the town limits, rapid riding or driving through the streets, assault and battery, rioting, keeping gaming houses, betting on any gambling device, disturbing the peace of the citizens by loud singing and noises, singing vulgar songs, using obscene and vulgar language, etc. Prince L. Hudgens was employed to prosecute and defend all suits brought for violation of the ordinances. The last town board under the corporation of 1848 was elected in May, 1851, and consisted of the following gentlemen, to wit: Joseph W. Thompson, A. G. Clark, X. K. Stout, John K. Welch, H. W. Peter, Henry Patterson and Jackson Abney. Among the first official transactions of the board was the repeal of all ordinances, rules and by-laws previously passed, and the adoption of new ones, which more clearly set forth and defined the powers of the municipal government. The latter ordinances remained in operation until the incorporation of the town as a city in 1853.

The legislative enactment, by which Savannah was incorporated as a city of the third class, was approved February 24 of the latter year; the material part of said act reads as follows: "All that district of country within the following limits: The line bounding the southeast quarter of Section 9, Township 59, Range 35, situated in the county of Andrew and State of Missouri, and including the whole of said southeast quarter of section above described together with Carson's Addition to said city shall be and is hereby incorporated, erected and established as a city by the name of Savannah, and the inhabitants thereof shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the city of Savannah, and by that name shall have perpetual succession; and shall have power to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, to implead and be impleaded, to defend and be defended in all courts and places whatsoever, to purchase, lease, receive and hold property, real, personal and mixed, within limits of said city and beyond limits for burying grounds and other public purposes for the use of inhabitants of said city; and may improve, mortgage

or sell the same for the benefit of inhabitants aforesaid; and may also have and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure. The corporate powers and duties of said city of Savannah shall be vested in a mayor, councilman, marshal, assessor, clerk and such other officers as are hereinafter named. The act provides for the division of the city into five wards, which shall contain as near as practical an even number of qualified voters, and further provides that additional wards may be created when the necessities of the case require. Among the powers invested in the council are the following: To make regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the city, and provide for the general health of the inhabitants. To establish night watches and patrols, and erect lamps in the streets, and provide the same with lights. To build, establish and repair bridges within the limits of the town. To provide for regulating and taxing brokers, auctioneers, ordinaries, retailers, taverns, billiard tables, banks, peddlers, ten pin alleys, shows, theatrical and other amusements for pay, and wagons, carts, drays, buggies and other vehicles used for pay. To restrain and prohibit dram shops, tippling houses, gambling or gaming houses, and all kinds of disorderly houses. To erect a market house. To open, alter, abolish, widen, extend, grade, pave and otherwise improve the streets, alleys, drains and sewers. To regulate the cleaning of chimneys, provide for the inspection of all kinds of buildings, regulate the size of brick to be used by the city, regulate parapets, walls and partition fences, storage of gun powder and all combustible materials. To provide water for the city, erect pumps, hydraulics in the streets, etc. To provide for extinguishment of fires, and organization of fire companies. To prevent and restrain the meeting of slaves, and by ordinance to impose fines and penalties and forfeitures on the owners and masters of slaves suffered to go at large; upon hiring their own time or to act and deal as free persons, and, further, to tax, restrain, regulate and prescribe the terms upon which free negroes and mulattoes shall be permitted to reside in the city. To prevent furious and rapid running, galloping or riding and driving through the city. To prevent the firing of fire arms and other explosives. To regulate all the police, impose fines,

provide punishment. To appropriate money for payment of debts and expenses of the city, provide punishment for all violations of city ordinances, pass all ordinances for advancing the interest of the city, appoint overseers and city treasurer, fix compensation of city officials, except marshal and mayor."

The act further defines the duties of each officer, provides for filling vacancies, receiving additions to the city, and provides for all municipal elections.

Pursuant to the provisions of the charter providing for an election, the same was held by the qualified voters at the place designated, resulting in the choice of O. H. P. Craig, for mayor; E. W. Myers, marshal; Henry Gore, assessor. George W. Samuels, John Terrell, Joseph M. Holt, Samuel F. Garrett and Henry Patterson were chosen aldermen to represent the five wards of the city. In accordance with the requirements of the charter, all the said officers appeared before James T. Hite, a justice of the peace of Andrew County, and took the oath required by law. The first meeting of the board of aldermen, or common council, was held May, 3, 1853, at which meeting John Terrell was elected President; J. M. Holt, clerk, and N. B. Giddings, appointed city attorney. At the succeeding meeting, it was ordered that Halley and Carter print 300 copies of the city charter, and that the latter prepare a seal for the city. The impression on the seal is the representation of the figure of a man, holding in his right hand a scroll, upon which is the word "charter." Immediately under the figure are the words and figures, "Incorporated A. D. 1853." Around the upper outer edge are the words "City of Savannah," and around the lower edge the word "Missouri."

At a special election held May 14, 1853, Samuel Walker was elected assessor. Samuel Garrett resigned the office of councilman, and was succeeded by David S. Scaggs, who was appointed to the position *pro tempore*. Ordinances were adopted May 16, the same year, relating to printing, misdemeanors, powers of city attorney and city marshal. Other ordinances were passed from time to time, and duly printed by order of the board. November 24, 1853, Messrs. Halley and Carter were allowed a claim of \$38.54, for printing ordinances. James T. Hite, justice of the peace, was allowed \$2 for administering the oath of the differ-

ent offices. Edwin Toole was allowed \$4 for granting certificates of election, and the sum of \$100 was appropriated to make crossings at various places on the streets.

The following officers were chosen at the May election, 1854: P. B. Lock, mayor; W. H. Manifee, marshal, who immediately resigned, and Woodson S. Estes was elected to fill the vacancy; W. H. Dejarnette, W. B. Wilson, John M. Woods, James R. Watts and Henry Patterson, aldermen.

P. B. Lock was re-elected mayor in 1855, during which year A. G. Clark served as marshal, and Gilbert Ray, James McDonald, John M. Woods, C. A. Rowley and W. H. Rodgers, councilmen.

The officers in 1859 were James McDonald, mayor; J. R. Watts, clerk; William Player, marshal; C. C. Somerville, assessor; John Terrell, S. F. Garrett, J. F. Stevenson and W. H. Rodgers, councilmen.

1860—Ed. Russell, mayor; T. J. Ashford, marshal; J. T. Stevenson, assessor; Keene Singleton, G. W. Samuels, D. A. Briggs, S. L. Gant and William C. Barnes, councilmen.

The municipal government as recognized under the charter of 1853, modified in 1879 by reorganization as a city of the fourth class, has since maintained a successive existence greatly enlarged in its territorial area and the measure of population.

A city building containing the different offices and council room was erected in 1877 at a cost of \$1,000, and about 1872 a public well west of the square was dug, the same being provided with a large tank, which supplies water to a great part of the city. Since 1860 the following gentlemen have held the office of mayor: E. Russell, T. L. Mackoy, J. C. Higgins, Daniel Van Buskirk, William Cook, Absalom Fisher, A. Schuster, W. W. Caldwell, John B. Majors, W. B. Wells, Pembroke Mercer, Perry Buis, I. R. Williams, and the present incumbent, C. F. Booher.

The city officers of 1887 are as follows: Henry Stewart, George Clark, Joseph Bielman and J. O. Pearce, councilmen; John Lincoln, marshal; Pembroke Mercer, city attorney; William Kirtley, clerk; John F. Patton, treasurer; E. F. Beard, collector; George West, assessor.

ADDITIONS.

Aside from the original plat, the following additions have been incorporated with and become a part of the city of Savannah, as now known:

Carson & Hobson's addition, consisting of two blocks and sixteen lots, lying west of the original plat, was laid out by E. A. Carson and Stephen Hobson, on the 27th day of February, 1851.

Carson's addition of two blocks and twelve lots was made on the 25th day of March, 1854.

May 5, 1854, Hughes' addition, consisting of fourteen lots, was recorded in the name of Bela M. Hughes, proprietor.

Prince L. Hudgens and Davis Carpenter platted an addition, consisting of quite a number of lots, in June, 1860.

Webster's addition of forty-eight lots was laid out in November, 1855, by Isaac N. Webster.

Dobbs' addition, consisting of fourteen lots, was laid out by Abram Dobbs, and recorded in December, 1882.

MANUFACTORIES.

Savannah is essentially a mercantile city, and as such, has never given much attention to manufacturing enterprises. Situated as it is in the midst of one of the finest agricultural regions of the West, it has depended altogether upon the country for support, but with increased railway facilities the town may yet become an important manufacturing as well as commercial center.

One of the earliest industries of the town was a small tannery, operated upon a limited scale as early as 1846 or 1847, by Thomas Dakin, who did a fairly successful business for several years. He made a good article of leather, but rumors agree in saying that he realized no great fortune from his venture.

Samuel Walker started a tannery in the town a number of years ago, but kept it up for a short time, the enterprise proving a financial failure.

Early in the fifties Messrs. Abney & Abney began the manufacture of plows, and about the same time, or perhaps a little later, A. W. and W. F. Ford engaged in a similar business, which they continued until the breaking out of the war. Both firms

met with good success as long as they continued the trade, their shops turning out nearly all the plows used in Andrew County during the time they were in operation.

Cranor, Teagarden & Co., about the year 1853, erected the large brick mill which is still standing near the central part of the city, on Second Street. They operated it with good success for a number of years, after which it passed through the hands of various parties, finally coming in possession of Mr. Miller, about the year 1875. Miller remodeled the building, and supplied machinery for the manufacture of flour by the roller process, since which time the mill has earned the reputation of being the best of its kind in Andrew County. The present proprietor, S. P. Kramer, is doing a large and lucrative business, his favorite brand of flour, "White Silk," having won an extensive sale in the markets of Northern Missouri.

Edward Toole built a steam flouring mill in the southwest corner of the town a number of years ago, but did not operate it upon a very extensive scale. It was run for a short time only, and was finally abandoned and the building torn down.

A man by the name of Smith engaged in the manufacture of earthenware in an early day, his pottery having stood in the northwest part of the town, not far from the old depot. The enterprise did not prove a financial success, and was abandoned within a short time.

LODGES.

The order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons for centuries past has been the handmaid of civilization, her members carrying with them into the unbroken wilderness the fraternizing influences which have been found to be of such momentous value, even in the habitations of the unlettered. The primal sentiments of Andrew County, did not afford an exception to this rule. Among the first settlers here were many members of the honorable fraternity, the effects of which were manifested in the early steps taken to establish a lodge in the town of Savannah. Accordingly through the instrumentality of Dr. William Burnett and other leading Masons in this part of the country, in April, 1844, when Savannah was little more than a backwoods village, a dispensation was issued by the Grand Lodge, on the represen-

tation that in the town there resided a number of Free and Accepted Masons, who were desirous of associating themselves together, authorizing them to assemble and work as a lodge. Under this authority, on the 13th of the above month and year, the lodge was duly instituted, afterward known and designated as Savannah Lodge, No. 71, the first officers being William Burnett, W. M.; Jacob Hiltabidel, S. W.; E. S. Castle, J. W.; William R. Richardson, Sec., and Oliver W. Martin, Treas. The membership at the date of institution is not now known, though it could not have been large, as there were only about ten or twelve belonging when the charter was granted, October 14, 1844. Among the early members additional to the officers above named were Miles H. Chenowith, Richard Givin, T. H. Clark, Simon McDonald, Samuel H. Riddle, Edwin Toole, Abram Nave, Samuel Woodcock, N. B. Wood, Robert Shaw, N. B. Giddings and others. Nearly all of the pioneer settlers of Savannah, who were members of the fraternity, soon affiliated with this lodge, and its growth during the first ten or twelve years of its history was substantial, and in every way encouraging. This prosperity continued unabated until during the late war, when, unfortunately, certain dissensions growing out of political differences arose, which for a time interfered very materially with the progress of the organization. A little later, in 1870, a portion of the members withdrew, and organized themselves into a society under the name of Ben Franklin Lodge, which continued to meet at regular intervals until 1886, when the two lodges were reunited under the original name and charter of Savannah Lodge, No. 71.

The officers of Savannah Lodge for 1850 were D. W. Price, W. M.; Thomas H. Clark, Sec.; James M. Teagarden, S. W.; A. P. Ashley, J. W.; and Edwin Toole, Treas.

1860—E. C. Brock, W. M.; C. H. Gee, S. W.; Joseph Walker, J. W.; and J. W. Brock, Sec.

1870—Robert Conover, W. M.; J. E. Huston, S. W.; S. G. Champlin, J. W.; H. Grebe, Sec., and John Riggin, Treas.

1880—F. Nance, W. M.; E. M. Mitchell, S. W.; R. S. Shaw, J. W.; Samuel Huffman, Sec., and Edward Russell, Treas.

The membership at this time is ninety-six, and the lodge is in as prosperous condition financially and numerically as its

friends could reasonably expect or desire. Meetings are held in a neat hall on the north side of the public square, and in point of thorough work, and everything else that enters into the constitution of a successful organization, Savannah will compare favorably with any other Masonic lodge in this part of Missouri. The officers for 1887 are as follows: A. J. Lambright, W. M.; William Singleton, S. W.; G. W. Harvey, J. W.; W. S. Wells, Treas.; Samuel Huffman, Sec.; E. W. Joy, S. D.; J. L. Bennett, J. D., and C. C. Keck, Tyler.

Ben Franklin Lodge No. —F. & A. M., was instituted as already stated in the year 1870, the following persons constituting the original membership: Cuthbert Gee, John McDaniel, John Riggin, James Breckinridge, John L. Stanton, William H. Bryant, Joseph L. Bennett, Charles Craig, Benjamin R. Holt, Joseph Walker and Davis Ent. The first elective officers were Cuthbert Gee, W. M.; John McDaniel, S. W.; John L. Stanton, J. W.; John Riggin, Treas., and James Breckenridge, Sec. The lodge prospered greatly during the first ten years, and at one time had upon the roll the names of over sixty members. Efforts were made from time to time to consolidate the two lodges, and on the 10th of July, 1886, it was moved and carried that Ben Franklin Lodge surrender its charter and unite with Savannah Lodge, the conditions being that they have two meetings each month, one of which was to be held in the day time. Upon the basis of this agreement the two organizations united in the above month and year under the original name and number, since which time a spirit of the most perfect harmony has prevailed in all the councils and deliberations of the lodge.

The last election for officers of the Ben Franklin Lodge was held on the 26th of December, 1885, at which time the following members were chosen to fill the different positions: J. W. Singleton, W. M.; John McDaniel, S. W.; David Ent, J. W.; W. S. Wells, Treas.; W. T. Middleton, Sec.; F. T. McFadden, S. D.; J. E. Ent, J. D.; J. L. Burnett, Sr. S.; J. P. Swink, Jr. S.

I. O. O. F., Nodaway Lodge, No. 14. The history of Odd Fellowship in Andrew County dates from the year 1845, at which time a petition signed by the members of the fraternity then living in and near Savannah was sent to the Grand Lodge for a

warrant authorizing them to work as a lodge. The necessary preliminary steps having been taken, a lodge, the fourteenth in order of succession in the State, was formally instituted on the 10th of December, 1845, from which date until March 18 of the succeeding year it worked under a dispensation of the Grand Lodge. A charter was then duly granted to Nodaway Lodge, No. 14, which was reorganized the same month and year by Joseph Ranson, D. D. G. M. of Missouri, the following brethren constituting the original membership, namely: Nathaniel Burrows, George H. Beeler, Isaac N. Jones, William F. Edgar and J. D. Nash. The first officers chosen were N. Burrows, N. G.; George H. Beeler, V. G.; L. D. Nash, Sec., and Isaac N. Jones, Treas.

From the fact that Nodaway Lodge had among its members some of the oldest Odd Fellows in Missouri, as well as some of the most active and efficient, for several years it occupied a prominent position among the sister lodges of the State. Among those who identified themselves with the lodge from time to time during the early years of its history, the following are deserving of appropriate mention: Jeremiah Coil, Charles F. Halley, Johnson Woods, Charles Blankenship, C. F. Emery, George W. Baker, G. Dougherty, G. W. Love, Thomas Abbott, H. W. Peters, John Smith, Joseph W. Tootle, Robert Kirkham, D. P. Winch, R. B. Snelling, Will R. King, Simon Conrad, Benjamin R. Holt, James Mitchum, Theodore B. Stiles, William Burnett, George Leader, William Blackburn, James Foster, Finnis B. Milder, Thomas Dakin, J. R. Young, John Y. Bird, Joseph M. Holt, Jackson Samuel, James T. Richardson, A. B. Westerfield, George Levis-ton, R. M. Barkhart, Pleasant Aikin, William Toole, William Zook, Samuel Jackson, James McCord, W. K. Stout and Paul Mauritzius.

About the year 1860, owing to the constant drafts upon the relief and charity funds, together with the removal of quite a number of members, the lodge began gradually to decline, so that in course of time disappointment and disaffection did their work and the charter was surrendered in 1861, the organization having long struggled to recover the wonted zeal of early days. Four years later a reorganization was effected under the name of Savannah Lodge, which within a short time grew into popular favor to such

an extent that it exceeded the original society in numbers and financial strength.

It has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity until the present time, and is now one of the most successful and well established lodges in this part of the State, numbering over seventy active members. Its financial condition is on a solid basis, having \$1,000 on interest, besides a surplus fund amounting to \$650. The following officers were elected in 1887: D. J. Ely, N. G.; John Lincoln, V. G.; J. C. Brooks, Per. Sec.; E. F. Baird, Rec. Sec.; C. C. Somerville, Treas.; W. H. Hughes, R. S. N. G.; O. E. Paul, L. S. N. G.; F. A. Imus, Warden; N. Davis, O. G.; A. Matheny, J. G.; W. D. Ruddie, R. S. V. G.; D. Hall, L. S. V. G.; R. Born, Conductor.

Sentinel Encampment, No. 11, was instituted March 15, 1867, and reorganized July 2, of the same year, with the following members: S. F. Garrett, J. R. Watts, A. Schuster, P. Ferrison, L. D. Carter and Samuel Huffman. The reorganization was conducted by R. J. S. Wise of the Hesperian Encampment, St. Joseph, and at its first meeting degrees were conferred upon the following brethren: J. S. McLain, J. C. Higgins, W. Bradford and James Anderson. The first officers were Samuel Huffman, H. P.; A. Schuster, S. W.; J. R. Watts, Scribe; James Anderson, Treas., and J. S. McLain, J. W.

The officers at this time are D. J. Ely, H. P.; John Lincoln, C. P.; William Ent, S. W.; E. S. Follet, J. W.; O. E. Paul, Treas., and E. F. Baird, Scribe. The encampment has enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity.

Friendship Lodge, No. 42, Daughters of Rebecca, was instituted in May, 1880, with the following charter members: O. E. Paul, Anna B. Paul, O. H. Umbarger, Cordelia A. Umbarger, J. G. Walker, Mary E. Walker, W. S. Dorrell, Catherine Dorrell, William Ent, Witie Ent, F. G. Gunn, Nellie Gunn, T. B. Hall, Sarah E. Hall, A. Matheny, P. V. Matheny, W. M. Sapp, E. Sapp, V. G. Faires, W. M. Faires, A. J. Smith, G. T. Bryan, Samuel Huffman, Maranda Huffman, W. A. Elliott, Emma Elliott, D. J. Hall, — Hall, H. A. Camden, and — Camden.

For some time subsequent to its organization the lodge prospered healthfully, but ere long the interest, on account of excess-

ive dues, was allowed to weaken, quite a number of members withdrawing. Recently, however, the recuperating power of a united purpose to succeed has restored, in a measure, the former zeal, and Friendship Lodge to-day enjoys a good degree of prosperity. Its present membership is about twenty-five. The elective officers for the year 1887 are Mrs. L. T. White, N. G.; Mrs. D. J. Ely, V. G.; Miss Mattie Ent, Sec.; Mrs. J. W. Crank, Treas.

Ancient Order of United Workmen, Savannah Lodge, No. 195, was established in the city of Savannah, July, 1880, with seven members, a number which has since increased to sixty-nine. The first officers were B. M. Danford, P. M. W.; David Rea, M. W.; J. G. Walker, G. F.; George West, O.; Joseph Rea, Recorder; R. H. Stewart, Financier; Thomas Wells, Receiver; G. C. Singery, I. W.; I. Mendenhall, O. W.

The present officers are James Reed, W. M.; A. J. Lambright, O.; J. Q. Adams, F.; W. D. Clark, Recorder; R. H. Stewart, Financier; J. F. Waters, Receiver; Charles F. Booher, P. M. W.; G. W. West, I. W.; Joseph Bielman, O. W.; Charles C. Smith, Guide; O. E. Paul, George W. Clark and J. J. Miller, Trustees.

Select Knights, A. O. U. W., a higher degree in the order of Workmen, was instituted at Savannah on the 2d day of August, 1884, D. D. G. C. J. H. Gaston officiating. The charter members numbered fifteen, and after an existence of a little more than three years the lodge has now the names of thirty-two active members upon the records. The first officers were James G. Walker, C.; Charles F. Booher, V. C.; John Lincoln, L. C.; C. F. Baird, Sec.; W. L. Kirtley, Treas.; W. A. Elliott, R. T.; W. W. Kerr, Marshal; J. Q. Adams, Chaplain; J. W. Barr, S. B.; C. H. Smith, S. W.; H. S. Kelley, J. W.; G. W. West, Guardian; C. H. Smith, J. Q. Adams and H. S. Kelley, Trustees. The order enjoys a fair degree of prosperity, and is likely to be of permanent value to its members. The officers at this time (1887) are as follows: James G. Walker, P. M.; Charles F. Booher, C.; J. F. Waters, V. C.; N. Kirtley, L. C.; J. F. Patton, Rec.; R. H. Stewart, Rec. Treas.; E. F. Baird, S. W.; D. B. Kelley, J. W.; John Lincoln, S. B.; W. M. Kerr, Marshal; H. S. Kelley, J. F. Waters and N. Kirtley, Trustees.

Peabody Post, No. 41, G. A. R., was organized in the city of Savannah on the 28th of October, 1882, with the following charter members: John B. Majors, Peter Neff, H. A. Condon, Samuel Frodsham, George W. Nease, L. T. White, Fred Demallorie, E. M. Lawbaugh, William Caldwell, David C. Stotts, James F. Lein, Jesse Lewelyn, John Lincoln, Thomas Dawson, John F. Compton, Boyd Barr and J. C. Nigh. First officers: John B. Majors, Commander; Peter Neff, S. V. C.; H. A. Condon, J. V. C.; G. W. Nease, Q. M.; L. T. White, Surgeon; William Caldwell, Chaplain; David C. Stotts, Officer of the Day; James F. Linn, Officer of the Guard; Samuel Frodsham, Adjutant; Jesse Lewelyn, Sergt.-Maj.; John Lincoln, Q. M. S. The post numbers fifty members at this time, and is reported in excellent working order. Officers for 1887: Pembroke Mercer, Commander; Peter Neff, S. V. C.; H. C. Shedrick, J. V. C.; D. J. Ely, Officer of the Day; Samuel Huffman, Chaplain; E. Y. Dickey, Surgeon; G. W. Nease, Q. M.; William Hernden, Adjutant; J. H. Revell, O. G.; Henry Stewart, Q. M. S.; C. S. Pickett, Sergt.-Major.

Peabody Relief Corps, No. 38, an auxiliary of the Grand Army Post of Savannah, was instituted November 20, 1886, under a charter bearing the same date, with the following original members: Sallie Ely, Maggie Van Buskirk, Maria Cottrell, Mary Lambaugh, Flora Cottrell, Elizabeth Pickett, Rosa Barr, Amy Barr, Mary Crank, Mary Hernden, Julia Shedrick, Amanda Berry and Mary Neff. Present membership about twenty. Officers: Sallie Ely, President; Maggie Van Buskirk, S. V. Pres.; Maria Cottrell, J. V. Pres.; Elizabeth Pickett, Treas.; Flora Cottrell, Sec.; Rosa Barr, Conductor.

Savannah Assembly, No. 8183, Knights of Labor, was organized July 12, 1886, with a membership of twenty-four. The progress of the assembly has been very encouraging, the membership at this time numbering seventy-nine. J. W. Damon was the first Master Workman, and B. F. Hardcastle, Recording Secretary, the latter filling the same office at the present time. The Master Workman for 1887 is C. P. Dakan.

BANKS.

The first banking house in Savannah was a branch of the

Southern Bank of St. Louis, established about the year 1859. The enterprise proved a lucrative one, and continued to do a prosperous business until 1863, at which time it suspended operations, in consequence of the war. The officers were G. W. Samuel, President, and E. C. Breck, Cashier.

The Savannah Savings Institution, the second attempt at banking, was established and incorporated in May, 1865, the principal spirit in the enterprise being Judge John C. McLain, who was elected president, a position he has since filled. This bank is essentially a savings institution, and as such has been conducted very successfully, having at no time during its history been unable to easily meet all demands made upon it. The present efficient cashier is Fred Moser. The following is the financial condition of the bank, as shown by the May report, 1887:

RESOURCES.

Loans on goods and collateral security.	\$81,521 86
United States bonds on hand	700 00
Due from other banks, good on sight draft	7,318 00
Real estate, present market value.....	24,661 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,500 00
Checks and other items.....	2,097 35
Bills of National Banks and Legal Tender United States notes.....	7,000 00
Gold coin.....	1,000 00
Silver coin.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$126,798 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$18,100 00
Surplus funds on hand.....	1,100 00
Deposits subject to draft on sight	69,469 00
Deposits subject to draft at given dates.....	38,129 00
Total	\$126,798 00

Farmers Bank of Andrew County.—This bank was established in 1862, with a subscribed capital of \$200,000, which, in 1877, was reduced to \$24,340—amount paid up. Since its organization the Farmers Bank has done a very prosperous business, and is justly classed among the safest and most reliable banking houses in the State. On the 1st day of July, 1882, the first cash dividend, amounting to 4 per cent, was declared, and

in January of the succeeding year a second dividend of 5 per cent showed the earnings of the bank. Since July, 1883, semi-annual dividends of 8 per cent have been paid, earnings which but few banking houses in Northwest Missouri are able to show. The building on the south side of the square is one of the finest and most commodious bank buildings in this part of the State. The following official statement of the financial condition of the Farmers Bank of Andrew County was made on the 14th of May, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Loans undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security.....	\$104,631 07
Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate ' security.....	3,620 25
Overdrafts by solvent customers.....	170 01
United States bonds on hand.....	.....
Other bonds and stock at their present cash market price.....	8,400 00
Due from other banks, good on sight draft.....	47,304 01
Real estate, at present cash market value	6,800 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,379 75
Checks and other cash items.....	1,479 51
Bills of National banks and legal tender United States notes.....	6,346 00
Gold coin, nickels and dimes.....	1,379 15
Silver coin.....	766 20
Exchange maturing and matured.....	.....
Total.....	\$182,275 95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 24,340 00
Surplus funds on hand.....	25,525 29
Undivided declared dividends.....	.....
Deposits subject to draft on sight.....	132,410 66
Deposits subject to draft at given dates.....	.....
Bills payable .....	.....
Due other banks and bankers.....	.....
Expenses now due.....	.....
Total.....	\$182,275 95

The first officers of the Farmers Bank were S. S. Garrett, president, and Benjamin Childs, cashier.

The officers at this time are: President, A. Schuster; vice-president, A. S. Keeves; cashier, J. F. Waters; assistant cashier, C. C. Somerville; directors, A. S. Keeves, A. Schuster and I. R. Williams.

RAILROADS.

In 1860 the Platte County Railroad was finished to Savannah, thus bringing the city into easy communication with the leading commercial centers of the State and entire country. From that date until about 1867 Savannah was the northern terminus of said road, and during the interim the city became the distributing point for a large area of territory. The change of the road a little later and the removal of the depot one mile away from the town are spoken of at length in another chapter. At this time (1887) the St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad is in process of construction, and when completed will bring new life and activity to Savannah.

SAVANNAH AS IT IS.

Savannah is situated almost in the geographical center of the county, and is surrounded by as fine a region of farm lands as can be found in the State. The town is substantially built, and within the last few years many of the old land marks have disappeared before the onward march of progress, yielding their places to new and more modern styles of architecture. Many of the streets have shade trees planted at regular intervals along the sides, and the majority of the yards, also, have more or less shrubbery planted in them, so that in summer time the city presents very much the appearance of a beautiful woodland.

The elevated location which affords fine natural drainage renders the city very healthful, no sickness of an epidemic form having ever visited the locality. The streets are well laid out, and if paved and kept in proper order would not suffer in comparison with the streets of any other city in Northern Missouri.

The inhabitants of Savannah have ever been noted for their open handed hospitality, and the cordiality with which they receive all new comers. They are intelligent and progressive, and fully alive to any interest having for its object the public welfare. The schools and churches spoken of elsewhere speak louder than words of the culture and morals of the city.

At the time Savannah was laid out, and for several years succeeding, its importance was chiefly recognized in the light of a central "trading point" for a large extent of territory surrounding, and because of that fact, it early acquired a well-merited

fame. The consequence was, that, as soon as the course began to be diverted from this point, the producing population outside of the town being inadequate to the demands of consumption, the growth of the town was retarded for several years, until, indeed, the products of the country equaled the consumption account of the non-producers in the town, and the avenues of trade were opened with other markets. The increase in population, and facilities for business during the early years of the city's history, were gradual, uniform and certain, but it was not until about 1850 that the spirit of improvement and enterprise became fully developed. At that period new life and vigor began to be infused into the elements of progress, and more rapid advances in the branches of trade were foreshadowed. Activity in every department of industry was the rule, rather than the exception, and capital began to seek investment in public and private enterprises, which have since yielded liberal profits. From that time the character of the improvements was no longer uncertain, but has continued to assume a healthy and permanent aspect, until at the present time the city is recognized as one of the best commercial points in the Platte country. Her business men are in the main, enterprising and financially solid, failures being the rare exception. The dry goods trade is large, some of the stores being very commodious, and filled with thousands of dollars worth of goods. The grocery trade is also immense, in fact nearly every branch of the mercantile business being represented by numerous houses conducted by wide-awake and responsible dealers. The country trade for miles around is the chief support of the city, and it is no unusual sight to see hundreds of teams hitched around the public square on certain days, while the streets are thronged with a busy, bustling crowd.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF SAVANNAH.

Henderson Edwards, hardware and harness; Alderman & Sons, dry goods; A. Schuster & Co., clothing; A. S. Keeves, dry goods, boots and shoes; John C. Conner, hardware and saddlery; J. J. Miller, clothing; H. Clark, groceries; F. T. McFadden, groceries; Charles Wasmer, furniture; Frank Nance, groceries; Todd & Son, groceries; T. H. C. Hyde, drugs; J. P. Cook, drugs;

Limerick & Patton, drugs; L. Baumle, boots and shoes; Pearce & Roberts, groceries; H. C. Shedrick, restaurant and confectionery; G. Kolberner, boots and shoes; John F. Mead, groceries; William Kann, restaurant; James Dyer, restaurant; Peter Christianson, hotel—St. Charles; Adam Doram, boots and shoes; Frodsham & Son, jewelers; King & Wetherby, groceries and provisions; Mrs. Parker, millinery; Miss Mattie Ent, millinery; Howard & Howard, meat market; William G. Bright, meat market; Charles Perkins, billiard hall; William Hancock, meat market; Harvey Van Buskirk, photographer; Mrs. Price, photograph gallery; Neil Barman, Saloon; Frank Hyde, livery barn; J. Follett, livery; J. R. McDermott, marble shop; E. W. Joy, marble dealer; Fred Hartly, marble shop; F. A. Imus, painter; Bielman & Mack, blacksmiths and wagon-makers; James Baker, manufacturer of wire fence; Philip Bielman, blacksmith; W. H. Kinzer, contractor and builder; William Ent, cooper shop; R. A. Morris, blacksmith; C. Brant, barber; P. E. Arthur, barber; H. W. Fosdick, dentist; William H. Bryant, T. M. Laney, T. S. Howard, W. Martin and E. B. Ensor, physicians and surgeons.

AMAZONIA.

The settlement of that portion of Lincoln Township in the immediate vicinity of Amazonia dates from a very early day, a number of pioneers having located claims within short distances of the town site as long ago as 1838 and 1840. Among these early comers are remembered James Irwin, William Clemmens, Peter Moser, B. C. Porter, and several others, whose names are appropriately mentioned elsewhere.

About the year 1840 one Charles Caples, a native of Ohio, came to the country, and made a settlement on the One-Hundred-and-Two River, several miles northeast of Amazonia, where for some time he was engaged in the mercantile business, being one of the first merchants in the southern part of the county. Disposing of his original location, Mr. Caples, in 1842, purchased a large tract of land on the Missouri River, upon which, a little later, he and a brother, William Caples, platted and laid out a town called Nodaway City, which early became an important shipping and distributing point. The original plan of Nodaway

City, which joins Amazonia on the east, lies in Section 36, Town 59, Range 36, and includes about 290 lots, surveyed by William Thatcher early in the forties, and filed for record on the 1st of May, 1849.

Mr. Caples seems to have been actuated by a two-fold purpose in founding the town: First, to secure a landing and establish a trading point; and secondly, to speculate upon the sale of lots, as the favorable location promised much for the future welfare of the city. The first building was a store house, erected in the east end of the town by Mr. Caples, in which for some years he carried on a prosperous business with a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise, a number of his customers coming many miles to do their trading. He next built a warehouse on the bank of the river, from which he shipped large quantities of produce and hemp, and, until the erection of similar buildings a little later, received nearly if not quite all the merchandise for a number of inland towns of Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.

From the outstart the town attracted considerable attention as a shipping point, and as early as 1843 several prominent business men and capitalists, among whom were a Mr. Smith and Robert Donald, made overtures to Mr. Caples to purchase the town plat, for which they offered the sum of \$3,000. This proposition was refused, Mr. Caples intimating that a much larger amount would be necessary to induce him to dispose of the site which then, more than at any previous time, promised to become the future metropolis of the Southwest. Further efforts to secure the site proving fruitless, the gentlemen referred to soon invested their capital in real estate at St. Joseph, then a mere steamboat landing, the rapid growth of which in a few years proved a death blow to the glittering prospects of Nodaway. Had Mr. Caples been a man of judgment and foresight, and accepted the proffered offer, the probabilities are that Nodaway City would soon have become a prosperous commercial mart. Its one golden opportunity, however, being allowed to pass by unimproved, the town, in a few years, ceased to be a place of any considerable importance, except as a shipping point for the river trade. Mr. Caples appears to have been a very impracticable man, and in

after life became imbued with the idea of constructing a "perpetual motion," which would realize him a great fortune. He labored assiduously among his wheels, pulleys, pinions, etc., for a number of years, but, like many others as chimerical as himself, finally died, with his cherished object unrealized. In addition to his early business ventures, he at one time engaged in the practice of medicine, and also operated a saw mill in the early days of the village on a creek which still bears his name. He departed this life about the year 1882.

Among the earliest residents of Nodaway City was a Mr. Barrett, who, about the year 1843, erected two large warehouses, and engaged in the shipping business, which he carried on quite extensively for four or five years, buying and baling immense quantities of hemp in the meantime. Mr. Barrett was a very enterprising and successful business man, and, until his death, in 1849, was one of the largest buyers and shippers of stock, hemp, produce, etc., on the Upper Missouri. About the year 1849 Wesley Copeland erected two large warehouses, in which he carried on a very successful business until 1851. He was succeeded the latter year by his son, James Copeland, who, in order to afford facilities for his increasing trade, built a third warehouse, which, with the other two, was operated to its full capacity until 1858.

During the seven years that Mr. Copeland continued in business, all the goods for Savannah, Fillmore, Maryville, Bedford, Hawleyville, and a number of other towns of Northwest Missouri and Southern Iowa were landed at this point, and on certain days, when freighters came for their loads, a more animated scene than the various warehouses presented would have been hard to find at any point along the river. After realizing a handsome competence, Mr. Copeland disposed of his warehouses in 1851 to Messrs. Scott and Meisenheimer, who, under the firm name of Scott & Co., carried on business until the completion of the Platte County Railroad, which interfered with the river trade to such an extent that they were compelled to close their houses. In the meantime Roland Shannon built a small warehouse, which he operated about three years. As already stated, the superior facilities for transportation afforded by the railroad proved dis-

astrous to the river trade, in consequence of which the warehouses were soon closed and sold, farmers in the neighborhood buying them, and using the material in the construction of barns and other outbuildings.

In the year 1851 the name of the town was officially changed to Boston, to correspond to the name of the postoffice, which had been established some time previous under that name.

MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS.

Among the early merchants of the town was O. H. P. Thoroughman, who opened a general store in 1851, and continued the trade for a period of a little over two years. David Cranor sold goods from 1854 till 1855, and in an early day one Porter D. Roberts began the manufacture of pottery ware, which he carried on with fair success for about eight years.

French Rodgers was one of the first mechanics of the town. He came to the country in 1842, and began working at the carpenter's trade in the vicinity of the village, and, later, moved to the town, where he carried on his trade until 1859.

An Englishman by the name of Gingery was an early resident of the village, and is remembered as a very skillful millwright and general mechanic. He was employed by Mr. Caples for a number of years in constructing the wonderful perpetual motion alluded to, but suffice it to say that the mechanic never had any faith in the success of the project. Mr. Lyman and a German, name unknown, were the first blacksmiths, and a cooper shop was started, in an early day, by a man by the name of McManus. Moses, Fielden and Burrel Wilkes were also early mechanics, and a Mr. Potter established one of the first manufacturing enterprises, in the shape of a shingle machine, which was in successful operation for several years. William Caples, son of Charles Caples, was, perhaps, the first to practice the healing art in the town, and the next physician was Dr. Jacob Caples, who began the practice in 1850, but subsequently moved to Savannah.

THE NEW TOWN.

In 1857, P. S. Roberts, Joshua Bond, J. M. Copeland, G. W. Lankford, Peter Moser, Sr., P. G. Clayton, John W. Smith, Paul

Mauritzius and several others, purchased a tract of 152 acres of land adjoining the original plat on the northwest, for the purpose of laying out and building up a new town, to be known by the name of Amazonia. The intention was, at first, to plat but fifty acres, but with the addition of four other partners, viz., G. W. Samuels, Dr. Holt, Lee Crandle and Hiram Clark, it was determined to lay off the entire area into lots. This was accomplished on June 20, 1857, and the plat so recorded shows forty-two blocks—514 lots—and a “college square” traversed by the following streets: Elm, Vine, Meridian, Spring, Hackberry and College, running north and south, and First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh running east and west.

Within a short time after the survey, the lots were offered for sale, and it was not long until quite a number were purchased and improved. The first building on the town site was a business house erected by a Mr. Riley, on Lot 16, Block 43, some time in the year 1857. Mr. Riley started a general store, but, the enterprise failing to meet with the necessary pecuniary encouragement, it was closed out at the end of about six months. The first residence was the house now occupied by Charles Collett on Lots Nos. 1 and 4, Block 32, erected in 1857 by James M. Copeland. A. C. Scott, William Callaway and Mr. Riley purchased lots and erected residences during the first year of the town's history.

Messrs. Roberts & Miller erected a store building in Block 43, in 1858, and stocked the same with a line of drugs and notions, which they sold in a short time to William Abbott, who continued the business for a limited period. A brick business house was built by Dr. J. M. Holt, in 1858, and used by him till the following year, when it was purchased by Mr. Abbott.

Messrs. Robinson and Baker carried on an extensive business in the Abbott building from 1859 until 1860, at which time the store was completely destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss upon the proprietors. Additional to the above, the following men have been identified with the mercantile interests of the village from time to time: G. W. Manning, Bond, Lyle & Co., P. Moser & Co., and Thomas Trent.

MANUFACTORIES.

Messrs. Eisenminger & Stinson, in 1858, brought a steam saw mill to the village, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. This mill had previously stood about three miles north of the town, and is said to have been the first mill operated by steam power in the county. Eisenminger & Stinson ran it very successfully until 1861, at which time it was purchased by William H. Bowman, who operated it until about 1875.

The large four-story flouring mill in Block 41 was built in 1858 by G. W. Baker, who operated it until 1860. It then passed into other hands, but in 1864 came into the possession of Peter Moser, Sr., and G. W. Harvey, who added a number of improvements, making it one of the best mills in the county. In 1870 Peter Moser, Jr., and G. W. Harvey became proprietors, and have since operated it under the firm name of G. W. Harvey & Co. The mill has a capacity of about fifty barrels per day, and is doing a fair business.

M. Chronister and E. B. Stinson brought steam saw mills to the village in 1886, and still operate them, both reporting their business good.

The manufacture of barrels early became an important industry in Amazonia, and is still carried on quite extensively by the Moser Mercantile Company, the largest firm of the kind in the county. The first cooper shop was started early in the seventies by a Mr. Overman, who erected a building which subsequently passed into the hands of Moser & Bond, by whom it was operated until 1874. Messrs. Clemmens and Ent manufactured barrels for several years, and in the fall seasons did an extensive business in buying and shipping apples. Mr. Ent, in 1886, as manager of the Moser Mercantile Company, manufactured 7,000 barrels, all of which with 9,000 more were used in packing the fruit brought to the village for shipment.

An early industry in the vicinity of the town was a small distillery operated by Casper Hunsinger about the year 1865. The manufacture of "Calamity Water" was conducted upon quite a limited scale for about two years, when the building and contents were destroyed by fire.

LODGES.

Amazonia Lodge, No. 286, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 14, 1873, with the following charter members: Joshua Bond, A. J. Clemmens, E. B. Stinson, James Carmichael, J. H. Maxwell, D. Ryan and J. H. Rogers. Joshua Bond was elected first N. G., James Carmichael, V. G., and J. H. Rogers, treasurer. The lodge has enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity, but is not so strong in numbers as formerly, the present membership numbering only about fourteen. The officers elected for 1887 are as follows: Peter Moser, N. G.; William Gleaver, V. G.; E. B. Stinson, Recording Secretary; J. H. Rogers, Permanent Secretary, and Alexander McArthur, Warden.

A post of the G. A. R. was established in Amazonia a number of years ago, but it proved of short duration. The membership at no time exceeded fifteen, and several of the leading spirits moving to other parts, the organization after a few months was disbanded.

CRIME.

While Amazonia has always sustained the reputation of a peaceable and law abiding village, several transactions of a sanguinary nature have from time to time taken place within its borders.

About the year 1860 or 1861 there occurred a shooting affray between one Nat. Lewis and a man by the name of Roark, resulting in the death of the latter and a serious injury to the former. The men were both rough characters, and the difficulty grew out of a misunderstanding over a game of cards. Both were armed with heavily loaded guns, and in the *melee* Lewis received a shot in the side, while Roark was shot through the breast. Lewis succeeded in making his escape, and shortly afterward became a guerrilla in the southern army.

In 1864 William B. Reynolds met a violent death at the hands of Reuben Miles. It appears that a difficulty had existed for some time between the father of young Miles and Reynolds, and one day when the two met in Amazonia a quarrel took place which soon resulted in a fight. Reynolds being the younger and stronger of the two soon succeeded in throwing his antagonist, and was proceeding to administer some severe punishment when

young Miles appeared upon the scene and interfered. He rushed at Reynolds with a large revolver, and before the latter could ward off the blow struck him over the head with the weapon, killing him instantly. Miles was arrested, but before his trial broke jail, making good his escape, since which time he has not been seen in Andrew County.

An unknown man was killed by one William Mumford in the latter's saloon about the year 1872, the difficulty having grown out of a misunderstanding about changing money to pay for a drink.

The railroader, for such the unknown man was, handed the saloon keeper what he supposed was a \$2 bill, but which the latter claimed was but half that amount. Hot words soon passed between the two, and finally the lie was given to Mumford, who, seizing an ax near by, struck the man a violent blow, literally cleaving his skull asunder. Mumford at once fled and has never been heard from since.

INCORPORATION.

Amazonia was incorporated as a town about the year 1878 or 1879, and for some time thereafter the municipal affairs were wisely and economically managed. Dissatisfaction, however, soon manifested itself, and it was finally decided to abolish the corporation, which was accordingly done in the year 1882.

AMAZONIA OF TO-DAY.

The village of Amazonia formerly stood upon the banks of the Missouri, but at this time, owing to a "cut off" a few years ago, the town is fully one mile from the river. The town has a population of about 400, and, while not increasing to any appreciable extent, still maintains its importance as one of the best shipping points in the county. It has four church organizations, viz.: Methodist, Christian, German Reformed and Episcopal, all of which have comfortable and commodious temples of worship. The business of the town is represented by the following register: M. Scudder, dealer in general merchandise; Bond & Clemmens, general store; Dr. J. H. Rogers, drugs; Mrs. Demar, bakery and restaurant; Mrs. Quinn, boarding house;

J. H. Jackson, blacksmith; O. R. Howe, gunsmith; M. L. Minor, livery and feed stable; J. H. Martin and F. M. Moore, carpenters.

ELIZABETHTOWN.

Adjoining the present site of Amazonia on the northwest was laid out a small village, as early as 1850 or 1851, by the name of Elizabethtown, the plat of which was never recorded. A store was started about the same time by Messrs. Perry & Young, who, in addition to carrying on the mercantile business, operated a warehouse on the river. A landing was established early in the fifties, and the place and the village became the rival of Boston in the river trade. After a short time the above firm sold out to Elijah Impey, who carried on the goods and shipping business about four years, disposing of his interest at the end of that time to John Sanders. Mr. Sanders increased the stock, and did a successful business for some time. He afterward closed out, and started the Sanders House in St. Joseph. Elizabethtown continued to be a landing and shipping point until the "cut off" several years ago, which left the place over a mile from the river. At this time one dismantled building, upon which a general decay has fastened itself, is all that remains to mark the site of the village. The site is now owned by Mr. Zimmerman.

ROCHESTER.

This town, on the site of one of the earliest settlements in the eastern part of Andrew County, is situated on the Platte River, and dates its existence from early in the forties. Prior to the organization of the county, quite a number of pioneer families settled near the present site of the town, coming thus early for the purpose of locating available claims on the Platte River. They were followed a little later by other home seekers, and, as early as 1841-43, a goodly portion of which is now Rochester Township, was taken up, including the present site of the town which came into the possession of one Levi Thatcher. He subsequently sold out to a Mrs. Kibby, whose sons, about the year 1842 or 1843, erected a saw and grist mill on the Platte, which, in time, became the nucleus of a very flourishing settlement. This mill supplied lumber and bread stuffs for a large area of

territory, and appears to have been operated quite successfully until as late as 1861. In the meantime the influx of the population continued such that the necessity for a trading point nearer than Savannah became apparent. Accordingly James Barnes, in June, 1848, laid off a town plat of ten blocks—sixty lots—which was recorded under the name of New Rochester. To this plat was made, in May, 1853, an addition of forty-five lots, by John Spencer, Daniel Underwood and William Caldwell, and two years later, in May, 1855, a second addition, consisting of thirteen lots, was made by Samuel F. Nichols.

The lots in the original plat were soon sold, and within a couple of years a number of buildings, including residences and business houses, were erected. Surrounded by a rich agricultural region, and being remote from any other town or trading point, Rochester very soon became a place of considerable local importance, and as early as 1850 it had a thriving population, and was the chief source of supplies for a large portion of Andrew and DeKalb Counties.

One of the earliest merchants was a man by the name of Stone, who sold goods for some years in a small frame building, which stood on Lot No. 1, near the place now occupied by the Ritchey Hotel. Mr. Stone brought a stock of general merchandise to the place early in the forties, and, after selling for some time alone, effected a co-partnership with Henry Blount, which was continued until the death of Stone, in 1852. In the meantime other business men were attracted to the village, among whom was Amos Strock, who sold goods for several years in a small house opposite the Stone building. He subsequently went into partnership with David Walter, and appears to have been a very prosperous and successful business man. Capt. William Shreve and Henry Blount were partners in the goods business for a long time, Shreve finally disposing of his interest to William M. Shanks. The firm of Blount & Shanks continued for some years, and appears to have been liberally patronized.

Daniel Underwood became identified with the mercantile interests of the village in an early day, and for a number of years handled a general stock of goods in the building occupied at this time by J. W. Kline. In addition to those enumerated the fol-

lowing men and firms sold goods in the village from time to time, viz.: Mattox & Carter, Fist Bros., William Warfield, Samuel Warfield, John R. Caldwell (who erected the brick building now occupied by S. C. Caldwell), Ford & Scanlan, George Manring, Isaac Kier, Eli Smith, Henry Hartwick (now a prominent business man of St. Joseph, who opened the first clothing store), Melvin & Son, M. G. Ruby, Blount & Brown, John C. Ryan, Christian & Furnish, G. H. Skinner & Bro., Ruby & Strock, J. G. Barton, John M. Barton and others whose names have been forgotten.

In connection with the early business interests of the town was the primitive inn known as the "Kibbey House," erected some time in the forties, and kept for several years by the Widow Kibbey. It was at first scarcely to be distinguished from the simple home of the private citizens, and differed from the ordinary dwelling principally in that its hospitality was dispensed at a fixed price. Its patronage was largely derived from prospectors and others who visited the new country, the temporary character of stay rendering such an establishment necessary. Mrs. Kibbey was succeeded by William Parnel, and he in turn by David Miller. Leonard Rich afterward became proprietor, and after his death his widow took charge of the house, the hospitalities of which she still dispenses to the traveling public.

The Sealy House which stood on Lots 5 and 6, Block 3, was kept for some time by H. Snearly, who made it a favorite stopping place. The building was destroyed in the fire of 1885.

The following list includes the names of nearly, if not quite all, the physicians who have practiced their profession in Rochester: W. H. Wilburn, ——— McBath, William H. Bryant, Dr. Mattox, Dr. Shelton, E. M. Manring, John C. Mitchell, F. A. Simmons, F. J. Gager, E. A. Jones, A. J. Ward, Dr. Vanchoiack and B. J. Kirk.

The first manufacturing enterprise of Rochester was the Kibbey Saw and Flouring Mill already alluded to. The Kibbeys sold out about the year 1845 or 1846, from which time until the breaking out of the war the mill appears to have passed through the hands of various parties. The last owner was Capt. William Caldwell, who closed the mill in 1861.

P. Segrist in 1855 began the manufacture of wagons in Rochester, and continued the business with encouraging success until 1885. He carried on a general repair shop, and in addition to making wagons did all kinds of wood work requiring skilled labor. Near the village, in 1856, was built a distillery, operated for a limited period by Reuben George, who had the reputation of making a fair article of whisky, the greater part of which found ready sale in the immediate neighborhood. Mr. George did a fair business while he remained, but owing to the strong political excitement of the times he soon abandoned the business and moved to other parts.

About the year 1866 Andrew McGregor erected a brewery in the village, and in partnership with William Checkley began the manufacture of beer upon quite an extensive scale. It is said that a little "moonshine" whisky was also made at this brewery, at least quite a quantity could always be obtained by certain persons well acquainted with the inward working of the institution. Messrs. McGregor & Checkley finding their brewery unable to compete with the larger establishments of the cities, abandoned the business in 1869. A part of the old building is still standing.

Joseph Laney, about the year 1866, built a woolen factory just north of the town limits, which was operated by steam power. The factory building was a frame structure, supplied with good machinery, and under the management of Mr. Laney was operated quite successfully for a period of three or four years. M. G. Ruby took charge at the end of that time, and after running it for a single season moved the building to the southern part of the town, and used the machinery in the construction of a cheese factory. He operated the latter a part of one year, and then sold out to other parties who moved it to Worth County.

A cheese factory was started in 1874 by a stock company composed of N. Ford, Isaac Lillibridge, Mr. Lewis, W. C. Mahar and James Graham. A two-story building was erected and fitted up with the latest and most improved machinery, and for one year a very prosperous business was carried on. The cheese made was of a superior quality, and soon had an extensive sale in St. Joseph, Kansas City and other towns of Western Missouri. A

man by the name of Tilison was superintendent for one year, after whom the management passed into the hands of James Belton, who operated the factory for the same length of time. Owing to improper management during its last two years the stockholders were compelled, to the great regret of the citizens of the village and surrounding country, to suspend operation. The building is still standing, used at this time for a cabinet shop by C. G. Keller.

The present large flouring mill on Platte River was erected in 1873 or 1874 by Williams & Piper, who operated it until 1875. It was then purchased by the present proprietor, John G. Barton, who, in 1886, thoroughly remodeled it, supplying improved machinery for the manufacture of flour by the roller process. It is now one of the best merchant mills in the county making an average of fifty barrels of flour per day. The building is a four-story frame structure including the basement, and the machinery is operated by the waters of the Platte.

Rochester has suffered severely by fire at different times, the most destructive of which occurred in April, 1885, in which the greater portion of the town was laid in ashes. The origin of the fire could never be ascertained as it was well under headway in the night when first discovered. The following were among the buildings destroyed by the devouring element: Odd Fellows' Hall, Barton's store, Laurence Baker's shoe shop, store building belonging to Mrs. Shanks, Brown's store building, occupied at the time by M. G. Ruby, Frank M. Kennedy's store and a number of smaller buildings, but few of which carried any insurance. The loss entailed upon the property owners, was very heavy, that of Mr. Barton alone amounting to the sum of \$7,000.

One month later a second fire occurred, which destroyed several buildings including the Ullman Hotel, which was the largest loss. From the effects of these disasters, Rochester has never fully recovered.

Rochester was first incorporated about the year 1857, but the expense of maintaining a municipal government for so small a village, causing a great deal of dissatisfaction, it was soon abandoned. In 1872 the people again decided to assume the responsibility of

maintaining a corporation, and after the necessary preliminaries had been arranged, a board of trustees and other officers were elected. At the end of ten years the corporation died a natural death, and no attempts have been since made to resurrect it. The last officers elected were the following: James Taylor, Gorman Brown, George Prince and John Belton, trustees; J. J. Ideson, clerk; J. V. Busey, marshall, and Eli Smith, attorney.

During the late war, and several years anterior thereto, the people of Rochester and vicinity were very much divided in sentiment, the immediate results of which were several acts of lawlessness, which have always been greatly deplored by the better class of citizens. The first of these occurred as long ago as 1856, when Samuel Simmons, a strong pro-slavery man, was shot and killed by William Hardesty, an ardent believer in the doctrine of anti-slavery. This sad affair, the outgrowth of a violent quarrel between the two men, served to arouse the most intense partisan feelings on the part of the people, and for some time thereafter altercations between the contending factions were of frequent occurrence. Another serious affray, resulting in the shooting and killing of Thomas Hartman by Moses Fist, occurred a little later, but the difficulty between them can hardly be attributed to a political misunderstanding. It appears that there had been a bad feeling existing between the two men for some time, and it was while Hartman was on a drinking bout in Rochester one evening that the quarrel was renewed. One word brought on another until finally, in a desperate and uncontrollable fit of anger, Fist drew a weapon and shot his enemy, the ball taking effect in the abdomen. The wounded man lingered in great agony from Saturday night until Sunday evening, when death put an end to his sufferings. Fist was arrested, and had a preliminary trial before a justice of the peace, who, contrary to the general expectation, refused to bind him over to the court..

It was about the same time that Rochester and the entire country became excited over the tarring of Rev. Mr. Sellers, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the sad death of Mr. Holland, an account of which will be found in another chapter.

The first schoolhouse in Rochester was a small frame structure, erected in the southern part of the village a short time after

the survey was made. It answered the purpose for which it was intended until early in the seventies, when it was sold, and a larger and more comfortable building erected in the eastern part of town.

The first church organization was a Methodist class, the history of which dates from the earliest settlement of the town. The Cumberland Presbyterians subsequently organized a society which still meets for worship in a beautiful frame building, erected in 1874, at a cost of about \$3,000. The Disciples, or Christians, maintained an organization in the village for a number of years, and still have services at stated intervals.

Rochester Lodge, No. 248, A. F. & A. M., was organized about the year 1863. Owing to the destruction of the records by fire but little is known of its early history. In September, 1886, the organization was moved to Helena, where the meetings are now regularly held. The officers at this time are Isaac Clark, W. M.; D. N. Pully, S. W.; W. M. Morgan, J. W.; M. L. Thomas, Secretary; John Segrist, Treasurer, and John Sewell, Tyler. Since its removal the lodge has enjoyed great prosperity, the present membership numbering about fifty.

The growth of Rochester during the early years of its history while slow, was substantial, and until the completion of the St. Joseph & Des Moines Railroad through the country a couple of miles distant, it was justly entitled to the reputation of being one of the most important local trading points in Andrew County. The fire of 1885, and the springing up one year later of the town of Helena on the railroad only two miles distant, appears to have proved the death blow of Rochester's future prospects, and since then the village has been gradually losing its former prestige. Its population has greatly decreased during the past three years, and a general decay seems to have fastened itself upon the once prosperous little city. There are at this time two general stores, one restaurant, hotel, livery stable, two blacksmiths, one cabinet-maker, one wagon-maker, one shoemaker, one barber and a physician.

FILLMORE.

This beautiful and flourishing little city is situated in Jackson Township, fifteen miles northwest of Savannah, and derived

much of its early growth and prosperity from its admirable location in the midst of one of the richest agricultural regions of Northwest Missouri. Surrounding the village on every hand are vast stretches of undulating prairie and timber lands, dotted at frequent intervals with handsome residences, commodious farms and other evidences of material prosperity, which bespeak the presence of a highly prosperous and contented people. Owing to the abundance of water, fertility of the soil and presence of vast quantities of timber, this part of the county was eagerly sought out by the early settlers, and as long ago as 1838 the pioneer's ax was heard resounding along the streams as the little cabins were erected. One of the first white men to penetrate this part of the county was James Templer, who pre-empted where Joseph Berry now lives in the fall of the above year. Mr. Berry came the following spring, and from that time until the present has been living within a quarter of a mile of the town site.

James Bradford settled a short distance from the village the same year, and a little later came Levi Churchhill and Barney Harper, both of whom located on land now included in the organized town plat. Other settlers in the vicinity of the village were Samuel Kenyon, John L. Griffith, Thompson Kenyon, F. K. Chambers, O. Y. Gregory, Rufus Ayres, Thomas Chambers, Andrew Chambers, Walter B. Wells and others whose names are mentioned in chapters devoted to the early settlement of the county.

The remoteness of this settlement from a market place soon foreshadowed the necessity of a local trading point. Accordingly, as early as 1845, a town was projected and regularly platted by Levi Churchhill, F. K. Chambers, John L. Griffith and Indiana Kenyon, to which the name of *New Ark* was given. The original plan of the town surveyed by James McKinney embraces parts of Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, Township 60, Range 36, and includes 100 lots separated by the requisite number of streets and alleys. At the time of the survey there were on the town site the residences of Levi Churchhill, O. Y. Gregory and John L. Griffith, the latter occupied at the time by Rufus Ayres. Among the first purchasers of lots was G. W. Baker, who erected a small store building on Main Street, near where Dr.

Sutherland's office now stands. This building was a small frame structure, one story high, and answered the purposes for which it was intended until destroyed by fire a number of years later. In addition to his business house Mr. Baker built a hewed-log residence in the southwest part of town on the lot now occupied by the dwelling of Aaron Cole. Elisha Huffman, one of the first mechanics, erected a wagon shop on Main Street soon after the town was laid out, and about the same time several others erected improvements, among whom are remembered David Scott, Mr. Kauffman and Benjamin Davis. As already stated, the first business in Fillmore was erected by G. W. Baker, who brought a stock of goods to the place about the year 1845, and carried on a general trade for a number of years thereafter. He was in partnership for awhile with B. K. Davis, but subsequently sold out to Messrs. Holly and Armstrong. Davis built a two-story business house in early days, and for a number of years was prominently identified with the mercantile interests of the town. He finally became embarrassed, and was compelled to close out his business. William Florence and Karens Laughlin were early merchants of Fillmore, and a little later came Enos Smither, James Bryant, W. E. Brown and Rufus Ayres.

The first hotel in Fillmore was kept by Jefferson Griffith, and stood on the corner of Main and Cross Streets, south of James League's store building. The house was erected by Mr. Griffith, but subsequently passed into the hands of Jerry Burns, who acted in the capacity of mine host for a number of years. A man by the name of Collier afterward erected a building for hotel purposes, the same that is now owned and kept by B. F. Thornton. The latter early became a favorite stopping place, and is still well patronized by those who make transient visits to the village.

The lots in the original plat having been purchased and improved, the growth of the town soon necessitated the laying out of additions. Several additions have been made from time to time, the first of which bears date of April 30, 1852, and consists of forty-two in lots and one out lot laid out by Thomas Chambers.

Kenyon's addition of sixty lots was surveyed in March, 1853, and in 1885 Isabelle Holt had a plat of twenty-four lots surveyed and

added to the town. In the meantime the name of the village was officially changed from New Ark to Fillmore.

As already stated, that part of Jackson Township in the vicinity of Fillmore is pre-eminently an agricultural region, consequently but little attention has been given by the citizens of the town to manufacturing enterprises. About the year 1856 a large three-story steam flouring mill was erected by Messrs Baker & Kimball, who operated it for some years. The machinery was afterward used in the construction of a mill at Amazonia, and the building sold and moved to Holt County. An early industry of the town was a carding machine operated by a tread wheel, horses and oxen supplying the motive power. It was in operation about three years, and appears to have been well patronized.

Fillmore was incorporated as a town by an act of the county court bearing date of November 8, 1873. The first board of trustees was J. M. Kenyon, Smith George, Rufus Ayres, Peter Wykoff and A. H. Chase, who held their first official meetings on the 18th of November, of the above year. The board organized by choosing J. M. Kenyon, chairman and Smith George, secretary, after which the following officers were duly elected: A. L. Lodge, assessor; Holt Allison, marshal; George Cole, treasurer, and Gilmore Lodge, collector. A series of ordinances were drawn up and adopted, the material parts of which are as follows: Ordinance 1 provides fines for assault and battery within the town limits, drunkenness, or the use of any obscene or abusive language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and for interrupting the peace and quiet of any family by loud, rude or boisterous noises, the fines for each offense being not less than \$1 nor more than \$25.

Another section provides that there shall be no saloon or dram shop, or any other place where intoxicating drink is sold, kept within one-half mile of the corporate limits of the town, except drug stores, which may be allowed to keep liquors for strictly medicinal or mechanical purposes. The fine for violating this section was fixed at not less than \$20 nor more than \$100. Section 32 defines the duties of the druggist as far as the keeping of liquors were concerned as follows: "It shall be the duty of any one keeping a drug store within the limits of said

town to keep a register of the names of all persons purchasing liquors of them, certifying the purpose for which it was purchased, and such persons shall sign such register at the time of purchasing such liquors, and any person purchasing such liquors under false pretenses and becoming intoxicated, it shall be competent evidence in court that the keeper of the drug store has not violated the ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquors unless it be shown that the liquors were sold for some other than mechanical or medicinal purposes. If it appears that such liquors were purchased under false pretenses, the purchaser thereof shall be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars."

It appears that the wise board of trustees were determined to maintain the moral dignity of the town, as witness the foregoing and following ordinances. "Every person who shall set up or keep any table or gambling device commonly called A. B. C., faro, E. O., roulette, equality, keno, cards or any other gambling device adopted, devised and designed for the purpose of playing any game of chance for money or property, or induce, entice or permit any person to bet on a play at any such device shall be judged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction be fined not less than one dollar nor more than one hundred dollars." The following section provides a fine of not less than one dollar or more than twenty-five dollars for every person who shall be convicted of "betting at, or on, or play with, or on, or upon any table or gambling device commonly called A. B. C., faro, E. O., roulette, keno, cards or any device adopted, etc., for the purpose of playing for money, property or things, goods, wares, merchandise or liquors within the limits of said town of Fillmore." The remaining sections provide for improvements of streets and alleys, and fixes fines and penalties for various offenses.

In 1880 the board adopted a new series of ordinances, which were revised in March, 1885. Ordinance 1 defines the corporation of the town, and the corporate powers of the board of trustees, and how the said trustees shall be elected, etc. Ordinance 2 provides for elections, and how the same shall be conducted. Ordinances 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 define the duties of the town marshal, street commissioner, collector, treasurer, clerk and assessor, respectively. The following are among some of the

misdemeanors for which fines were imposed, to wit: Leaving horses or mules standing in the street unhitched, engaging in any exercises or sport likely to frighten or scare horses, or embarrass the passage of vehicles; posting bills and advertisements on private property, without the owner's consent; defacing or destroying advertisements, etc.; shooting fire-crackers or throwing missiles or projectiles by means of what are called "nigger shooters," cross-bow, or by use of any "india rubber attachment;" firing guns, pistols, rapid riding or driving through the streets, unlawful assemblages, "tumultuous, offensive or obstreperous conduct or carriage," obscene language, fighting, assault and battery, intoxication, indecent or lewd dressing, sale of lewd books, pictures, etc., indecent plays and exhibitions, cruel abuse of animals, gambling, rioting, keeping dogs and other animals for fighting, and quite a number of others.

The last election of officers took place in 1885, since which time the corporation has been virtually abandoned, the citizens refusing to nominate a ticket in 1886. The last officers were the following, to wit: C. W. Spicer, Rufus Ayres, James League and Frank Thornton, trustees; Charles Gladfelter, marshal; other officers were not appointed.

The following is a list of the medical men who have practiced their profession in Fillmore since the founding of the town: Dr. Hamilton Smith, Dr. Dosier, Dr. Whittington, Dr. Nesbit, Drs. Kenison, Meager, Armstrong, Brown, Kerr, Dunn, Elwood and Woodward. Dr. C. W. Spicer located here in the practice in 1859, and has since been the leading physician of the place, and one of the most successful in Andrew County. The other physicians at the present time are Drs. W. E. Burtch, Calvin Sutherland and Dr. Hodgens, all of whom have diplomas from representative colleges.

Since 1865 there have been a number of men identified with the mercantile interests of Fillmore, among whom were the following: S. B. Stafford, McIntire & Gregory, A. S. Dodge, A. L. Dodge, Z. F. Gilmore, League & Cole, League & Cary, Messick & Cary, Messick & Robinson, and the present business men, whose names are given elsewhere.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 138, F. & A. M., originally known as

Round Prairie Lodge, is an old organization, dating its history from early in the fifties. It was organized east of Fillmore, on what is known as the Round Prairie, where meetings continued to be held for a number of years. Owing to the absence of the first records it is impossible to give anything definite concerning the early history of the organization. The lodge was re-chartered in 1866, under the name of Lincoln Lodge, and moved to Fillmore, where meetings have since been held. The officers at the time of reorganization were William D. Hatton, W. M.; Cephas Woodcock, S. W., and William Turner, J. W. A neat and attractive hall was erected in 1871, which, with a store-room below, cost the sum of \$2,500. The lower room was subsequently sold. The progress of the lodge since its reorganization, while slow, has been healthful, and at this time the roll contains the names of forty-four members.

The officers for 1887 are A. S. Dodge, W. M.; D. L. Denney, S. W.; C. E. Williams, J. W.; George Foulz, Treas.; W. J. Barnes, Sec.; W. G. Hine, S. D.; T. B. Kennedy, J. D.; George A. Wade, Tyler; C. W. Spicer, S. S.; A. C. Trapp, J. S.

Fillmore Lodge, No. 381, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 15, 1878, and from that time until the 23d of the following month worked under dispensation. A charter was then granted upon which the names of the following petitioners are recorded: D. F. Swank, William L. Edmunds, J. G. A. League, J. M. Hampton, F. Knickerbacker and W. E. Brown. Among the first members initiated were L. M. Woodcock, W. J. Root, John L. Hunt, T. J. Ingersoll, Rufus Gregory, Aaron Cole, S. B. Stafford, Franklin Reed and Alexander Hanners. The first officers chosen were D. F. Swank, N. G.; W. L. Edmunds, V. G.; J. M. Hampton, Sec.; F. Knickerbacker, Treas.; W. E. Brown, Warden; Frank Reed, Conductor; C. B. Stafford, O. G.; W. I. Root, I. G.; J. G. A. League, R. S. N. G.; R. K. Gregory, L. S. N. G.; John F. Hunt, R. S. S.; Aaron Cole, L. S. S.; J. M. Woodcock, R. S. V. G.; Alexander Hanners, L. S. V. G. A hall was erected in 1885, and the financial condition of the lodge has been in a very prosperous condition from the organization to the present time. The membership has greatly decreased, however, there being at this time only about twenty-five belonging. The

present officers are John F. Hunt, N. G.; W. T. Owsley, V. G.; D. F. French, Sec.; A. C. Trapp, Treas.; J. P. Denney, Warden; Alexander Hanners, Conductor; S. Davidson, I. G.; William Wilson, O. G.; J. H. Kennedy, R. S. N. G.; William Forney, L. S. N. G.

Fillmore Post, No. 170, G. A. R., was organized May 20, 1884, with the following charter members: J. H. Darrah, C. W. Spicer, R. M. Cole, William Townsend, Charles Gladfelter, John Galbreath, W. J. Beale, Aaron Cole, J. R. Rowly, A. F. Ledbetter, Alexander Hanners, Philip W. Davidson, Benjamin Petrie, Elijah Hurst, F. M. Sutton, John Cline, James H. Clarke and Richard League. First officers, J. H. Darrah, P. C.; C. W. Spicer, S. V. C.; R. M. Cole, J. V. C.; William Townsend, Surgeon; Charles Gladfelter, Chap.; John Galbreath, O. D.; W. J. Beale, Q. M. The post at this time numbers fifty-three active members, and is reported in excellent working order. Meetings are held in Spicer's hall the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. The following is a partial list of present officers: C. W. Spicer, P. C.; J. H. Darrah, S. V. C.; A. C. Trapp, J. V. C.; Charles Gladfelter, C.; W. J. Beale, Q. M.; John W. Burns, O. D.; J. H. Clarke, surgeon.

Union Lodge, No. 484, I. O. G. T.—This temperance organization, which has been the means of accomplishing such a vast amount of good in the land, obtained a footing in Fillmore on the 15th day of March, 1884, at which time the above lodge was constituted. Those who went into the society as charter members were the following, viz.: M. V. Dunn, Joseph Roberts, Charles Bethurum, John Hanners, Jr., John Hanners, Sr., William Preston, James Galbreath, Robert Dunn, George League, Mason Stafford, William Wheaton, Mary Killin, Benjamin Killin, Mary Gregory, Annie Davidson, Annie Robertson, Lizzie Roberts, Mary Walker, John Thornton, Annie Thornton, Bloom Cole, Toney Rowley, Perry Rowley, William Messick, Mrs. M. E. Messick, Mrs. M. A. Gladfelter, Hattie Kenyon, — Gregory, W. O. Dunn, Benjamin Roberts, Nellie Spicer, Mollie Miller, Cora Knickerbacker, James Parkes, William Reed, Joseph Elliott and Jefferson Brywalter.

First officers, W. W. Spicer, W. C. T.; Birdie Spicer, W. V.

T.; William Beale, W. C.; J. O. Hodgens, W. S.; Fannie Berry, W. A. S.; John Berry, W. F. S.; Belle Hodgens, W. T.; Clayton Spicer, W. M.; Sadie Hodgens, W. D. M.; Sallie Wheaton, W. I. G.; Abraham Lance, W. O. G.; Fannie Hines, W. R. H. S.; Callie Parker, W. L. H. S.; Samuel Killin, P. W. C. T.

The offices at this time are filled as follows: W. W. Spicer, W. C. T.; Sallie Wheaton, W. V. T.; Jefferson Bridgewater, Sec.; Benton Hendricks, A. S.; John Wheaton, F. S.; Julia Asher, Treas.; Birdie Spicer, C.; E. A. Gregory, W. O. G.; Nellie Spicer, W. I. G.; James Parker, M.; Ettie Kennedy, D. M.; William Conner, P. W. C. T.; W. W. Spicer, L. D.; Ella Fee, R. S., and Alice Kennedy, L. S. Present membership about thirty. Meetings held in Spicer's hall on Friday evening of each week.

Women's Relief Corps. Fillmore Corps No. 28, was organized May 20, 1886, with the following charter members: Caroline Spicer, Dea Cole, Addie Gregory, Clara Hine, Dora Simerly, Mary Gladfelter, Elizabeth Hanners, Lena Galbreath, Lucy Petree, Laura Spicer, Mary Killin, Elizabeth Proffit, Mary Gregory, Hannah Bamberger, Rebecca Proffit and P. B. Cole.

The following were the first officers chosen: Mrs. C. C. Spicer, president; Maggie Rawley, senior vice-president; Dora Simerly, junior vice-president; Mary Gregory, secretary; Mary Killin, treasurer; Clara Hine, conductor; Ada Gregory, chaplain; Laura Spicer, guard.

Present officers are Mrs. C. C. Spicer, president; Maggie Rawley, senior vice-president; Dora Simerly, junior vice-president; Laura Spicer, secretary; Mary Killin, treasurer; Eliza Proffit, conductor; Hannah Bamberger, chaplain, and Lena Galbreath, guard.

The organization is reported in good condition, with a present membership of twenty-six.

Fillmore has three church organizations with as many houses of worship. The first church building in the town was erected by the Presbyterians, about the year 1858. The society was finally disorganized, and the building purchased by the Christian Church, by which it is still used. The Methodist Episcopal Church has a beautiful frame, erected in 1881, at a cost of \$1200, and about the same time the Methodist Episcopal Church

South built a commodious temple of worship on Main Street, which represents a capital of from \$1,200 to \$1,500.

The first house erected for school purposes in Fillmore, stood west of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was in use until it could no longer accommodate the children of the village. The second building was a two-story frame structure, which stood on Main Street. It contained two rooms, but the increase of the school population soon made it evident that a more commodious building would have to be provided. Accordingly the Methodist Church was subsequently purchased, which has answered the purpose for schools until the present time.

Like other parts of Andrew County, the citizens of Fillmore and vicinity were divided in sentiment during the war, and the village was the scene of violence and bloodshed upon two occasions.

In 1863 one Jefferson Miller, a Southern sympathizer, was shot and killed by John Messick, a Union man. The difficulty appears to have grown out of a quarrel between Miller and a man by the name of Grooms, between whom a feeling of enmity had long existed. The killing was the outgrowth of the troublous times, and was greatly deplored by the citizens of the town. A young man by the name of Gibson was shot and killed early in the sixties, while attempting to escape from a detachment of Federal troops, who desired him to take the oath of allegiance. On the approach of the soldiers he started to run, and refusing to halt, when ordered to do so, he was fired at and killed.

Fillmore of 1887.—This brings us to the end of our sketch of Fillmore. Over forty-two years, laden with sorrows and joys, bright anticipations and vanished hopes, have added both age and dignity to the little inland village. Many of the old citizens, who were wont to indulge in happy dreams of what the town would some day become, are quietly sleeping in their last resting place, and the children of those early days are children no longer, but have taken their places in the ranks of men and women, and are doing the work assigned them.

During all these years the town has sustained its business importance and financial strength, and at the present time is the third town in the county, Savannah and Bolckow alone outranking it in population.

Its present business is shown by the following directory:

J. G. A. League & Simerly, general store; W. J. Barnes, general merchandise; Hare & Lincoln, general stock; Ed. Davis & Co., drugs; Spicer Bros., drugs; Samuel Stafford, drugs; Frank Reed, confectionery; A. Cole, furniture; Galbreath & Darrah, general store; N. H. Gregory, hardware; Lou Hall and Sallie Wheaton, millinery; Ed. Gregory, Rowley & Hanners, butchers; Charles Beckwith and William Smith, blacksmiths; Charles Gladfelter, wagon-maker; Silas Wheaton, manufacturer of chairs; Alexander Hanners, undertaker; B. F. Thornton, proprietor of the Fillmore House; Stephen Fee, attorney at law; William Wheaton, broom factory; John H. Kennedy, Thomas Kennedy, W. Spicer, Green Kennedy and George Harris, carpenters; John Hanners, barber.

BOLCKOW.

The town of Bolckow is situated in the northern part of Andrew County, twenty-six miles north of St. Joseph, fifteen miles north of Savannah, thirty miles south of the Missouri and Iowa State line, and is an outgrowth of the St. Joseph and Chicago division of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. Railroad. The town stands on a gentle plain facing the west, and lying on the east side of the railroad track. At a distance of three-quarters of a mile meanders the One-Hundred-and-Two River, and several miles farther on flows the placid waters of the Nodaway. Turning to the east from Bolckow at a distance of six miles, the rich valley of the Platte extends toward the south. North of the town to the Nodaway County line and beyond, the land stretches away into a beautiful rolling prairie. South, east and west the country presents the same undulating appearance, being largely prairie land broken only by groves and heavy timber that fringe the water courses. The town is admirably located, being about the proper distance from St. Joseph, Savannah and Maryville to insure it a large and lucrative country trade.

In the year 1868 the Platte County Railroad, now the K. C., St. J. & C. B., was projected as far north as Maryville, Nodaway County, and completed to that point the following spring. In order to secure a station on said road, Benjamin A. Conrad and

John Anderson, on the 1st of December, 1868, had surveyed and platted a town site of thirty acres on the southwest corner of Section 2, southeast corner of Section 3, northeast corner of Section 10, and northwest corner of Section 11, Township 61, Range 35, which was recorded under the name of St. John. The original plat shows 102 lots, market square and depot grounds, and the following streets: St. Joseph Avenue, South, Park, Church and North, the first named running north and south, and the others east and west.

This plan was on the 30th of December, of the same year, revised and enlarged by Joseph E. Schwippel, B. A. Conrad and John Anderson, and the name of Bolckow adopted in honor of an English gentleman connected in some capacity with the railroad. The revised plat includes twenty blocks, 250 lots, and a public square. The streets running east and west are First, Second, Third, Clark, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh. Running north and south are St. Johns Avenue, St. Ann Avenue, St. Joseph Esplanade, Gower Avenue, Ford and St. Mary Streets. When the survey had been completed and the plat prepared lots were offered for sale, and within a short time quite a number of them found ready purchasers desirous of locating in the newly founded city. Among the first to thus invest was Rev. Mr. Hopkins, who erected the city hotel building, and a two-story frame residence, occupied at this time by William Hardin. Mr. Hopkins opened his hotel, and acted in the capacity of mine host for a period of one year. Thomas Anderson, E. McRitchey, M. McGuire, John Honnold and John Anderson purchased lots, and erected improvements thereon during the first year of the town's history.

The first store was opened by Rev. Mr. Hopkins, in the building now occupied by Messrs. Dougan & Wade. He began the business some time in 1869, but soon sold out to Messrs. Townsend & Ritchey, who continued the business until 1871. The West Bros. came in 1869, and erected the building on the north side of the public square, occupied at this time by Adam Miller. They handled a general assortment of merchandise for about one year, at the end of which time the stock was purchased by Messrs. Stotts & Kildow. In the meantime John

Kern engaged in the mercantile business, and a little later came J. O. Dougan, who, in 1870, erected a building on the north side of the square, in which he handled a general stock for some time, with the exception of about two years. Mr. Dougan has since been prominently connected with the business interests of the place.

In the spring of 1870 trains began running on the railroad, and all freight for Bolckow was dumped upon the ground at the station, there being no platform. During the months of May and June the railroad company erected a depot building, and appointed John Anderson station agent. Mr. Anderson's compensation for his first month's services amounted to the munificent sum of \$15.50.

The same year in which the depot was erected witnessed the construction of several stock yards, and ere long the town became an important shipping point for all kinds of live stock, grain, farm productions, etc. Lots sold rapidly, and new business men from time to time opened different kinds of goods houses in the town. A postoffice was established in 1869, with Mr. Hopkins as postmaster. He was succeeded in 1871 by John Anderson, who discharged the duties of the position from that year until July, 1885, when the present incumbent, C. W. Floyd, took charge of the office.

The following business men and firms, additional to those already mentioned, sold goods in Bolckow at different times: Kildow & Montgomery, Kildow & Dougan, A. Floyd & Bros., Gilmore & Logan, Logan & Wells, M. E. Allison & Co., Dodds & Landes, G. W. & W. S. Wells, H. M. Fox, John Bailey, John Craig, G. M. Gregory & Bro., and Williamson & Co.

In the summer of 1874 W. L. Dysart and son, imbued with the idea that a pork-packing house would prove a paying investment in Bolckow, determined upon the erection of such a building, and engaged in the business. A lot of three acres, west of the town limits, was secured for the purpose, and within a short time a large brick building was erected thereon, at a cost of \$10,000, \$800 of which sum were subscribed by the citizens of the place. The business was started under favorable auspices, and the number of hogs slaughtered and packed varied from 3,000

to 8,000 per year for the time the enterprise was in operation. W. L. Dysart, on account of poor health, subsequently sold out to C. W. Floyd & Co., who, after conducting a fairly successful business for some time, abandoned the enterprise and disposed of the building. The house was afterward torn down, and the brick and other material sold.

J. S. Werts, of Burlington, Iowa, in the spring of 1874, started out to look for a location, and while passing over the road bought a *Bolckow Herald*, and, while perusing its columns, discovered an advertisement to the effect that Bolckow would be a good point to locate a flouring-mill. Upon his arrival in Leavenworth he opened correspondence with the editor who referred the matter to the citizens. On his return to Burlington, Mr. Werts stopped off at Bolckow, and after viewing the location, made a proposition to the effect that if the citizens would furnish the ground, side track and \$1,000, he would build a mill in the town. This proposition was accepted. Accordingly, Mr. Werts at once began work upon the mill which was completed and in running order by the 1st of January, 1879.

It began operations with the most encouraging prospects, but the following May the entire building and machinery were completely destroyed by fire, leaving Mr. Werts without a dollar of insurance. This was the bluest day Bolckow ever saw, but yet her people were in no wise discouraged. After the usual nine days' wonder, a meeting was called, and a petition circulated asking the citizens to contribute toward the erection of a new mill, which they did liberally until about \$2,800 was subscribed, \$1,800 of which was at once collected. This was the beginning of brick making at Bolckow, as it was determined that the new mill should be constructed with that kind of material. Henry Brinkman, of St. Joseph, contracted to burn the brick, and in due time the building was erected and supplied with the necessary machinery. The dimensions of the mill are 30x80 feet, and three stories high. Since its completion there has been built a "dump" and corn crib 30x40 feet, all under cover, making the mill the most complete for handling all kinds of grain of any in the county. The machinery is of the latest improved kind for the manufacture of flour by the roller process, operated by

a forty-horse-power engine. The cost of the mill was about \$15,000. The present proprietor is John Snyder.

In the year 1872, Ferdinand West engaged in the saw milling business in Bolckow, and continued the same until about 1874. He operated a steam mill in the north part of town, and manufactured a great deal of lumber.

Bolckow was incorporated as a town in 1878 at which time the following trustees were elected: John Honnold, C. W. Floyd, J. O. Dougan, Simon Lefever and Charles Sargent.

The board for 1887 is composed of the following gentlemen, to wit: J. O. Dougan, Jr., president; John French, Alexander Little, Charles Schmitt and Robert Carter. The other officers are William Bowman, marshal; G. T. Bennett, treasurer and assessor, and T. L. Singleton, clerk.

The Bolckow Savings Bank was established in 1882 by Joseph Ward, who did a prosperous business until 1884, at which time Wilfley & Dunn became proprietors. They have conducted the bank since, and have the reputation of being upright and honorable business men. The following is the official statement of the bank made in May, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Loans on personal and collateral security.....	\$32,981 77
Over drafts by solvent customers.....	850 35
Due from other banks on sight draft.....	5,385 57
Real estate at present cash market value.....	3,032 48
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,358 60
Bills, National and Legal Tender U. S. notes.....	2,684 00
Gold coin.....	102 50
Silver coin.....	102 11
Total.....	<u>\$46,497 38</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$10,000 00
Deposits subject to draft on sight.....	31,422 38
Deposits subject to draft at given dates.....	1,075 00
Bills payable.....	4,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$46,497 38</u>

Lodges.—Valley Lodge No. 413, F. & A. M., was organized in 1874, and for the first half year worked under dispensation from the Grand Lodge. A charter was then obtained upon the petition of the following members: Daniel Baringer, R. G.

Hubbard, J. W. Lindsey, A. S. Lytle, Charles Bloom, A. M. West, Daniel Pew and Joshua Howman. Among the earliest members initiated were A. D. Kent, James Perrine and Dr. B. P. Williamson. The lodge has enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity, and numbers at this time over fifty members. A neat hall was erected in 1873, and the lodge room is one of the best furnished in the county. Officers for 1887: E. C. Bennett, W. M.; Preston Davis, S. W.; Thomas Singleton, J. W.; Charles Davis, Sec.; W. F. Wood, Treas.; A. S. Dodds, S. D.; George Montgomery, J. D.; E. D. Vanhorn, Tyler.

Bolckow Lodge, No. 294, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1874 with twelve members. It started out under the most favorable auspices, and continued to increase in numbers until at one time there were the names of over sixty members upon the records. A hall was erected, and every indication pointed to the future prosperity of the organization when, unfortunately, internal dissensions arose, which had a tendency to disrupt the society. The lodge was subsequently moved to Rosendale, where it still works under the original charter.

Bolckow Lodge, No. 460, I. O. G. T.—This flourishing temperance lodge was organized February 25, 1884, with the following charter members: C. Young, Lillie Anderson, Ella B. Anderson, Lizzie Asher, Omer Anderson, Carrie Bennett, Edna Bailey, Mina Young, Irwin Bennett, E. E. Coldstock, H. E. Collins, S. Carpenter, J. A. Clark, E. F. Collins, Cynthia Young, C. Collins, L. H. Deaton, C. M. Deaton, Mrs. J. R. Eader, John French, Ed. French, Z. T. Harris, Z. Harris, E. Hubbard, M. J. Harris, William Jackson, Inis Jackson, William Kinnison, C. C. Kitterman, Cora Kinnison, J. C. Long, Mrs. J. C. Long, Alexander Litts, A. Mullinix, S. J. McCarty, Jesse C. Potts, W. C. Randall, Mattie Randall, Jacob Shaver, Lewis Sargent, J. M. Sargent, C. C. Randall, G. M. Randall, C. Randall, Cora Sargent, G. E. Thompson, Dora Warner, W. W. Wood, Lee Wilson, and the first officers, whose names are as follows: J. R. Eader, W. C. T.; Belle Brown, W. V. T.; W. P. Anderson, Chap.; W. D. Asher, Sec.; Media Warner, Asst. Sec.; Dr. D. Smith, Fin. Sec.; Mary West, Treas.; Thomas Bailey, Marshal; Alice Hubbard, Dep. Marshal; Laura Deaton, I. G.;

Charles Williams O. G.; Viola Warner, R. S.; Anna Randall, L. S.; M. C. Noland, P. W. C. T.; John Anderson, Lodge Deputy. At the end of the first year the lodge had a membership of one hundred, but since that time the number has greatly decreased. It is still in excellent working order however, and its future outlook promising. Present officers—M. C. Noland, W. C. T.; Lizzie Bennett, W. V. T.; Mary B. West, Sec.; L. B. Mercer, Fin. Sec.; Elsie Conlin, Treas.; Lucy Strickler, Chap.; Thomas Bailey, Marshal; Minnie Halledy, Dep. Marshal; Hattie Carter, I. G.; A. W. Halledy, O. G.; Irwin Bennett, P. W. C. T.; M. C. Noland, Lodge Deputy.

W. C. T. U. of Bolckow was organized in August, 1886, with twelve members, of whom the following were elected to the various offices: Mrs. E. A. Eader, president; Mrs. Martha Carson, Mrs. Goforth and Mrs. S. J. French, vice-presidents; Miss Callie Larabee, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. E. Gregory, recording secretary; and Mrs. M. Kerns, treasurer. Owing to removals the society is not so strong in numbers as formerly, but hopes to increase its membership with the coming years.

The Loyal Legion Band of Hope, a society of children, was organized at the same time, with a membership of twenty. The object of the society, briefly stated, is to instill into the minds of the young principles of temperance, morality and religion. The present membership is fifty-seven. Enthusiastic meetings are held every Sunday afternoon, and much good is being accomplished. The officers are Mrs. M. E. Gregory, superintendent; Mrs. Ellen Clark, secretary.

There are two church edifices in Bolckow, viz.: Methodist and Baptist, the former erected in 1875, at a cost of \$1,200, and the latter in 1871, at a cost of \$2,000. Both buildings are frame, well finished and furnished, and reflect credit upon both societies and town.

The Bolckow graded school building was erected in 1880. It is a two-story brick structure, contains two schoolrooms, and represents a capital of \$3,500.

The first physician to practice his profession in Bolckow was Dr. D. H. Ford, after whom came, from time to time, the following: B. P. Williamson, W. H. Woodward, S. L. Robison, A. S. Dodds, J. S. Larabee, W. E. Burtch, W. Bagby, O. L. Larabee,

Robert Ray, and the present physicians, Drs. E. C. Bennett and Frank Riley.

The following directory represents the business interests of Bolckow at the present time (1887):

Lewis & Bumps, general merchants; Dougan & Wade, grocers; Young P. Singleton, hardware; Floyd & Wood, general stock; Litts & Meek, general store; G. M. Gregory, handles a general stock; Dougan & Bennett, drugs; Frank Riley, drugs; Mrs. Mary West, millinery; Dunn & Wilfley, bankers; Samuel Philips, agricultural implements; M. C. Noland, attorney at law; Mrs. R. A. Brown, restaurant; W. McCarty and W. H. French, blacksmiths; A. C. Hendrey and Perry Newburn, carpenters; Davis & Schmitt, livery stable; Walter Ringo, railroad agent; Fred Rutherford, operator; Z. A. Rutherford, editor of Bolckow *Herald*; B. B. Hobson, City Hotel; G. T. Bennett, Valley House.

WHITESVILLE.

The village of Whitesville is situated on the Platte River, in Platte Township, and dates its existence from August, 1848, at which time the original town plat, consisting of seventeen lots, was laid out by Lyman Hunt and John D. White. Messrs. Hunt and White, about that time, or perhaps a year earlier, purchased the land for a mill site, and, after erecting a large flouring mill on the river, were induced to lay out the town. Shortly after the survey had been made a Mr. Miller brought a stock of goods to the place, and for a period of four or five years carried on a fairly successful business in the building, used at this time as a harness shop by H. E. Bartholomew. John D. White erected the second store building, the one now owned by W. K. Manning, and for several years conducted a good business, with a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise, subsequently entering into partnership with G. L. Gore, which lasted for a very limited period. In the meantime several parties purchased lots and made improvements, and within a few years the village became noted as one of the best local business places in Andrew County, a reputation which it has since sustained. The mill proved one of the best of its kind in this part of the country, and its patronage being quite extensive naturally brought a large proportion

of the mercantile trade to the village, which grew and prospered in consequence thereof. Messrs. Myers & Mackey, in 1856, opened a general mercantile house, and sold goods for about eighteen months. A man by the name of Pallock was an early merchant, engaging in business prior to 1856, and continuing for several years. William Weaver, Harvey Cline, the Simpson Brothers, Daniel Huffman, A. D. Carey, and J. H. Watson & Co. were identified with the mercantile interests of the village, from time to time, all of whom are said to have met with encouraging success in the line of their calling.

Dr. A. D. Sanders was the first practicing physician in the place, and among other medical men who made their homes in the town at different times, were the following: N. B. Brown, J. M. Huffman, Dr. McAdow, William Houston, Ezekiel Houston, G. W. Smith, L. Bagby, — Bagby and J. A. Larabee.

In November, 1855, an addition of several lots was made to the town by Lyman Huffman, and in August, 1880, Mr. Manning platted an addition, nearly all of which has since been purchased and improved.

Among the early purchasers of lots in the original plat were Ambrose Agee, Joseph Tootle, Benjamin W. Woods, Erastus L. Jones, A. D. Saunders, Amos Owen and James McCord. The first purchasers in Huffman's addition were John Naylor and Walter Edston.

A cheese factory was started about the year 1882 or 1883 by a stock company, with Mr. Moulton as manager, who operated it quite successfully until 1885. It then passed into the hands of the present proprietor, J. W. Roberts, who has since done a very prosperous business, the present capacity of the factory being about 250 pounds per day. The flouring mill, which for a number of years ground by the old buhr process, has been recently remodeled and supplied with roller machinery, and the grade of flour now manufactured has a wide reputation for its superior quality. The present proprietor is C. L. Hobson, who reports his business good. A carding machine was operated in connection with the mill in an early day, but its business was never very extensive.

The following is a list of the business men and mechanics of Whitesville for the year 1877: W. A. Crockett & Co., general

store; W. K. Manning, general stock; Kessler & Larabee, drugs; H. E. Bartholomew, harness and saddlery shop; James Mitchell, tinner; W. M. Brown, confectioner; Felicia Eberhard and Callie Larabee, millinery; Reddick & Agee, blacksmiths; Augustus Eberhard, blacksmith; Hutchins & Bro., wagon-makers and general wood workers; Mrs. Caroline Bradford, hotel. There are in the town two church organizations, Christian and Baptist, both of which have beautiful temples of worship.

Whitesville Lodge, No. 162, A. F. & A. M., was organized about the year 1855, with ten or twelve members, who held their first meetings in a hall over the store of William Mackey. About the year 1858 the lodge, in connection with the Christian Church, erected a large two-story building, the upper part of which was used as a hall, and the lower story served as a place of worship for the church. Here the lodge met regularly until 1883, at which time the building, together with all the fixtures and records of the society, was destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss upon both lodge and church. Two years later the members of the order erected a beautiful business house and hall on the main street of the town, at a cost of \$1,600. This hall is well finished and furnished, and is one of the finest lodge rooms in Andrew County. Since its organization two lodges have sprung from the Whitesville society, viz.: Bolckow and Union Star, in consequence of which the membership is not so strong as formerly, there being at this time only about thirty-three in good standing. The officers for 1887 are as follows: Ephraim Myers, W. M.; F. M. Wall, S. W.; I. B. Popplewell, J. W.; J. W. Popplewell, Sec.; J. P. Roberts, Treas.; E. Agee, S. D.; William Shepherd, J. D. and J. T. Bailey, Tyler.

FLAG SPRINGS.

This is a small village in Empire Township, so named on account of a large and never-failing spring of pure water in the vicinity, and is the site of one of the oldest permanent settlements in the northeast corner of Andrew County. The present site of the village was settled as early as 1840 or 1841, by Marshall McQuinn and a Mr. Gaddy, and about the same time there were living in the immediate vicinity the families of Samuel

Meek, James Rowe, William Beagle, John A. Clark, James Clark, Joseph Snyder, and several others.

About the year 1858, R. W. Shepherd erected a store building near the spring, and, stocking it with a general assortment of merchandise, sold goods until 1867 or 1868. His son, J. D. Shepherd, then began the mercantile business in the house now occupied by James M. Elrod, and for a number of years thereafter carried on a very extensive and lucrative trade, amassing a handsome competence during his stay in the village.

Additional to the above, the following men were identified with the business interests of the place from time to time: Elijah Bray, T. C. Simpson, Elrod & Son, Elrod & Simpson, William Meek, Moore & Burnett, Frank Shepherd, E. P. Boyles, J. M. Shepherd, "Tiny" Shepherd, Scott & Eppler, Dr. McNabb, and others.

There are two good stores at this time, kept respectively by Yates & Walker and James Elrod.

The following physicians have practiced their professions at Flag Springs: Drs. Brooks, Spicer, McNabb, Lockett, Barger and Kirk—Lockett and Kirk being here at the present time.

In 1855 John White and P. M. Boyles constructed a saw mill near the Springs, which, after operating about five years, they sold to John A. Clark, who moved it a short distance from the original location, and ran it on a limited scale for a short time. This mill was a primitive affair, operated by horse power, but under the management of Messrs. White and Boyles did a fair business. A steam mill was erected in 1860 by George Bell, who subsequently sold out to John White. The latter, in partnership with Boyles and Simpson, added machinery for grinding corn, and for three years carried on a very successful business, manufacturing large quantities of lumber for this and adjacent neighborhoods. The next proprietor was Allen Bell, who, after operating it two or three years, sold out to the Laney brothers. The latter, about the year 1866 or 1867, erected a large frame woolen-mill, in the construction of which a part of the saw mill machinery was used. This factory was supplied with the finest kind of improved machinery, but never did a very extensive business, having been closed at the end of the fourth

or fifth year. In 1881 a cheese factory was started in the building by Moore & Co., who subsequently sold out to Shepherd, Kirtley & Co. The Moulton Brothers afterward became proprietors, and still later the factory was purchased by Joseph Glick, by whom it is still operated. This is one of the largest cheese factories in this part of the State, the daily capacity being about 800 pounds, all of which has ready sale in the city of St. Joseph.

Flag Springs, while a mere hamlet, is surrounded by a magnificent country, the finest perhaps in Andrew County, and is likely to command its proportion of the current trade for years to come. The merchants are energetic business men, while the two elegant church edifices and three religious organizations speak well for the moral character of the people of the village and vicinity. There are, in addition to the business interests already enumerated, a wagon and blacksmith shop conducted by Edward Cheever, a sorghum factory operated at certain seasons of the year by Henry Adams, a hotel kept by Mrs. Trotter, and several mechanics and artisans who work at different trades.

Flag Springs Lodge, No. 434, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 26, 1883, under a warrant of dispensation from Grand Master Lucas, District Deputy Grand Master E. S. Fallett officiating. The following May a charter was granted, upon which the following names appear: W. S. Walker, J. K. Farrington, Henry Edwards, Henry Speaker, R. M. Phillips and B. H. Kirk. The first officers were B. H. Kirk, N. G.; Henry Edwards, V. G.; W. S. Walker, Secretary; Henry Speaker, Treasurer; John K. Farrington, Warden. Meetings are held in a hall over the cheese factory, and the lodge at this time numbers twenty-two active members. The society is in good condition, financially, and with a spirit of the utmost harmony existing among the members, the future of the lodge is most encouraging. Officers for 1887 are as follows: J. L. Yates, N. G.; Amos Hayden, V. G.; Harry Knappenberger, Secretary; Henry Edwards, Treasurer; A. W. Bashor, Warden; Edward Cheever, Conductor; G. W. Boyles, O. G., and B. H. Kirk, R. S. N. G., the other positions being filled upon the evenings of meetings by the Noble Grand. Dr. B. H. Kirk is Lodge Deputy.

ROSENDALE.

This enterprising little town situated on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. Railroad, several miles north of Savannah, in Benton Township, is the site of one of the oldest settlements in the northern part of Andrew County. The land upon which the village stands was pre-empted early in the forties by one Sylvester Lanham, and by him sold in 1846 to Bethel Allen, who, with his son, William Allen, shortly afterward built a saw mill near the village site on the One-Hundred-and-Two River. After running the mill a couple of years the Allens sold out to James Ogle, who, a little later, erected a flouring and woolen mill, which was in successful operation until early in the seventies. These mills formed the nucleus of quite a flourishing settlement, and as early as 1854 a stock of goods was brought to the place by A. C. Miller, who offered the same for sale in a small frame house outside the present limits of the town, where the Watson building stands. Mr. Miller, in 1859, sold his stock to James Moore & Co., who conducted a fairly successful business until 1862, from which time until 1866 the building was not occupied. In the latter year Messrs. Rhoades & Myers opened a general store, which they continued until the following fall, when the business was purchased by a Mr. Blodgett, who moved the goods from the place. In the meantime several mechanics settled in the village, among whom are remembered Peter Hunter, blacksmith, and A. S. Chittenden, carpenter. Prior to the projection of the railroad through the northern part of the county, Rosendale was a mere hamlet of perhaps a half dozen houses, but with the completion of the road in 1869 the place became infused with new life, the immediate result of which was the platting of a town by John G. Gaemlich, at that time owner of the present site of the village. The first survey was made in April of the above year, and consisted of a plat of forty lots situated on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 61, Range 35, one-half of which was donated to the railroad company for the purpose of securing a depot. This plat was resurveyed by the company in May, 1870, and, as revised, shows 310 lots and six streets, namely: Water, Main, Locust, Oak, Sylvan and Elm. The railroad company retained possession of every alternate lot, which were at once placed upon the

market, and several of them sold. The most eligible lots however, appear to have fallen to Mr. Gaemlich, whose tardiness in offering them for sale had a tendency to retard for a time the growth of the place.

The building of a depot a short time after trains began running attracted attention to the village as a shipping point, while the rich and populous country in the vicinity made it a favorable location for the investment of capital in the mercantile and other branches of business.

A short time prior to the completion of the road, Messrs. Gilchrist and Muer engaged in merchandising. They were succeeded in 1870 by J. S. Schoonover, who, a little later, erected the building now occupied as a residence by Mrs. Watson. In 1872 Schoonover sold to Beckett & Poston, who continued as partners one summer, when the latter purchased the entire business, which he conducted until about 1874. Gilchrist & Dobbins, in 1871, erected the business house on Main Street occupied at this time by H. Gaemlich, and sold goods until 1873. Among the other early merchants were Dr. N. B. Brown, who started the first drug store; A. Mullinix, druggist; J. C. Lyman, general store; Elias Gardner and H. C. Smith.

The mercantile interests of the town at this time are represented by the following men and firms: Watson & Rea, general merchants; A. M. Lewellen, general stock; Gardner & Son, general stock; Dr. A. M. Mullinix, drugs; W. D. Reece, drugs; H. N. Anderson, hardware; Mrs. Lucas, milliner; Mrs. Watson, millinery and restaurant; H. Gaemlich, restaurant and groceries.

As already stated, the first mechanic of Rosendale was Peter Hunter. Other early mechanics were Benjamin Nichols, B. F. Leslie, Peter Leslie and Isaac Leslie. The mechanics at this time are Peter Hunter and Charles Rose, blacksmiths; A. L. Rickett and James Clark, carpenters; John L. Roberts, manufacturer of chairs, and Taylor Weaver, shoemaker.

The other business of the place is represented by Isaac Cagg, proprietor of the Valley House; Lewis Corder, painter; W. A. Ennis, railroad agent; James Corder, boarding-house, and Adolph Saul, barber.

The physicians of the village are Drs. A. Mullinix, one of

the leading medical men of Andrew County, N. B. Brown, E. M. Ward and P. T. Corder.

The town was incorporated in May, 1884. The first municipal officers were the following: R. T. Beckett, J. L. Roberts, H. B. Watson, A. M. Lewellen and Thomas Ferry, trustees; S. O. Brown, marshal; J. A. Alkerman, clerk, and W. A. Gardner, treasurer.

The officers for 1887 are as follows: R. T. Beckett, H. B. Watson, J. W. Gardner and H. Gaemlich, trustees; W. A. Chapman, clerk; James Clark, marshal; H. N. Anderson, treasurer; Eli Cornelison, street commissioner, and M. L. Anderson, assessor.

The first mill in Rosendale was torn down and rebuilt in 1874 by B. F. Poston, who ran it until 1877, at which time Crosby & Son became proprietors. They operated it until 1887, when it passed into the hands of other parties. The mill is a large four-story building, has three run of buhrs, and when operated at its full capacity grinds from forty to forty-five barrels of flour per day.

Rosendale Lodge, No. 294, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 7, 1886, under the charter of Bolckow Lodge, with the following members from the original organization: Dr. E. S. Dodds, Dr. E. C. Bennett, Z. T. Harris, — Sutton and Dempsey Williams. On the evening of organization the following members were received: Isaac W. Cagg, D. J. Wyatt, R. P. Beall, Dr. E. M. Ward, Joseph D. Reece, W. D. Reece, William Gardner, Julius Schnitzius, — Eader and James Watson. The following were the first officers, viz.: E. M. Ward, N. G.; I. W. Cagg, V. G.; J. D. Reece, Sec.; James Watson, Treas.; Dempsey Williams, Warden; E. S. Dodds, Conductor; W. D. Reece, O. G.; D. J. Wyatt, I. G. The lodge has now an active membership of thirty, and is reported in excellent working order. A spirit of harmony prevails, and the future outlook of the society is very promising. The officers chosen for 1887 are as follows: W. A. Chapman, N. G.; Z. T. Wells, V. G.; W. A. Ennis, Sec.; James Watson, Treas.; R. P. Bell, Warden; W. D. Reece, Conductor, J. H. Corder, I. G.; Eli Cornelison, O. G.; A. M. Lewellen, R. S. N. G.; I. W. Cagg, L. S. N. G.; D. J. Wyatt, R. S. V. G.; W. M. Cor-

der, L. S. V. G.; A. L. Lewellen, R. S. S.; William Gardner, L. S. S.

Rosendale Post, No. 167, G. A. R., was established May 1, 1884. The following were the members at the time of organization: A. Mullinix, John F. Newman, Julius Schnitzius, John Charbonear, Perrin Kent, H. B. Templeton, R. T. Beckett, T. B. Howard, Erastus Ward, D. C. Eldridge, B. F. Hevland, John A. Hewitt, George Yoder, George A. Parker, Marion Buis, P. F. Kershaw, Hiram Eldridge, Peter Hunter, H. B. Watson, J. L. Roberts, David Yoder, B. L. Tilson, Philip Yoder, G. W. Lucas and H. Gaemlich. The first officers were A. Mullinix, Post Commander; Julius Schnitzius, S. V. C.; H. B. Watson, Q. M.; T. B. Howard, J. V. C., David Yoder, Chaplain; Marion Buis, Sergeant-Major; R. T. Beckett, Quartermaster-Sergeant; G. W. Lucas, Officer of the day. The present officers are T. B. Howard, P. C.; J. L. Roberts, S. V. C.; H. B. Watson, J. V. C.; George Yoder, Q. M.; David Yoder, Surgeon; Henry Barnes, Chaplain; B. F. Hevlin, O. D.; W. M. Hoover, O. G.; A. Mullinix, Q. M. S.; G. W. Lucas, Adjutant; R. T. Beckett, Acting Sergeant-Major. The post is in active working condition and has a membership of thirty-six.

HELENA.

This prosperous village, situated in the eastern part of Rochester Township, derived much of its growth and importance from its location on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—in fact, it owes its existence to the construction of the said road. In August, 1878, H. C. Webster and Henry Snowden, who had previously purchased the site, employed a surveyor, and laid out a plat of fifteen blocks—192 lots—on the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 59, Range 33. This was scarcely accomplished before business men and mechanics were attracted to the place, the nearest shipping points at that time being the towns of Stewartsville and Easton on the Hannibal Railroad, distant sixteen and twelve miles, respectively. In order to secure a station, Mr. Webster donated half the town site to the railroad company, which in a short time erected the depot and other necessary buildings. The first improvements in the new town were made in 1879 by William Coy, who purchased

Lot 4, Block 7, upon which he erected a residence and business house, the latter occupied at this time by the wholesale flour and feed store of Newton Bird. Mr. Coy opened a general store in the spring of the above year, and sold goods until some time in 1880, when he disposed of his stock to Warren Snowden, who sold out two years later to J. E. Cook. J. G. Barton succeeded Cook, and after carrying on a fairly successful business for some time, sold to Robert Lanning, who in turn was followed by the firm of Clark & Means. The second business house was erected on Lot 4, Block 1, by W. M. Coy and H. C. Webster, and first used by Mr. Lanning. Clark & Means carried on their business in this building also, and were subsequently bought out by Messrs. Irwin & Hampton. The building now occupied by William Carroll was built by Herman Saxery for a saloon, and used for that purpose about six months. It was purchased at the end of that time by Coy and Graham, and by them refitted and rented to Isaac Todd & Son, who ran a general store therein for a period of two years. The firm name was then changed to Sol. Augustine & Todd, and later Augustine purchased the entire interest, which he still controls. The first drug store was started by William Campbell, and the earliest mechanics of the village were E. McRichey, W. Adams and Alfred Hague, carpenters, and Jackson Clark, blacksmith.

A feed mill was erected in 1885 by L. R. Bond, who still operates it, doing a very successful business. It stands in the northern part of the town, and is the only manufacturing enterprise of the place. W. M. Coy was the first to open a house for the benefit of the traveling public, and is still the only landlord of the village, his house being well known along the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Elk Lodge, No. 66, I. O. O. F., was organized from an old society which met for years in the town of Rochester. The hall in the latter place was destroyed by fire in 1885, after which it was decided to move the organization to Helena, which was accordingly done the same year. The original records having been consumed by the fire, a petition for a new charter signed by the following persons was sent to the Grand Lodge: W. D. Etcheson, Daniel Thompson, S. E. Driver, Warren Snowden,

W.W. P. Slade, M. Greer, Henry Blount and A.P. Albertson. The petition was granted on the 21st day of May, 1885, at which time the history of the lodge at Helena properly begins. The proposition to change the place of meeting from Rochester to Helena gave rise to some opposition, but the vote resulted in a majority of two-thirds of the members in favor of the latter place. A beautiful hall, one of the best finished and furnished in Andrew County, was erected in 1885, at a cost of \$1,500. Since its reorganization Elk Lodge has enjoyed great prosperity, and there have sprung from it two lodges, one at Flag Springs, and one at the town of Cosby. The finances of the lodge are in excellent condition, and the membership at this time numbers about forty. The officers for 1887 are as follows: Jesse Smith, N. G.; William Palmer, V. G.; W. W. P. Slade, Treasurer and David Caldwell, Warden.

Until the purchase of the narrow guage by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Helena was content to occupy a very humble position, but with the change business began flowing to the place, and the village soon entered upon a career of prosperity which still continues. While it is not a place of extensive business it has already secured a fair proportion of the current trade. Its population does not probably exceed 300, but is supplied with all the necessary auxiliaries of the kind and quality of trade demanded by the people there and in the country surrounding. In consequence of its admirable location in a very rich farming country it is likely to command a large share of the trade in the storage and shipment of grain, lumber, live stock, etc.

Present business: Sol. Augustine, general merchant; Irwin & Thompson, general stock; Gage & Enslow, groceries; William Carroll, drugs and groceries; Samuel Duncan, confectionery; John Lane, confectionery; Mrs. Warner, millinery; W. A. Jordan, lumber dealer; William Morgan and M. Greer, shippers of live stock; William Coy, livery stable and meat market, also proprietor of the Coy House; Cad Varner, wagon-maker and undertaker; Moses Conway, blacksmith; T. V. Lawson, harness and saddlery; G. W. Burgunda, shoemaker; John Lane, barber; William Mark, railroad agent, and R. A. Irwin, postmaster.

COSBY.

Like Helena this town is an outgrowth of the St. Joseph & Des Moines Narrow Gauge Railway, and dates its history from the year 1882. The original town was laid out on the 27th of April of the above year, and included about ten acres of land in Section 1, Township 58, Range 34, one mile east of the present town site. It was surveyed by Judge E. S. Castle, for William Moberly, proprietor, and the plat as recorded shows sixty-nine lots and five streets, viz.: Maine, South, First, Moberly and Carter, the first three running east and west and the others north and south. Mr. Moberly was appointed station agent at the new town, and shortly after entering upon the discharge of his duties he erected a store building, and engaged in the goods business, which he carried on for some time in connection with the blacksmith's trade. John Augustine opened a store in 1877, and continued the same until the change in the road in the spring of 1886. In 1881 Strock & Co. began merchandising, but a short time prior to their arrival a general store had been opened by Lewis Chambers, who subsequently sold out to the Kelly Brothers. A. W. Norris & Bros. were among the first business men of the town, erecting a building and engaging in general merchandising about the year 1878. In 1885 the Narrow Gauge was purchased by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and one of the first changes which followed was the straightening of the line, and widening the track to a standard gauge. When this was accomplished the inhabitants of Cosby, much to their chagrin, found their little town one mile from the road, and means were at once devised to obtain a new site and secure a station. On the 9th of November, 1885, a new town was platted in Sections 2 and 11, Township 58, Range 4, and recorded in the names of Jacob Heinz, Nehemiah Kelley, Jesse Kelley and Samuel Leidy, by whom the lots were offered for sale. The majority of them were at once purchased by the citizens of the village, who immediately began moving their business houses, residences, etc., to the new location. This was soon accomplished, and within a few months a beautiful and flourishing village stood upon what a short time before had been a cultivated field. The original plat was vacated, and the lots purchased

by John Krull, and nothing now remains to mark the site of the first Cosby. In order to induce the railroad company to establish a station the citizens of the village donated depot grounds and \$500 toward defraying the expenses of erecting the building. The first house in the new town was the store building of Strock & Co., and the second one was moved from the original village by John Augustine. Other buildings were erected from time to time, and the growth and prosperity of Cosby, since taking charge of its new quarters, is all that its friends could reasonably hope or desire. It has a population of about 200, and has already become one of the best shipping points on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

The present business men are Peters & Maughmer, general merchants; Kelley Bros., drugs; Henry Dersch, hardware; August Smith, blacksmith; Perry Stevens, wagon-maker; Henry Eden, shoemaker; John Wild, carpenter; A. W. Norris, proprietor of the Central House; N. Spencer, Cosby House: — Connine, railroad agent; J. P. Tate, postmaster.

West of the village, on the Platte River, is a large flouring mill erected in the fall of 1886, and operated by Nims & Co., who do a large and lucrative business. The mill is operated by water power, and manufactures flour by the roller process.

Cosby Lodge, No. 401, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1876, with the following members: F. W. Kimberlin, George Kimberlin, Jacob Kimberlin, S. S. Cook, A. J. McElroy, J. P. Tate, George Kelley, Nehemiah Kelley, Jarvis Kerby, Alexander Kerby, C. R. Graham, Nathan Gabbert, William Farington, George Farington and John Bays. The first officers chosen were F. W. Kimberlin, N. G.; John Bays, V. G.; Jacob Kimberlin, Per. Sec.; J. P. Tate, Rec. Sec.; A. J. McElroy, Treas. The first hall in the old town was burned in the spring of 1880, resulting in the complete destruction of the charter and records. A petition for a new charter was presented to the Grand Lodge in the spring of 1886, signed by the following members: B. F. Cook, James Strock, Thomas Adams, G. W. Wilday, J. P. Tate, J. B. Kerby, E. S. Castle, E. M. Peters and L. A. Shumate. The charter was granted on this petition May 21, 1886, since which time meetings have been held in Strock's hall. The lodge has prospered greatly

during the past year, and at this time has the names of fifty members upon the roll. Present officers, T. P. Adams, N. G.; George Wilday, V. G.; E. S. Castle, Rec. Sec.; E. M. Peters, Per. Sec.; L. A. Shumate, Treas.

John Kelsey Post, No. 278, G. A. R., was organized in June, 1886, with nineteen members, a number which has since increased to thirty-two. It is in good working order, and numbers among its members many of the best citizens in the village.

AVENUE CITY.

This small hamlet on the One-Hundred-and-Two River, in Jefferson Township, is the place where one of the first mills in the southern part of Andrew County was built. The land was originally purchased by Lytle Hughes, who, in a very early day, erected a mill, which for a number of years was the chief source of supplies for the settlers of the vicinity. The mill subsequently passed into the hands of other parties, and finally came into the possession of Newton Bird, by whom it has been thoroughly remodeled, and supplied with new machinery. It is still in operation, doing a good business. A few years ago a large bridge was constructed across the river at this point, and within a short time thereafter Mr. Bird employed a surveyor, and had a town plat laid out in Section 7, Township 58, Range 34, to which the name Avenue City was given, the record bearing date of April 28, 1882. A store was started soon after, and in due time a hotel, drug store and blacksmith shop were numbered among the business interests of the place. Surrounding the village is one of the best farming districts of Andrew County, a fact which will doubtless bring to the place a fair proportion of the current trade.

NODAWAY STATION.

Nodaway Station, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, is a small country village in the southern part of Lincoln Township. It is a prominent shipping point, especially for fruit and wood, and is also a good local trading point; there being at this time one general store kept by Shellenberger & Son, and a drug store by Dr. Gleeves. The village was never regularly platted, and is merely the outgrowth of the neighborhood's demand for a trading and shipping point.

PARKER.

Parker is the name of a country postoffice in the northwestern part of Clay Township. The locality being remote from any town, a business house was started a few years ago for the accommodation of the neighbors, who found it inconvenient to go to Fillmore, Savannah and other distant points to do their trading. The store is still in operation, being run at this time by Messrs. Farries & Debord, who do a very prosperous business. There is also a drug store in the place, and a blacksmith shop.

EMPIRE CITY.

Empire City, a paper town in the northeastern part of Andrew County, was laid out in October, 1869, by C. Fry. The town occupies a part of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 61, Range 33, and consists of six blocks—twenty-four lots, and the following streets: Grant, Cedar, Pine, Chestnut and Walnut. There is a postoffice and one small store at the place.

MILITARY.

Although many of the early settlers of Andrew County, and others of more recent dates, had participated in warlike conflicts with Indians, and with the marshaled hosts of civilized nations, they cannot, with propriety, be recognized as a people trained in the arts of war—warlike.

While this negation is true, it is nevertheless a fact that always, whenever the occasion demanded, the inborn disposition to defend what they considered right, and to chastise the wrong, has always predominated among the people, inciting them to take up arms in the support of the one and to oppose the other.

Aside from the calls made upon the citizens of the county, by authority of the State and of the United States, for soldiers to materialize and exert the formidable war power of the country, some there have been, of the remaining fathers of the Revolution, others of the War of 1812 and Indian campaigns, who represented the counties from which they emigrated, in times past, in the several periods of savage and civilized warfare, in which

the State and Union have been participants. Quite a number of old Revolutionary soldiers were among the early settlers of the county, and, until within a comparatively recent date, there were several citizens of the county who had borne an active and distinguished part in the last war with Great Britain.

MEXICAN WAR.

Affairs between the United States and Mexico having assumed a hostile attitude, the President of the United States, by proclamation, May 11, 1846, announced that a state of war existed between the two countries. Congress, thereupon, immediately authorized a call for 50,000 volunteers, one-half to be raised at once, and the remainder to be used as a reserve. Then the President, on the strength of this authority, issued his call accordingly, the instrument bearing date, May 13, 1846. The governors of the several States responded promptly, John C. Edwards, governor of Missouri, issuing his proclamation about the middle of the above month, directing the enrollment of volunteers in conformity with the order of the President.

The news of the declaration of war by the United States, and of the Governor's proclamation, reached Andrew County without delay, and steps were at once taken to raise a company of troops, the leading spirit in the enterprise being W. H. Rodgers, who was elected captain.

Owing to the sparsely settled country, some months elapsed before the requisite number of men were enrolled and the organization effected, but in the summer of 1847 the quota was full, and the company mustered into the service. It formed a part of what was known as the Oregon Battalion, which was largely made up from Buchanan, Andrew, Holt and neighboring counties. As already stated, the captain of the company was W. H. Rodgers. The other officers, so far as now known, were as follows: Frank Impey, first lieutenant; Greenberry Linkletter, second lieutenant; William Young, third lieutenant, and a Mr. Kennedy, first sergeant.

The Oregon battalion was recruited for the Army of the West, and ordered to report at Fort Leavenworth, which it did in the latter part of 1847. The war at that time being practically at an end,

the battalion with other troops was ordered to Fort Kearney, Neb., where, during the winter of 1847-48, the troops did nothing but camp duty. The following spring the force was ordered west on the Platte River, where, in the summer of 1848, they erected at Grand Island what was known as Fort Charles, afterward Fort Kearney. There the force did garrison duty until the following fall, at which time the Oregon battalion was mustered out of the service.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The causes, immediate and remote, which led to the late great conflict between the Northern and Southern States, are well known to all intelligent readers of history, and need not be discussed in this connection. Slavery, the plague spot upon the National Escutcheon, was the great primary cause, and in no State were the baneful effects of the institution more seriously and disastrously felt than in Missouri. Admitted to the Union as slave territory, the State became so deeply and closely involved in the Kansas troubles of 1854-56 that the entire subject of the conflict between the North and the South can be said in fact to have been developed within its limits. The people of the central and southern counties made their favorite institution profitable, while the northern part of the State, settled as it had been by immigrants from both free and slave territory, contained a large number of people who looked upon the "relic of barbarism" in their midst with anything but a kindly interest.

This division in sentiment early led to serious local difficulties, which increased to such an extent, as the years went by, that churches, neighborhoods, and oftentimes entire communities were disrupted in consequence thereof.

The Kansas troubles were keenly felt in Andrew and other western counties, where both pro and anti-slavery factions had many warm friends, and bitter uncompromising enemies. To assist their friends in the former ill-starred State, the two factions are said to have organized and sent across the river companies of armed men, for the purpose of voting. While it is not positively known that any such company ever went from Andrew County, it is conceded that many individuals crossed over from time to time, and took an active part in the warlike demonstrations so

prevalent a few years before the breaking out of the great Rebellion.

Those troubles appear to have intensified the already bitter partisan feeling in Western Missouri, and as a result many acts of a violent nature took place in different parts of the country, one of the most serious tragedies of the times having been enacted about the year 1856, in the village of Rochester, in the eastern part of Andrew County.

In said village and vicinity were a large number of ardent pro-slavery men, among whom were several hot-headed enthusiasts, who scrupled not at the commission of any act for the purpose of strengthening their cause in the community. While this was true in the main, it can not be said that all the pro-slavery men were of that type. On the contrary, many of the best citizens of the community were intensely Southern in their sympathies, and, in order to maintain peace, they united with their political enemies in continuing moderation, and spared no efforts in their endeavors to keep in check the turbulent and radical spirits of both factions.

A Methodist minister, by the name of Sellers, had been appointed to the Rochester circuit in 1856, and it was alleged by certain pro-slavery men that his especial mission was to stir up partisan hatred, and attack their favorite institution. While this charge was emphatically denied both by the reverend gentleman and the church, the denial did not satisfy the pro-slavery men, a number of whom, upon one occasion, forbade him attempting to fill his regular appointment. This, of course, aroused considerable feeling, and in the *melee* which followed, an old gentleman by the name of Holland, in attempting to interpose in behalf of the minister, was shot and killed by the mob. Mr. Sellers was then seized by the crowd, and subjected to many indignities, among which was a coat of tar administered to his face, head, neck, and other parts of the body. After satisfying their vengeance in this cruel manner, the mob compelled their victim to mount his horse and leave at once, on pain of immediate death. The minister, as may be supposed, lost no time in leaving the place, and, falling into the hands of friends a few miles from the village, was kindly cared for until able to leave the country. His sufferings under

the terrible ordeal were intense, and it is said that he never entirely recovered from the effects of his cruel treatment.

This transaction, while severely condemned by all peaceably disposed people, served to intensify the already bitter partisan feeling throughout Andrew and neighboring counties, and for several months thereafter it was the fruitful source, not only of local disturbances, but of newspaper comments throughout the State as well.

In the fall of 1856 occurred another *melee* at Rochester, growing out of a political difference, in which Samuel Simmons, a pro-slavery man, was killed by William Hardesty. After the shooting Hardesty was arrested and incarcerated in the county jail at Savannah, which for some time had to be guarded, in order to save him from lynching at the hands of the dead man's friends.

Consequent upon the threatening aspect of a rupture between the North and the South, from the time it had been definitely settled that Mr. Lincoln was the choice of the people of the United States, the feeling in Andrew County became more bitter than ever, both factions, pro and anti-slavery endeavoring to gain the ascendancy. While there was an earnest purpose on the part of the former to give support to the incoming President in his endeavors to maintain the Union, the latter were equally earnest in their opposition, and when it was definitely known that war must actually occur, both factions began inaugurating measures for the purpose of securing and maintaining the supremacy. Feeling ran high, quarrels were of daily occurrence, and it required the utmost efforts on the part of the more conservative and peaceably disposed, to prevent open rupture and bloodshed.

Public meetings were held by both sides, one of the first of which was convened at Savannah in the spring of 1861, attended by a large concourse of people from all parts of the county. This was advertised as a Union meeting, and stirring addresses were made by Williard P. Hall, and Mr. Stewart, of St. Joseph, who appealed to the patriotism of the crowd, and urged the people to stand by and defend the Government.

A large pole was raised on the north side of the square, from which the stars and stripes were unfurled, its presence creating great enthusiasm. In the meantime the Southern faction gath-

ered in large numbers, and were addressed by Prince L. Hudgens and others, in the Christian Church, their ringing speeches being distinctly heard by those listening to the remarks of Hall and Stewart.

A day or two previous a Palmetto flag was unfurled from the courthouse cupola, and on the day of the meeting another Southern flag was hoisted beside the first one, both of which were guarded by well-known Southern men who made many sneering remarks about the Yankee flag and insulted those who had raised the pole.

Excitement rose to a fever heat, and at one time several Southern men made a break for the Union flag, which was well guarded by a crowd of armed and determined men, who repulsed the attack, and kept the colors flying. It is related that during the excitement an old Union man, stung to madness, almost, by the presence of the rebel flag on the top of the courthouse, made a large paper kite painted with the stars and stripes, which he sailed aloft until it came several feet above the obnoxious streamer on the cupola. He then held it stationary to the great indignation of the Southern men, several of whom threatened to cut the string, but were prevented from so doing by Union men who threatened to shoot the first one that should make the attempt.

The same day an affray occurred on the public square in which a young man by the name of Thompson, a Southern sympathizer was shot in the eye, but not killed. In the evening when Messrs. Hall and Stewart, the Union speakers, started to leave the city, they were followed by a crowd of armed men who determined to take their lives. They escaped however, reaching the train just in time to save themselves.

Other meetings of the same kind were held in different parts of the county, and for a time a state of anarchy existed which the cool-headed and conservative on either side could not succeed in checking. In the meantime troops were raised for the Confederacy, which cause, until the news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, seems to have been in the ascendency. When the news of actual hostilities reached Andrew County, it fired the patriotic heart, and from that time forward the Union men became more determined, and to resist rebel occupation began arming themselves and raising companies.

During the summer of 1861 the Southern men raised and drilled military organizations throughout the county, and in August of that year Camp Highly was established in the eastern part of the county, where within a short time about 1,500 men were collected and organized as State Guards, the object being to join the army of the Confederacy. There were two battalions, commanded by Cols. J. P. Sanders of Andrew, and Jefferson Patton of Gentry County. There was one battery of two pieces commanded by Capt. Fisher, and several companies from Andrew County, among which were the ones raised by Capt. Campbell near Fillmore, Samuel Gant and Lewis Furnish near the village of Rochester. Holt, Nodaway, Buchanan, Clinton, Harrison and other counties were represented at Camp Highly, and the entire force was under the immediate command of Col. Patton, who proved himself a brave and gallant officer.

In the meantime the Union men were not idle, and no sooner had Camp Highly been established than Col. Craynor, of Gentry County, began raising volunteers to oppose the Southern force, his men going into camp in Gentry County, where from 1,500 to 2,000 men soon assembled, quite a number of whom went from Andrew County. While the two forces were gathering, various acts of violence were committed throughout the country, one of the most noted of which was the seizing of the office of the *Northwest Democrat*, a strong Southern paper, published at Savannah, by a detachment of Col. Peabody's regiment of Federal troops stationed at St. Joseph. The material and presses were removed, but the editors, Messrs. Nash and Hail, succeeded in making their escape. A little later, when there were no Federal troops in Savannah, a company of Confederates from Camp Highly retaliated by seizing the office of the *Plain Dealer*, a Union sheet published by Charles H. Whittaker, and moved the material to their camp, where much of the type was melted into bullets. Mr. Whittaker was arrested, but succeeded in making his escape, and after the occupation of Andrew County by the Federals, a little later, resumed the publication of his paper. Companies of Confederates from Camp Highly visited Savannah from time to time, one of which, commanded by Capt. Mothershead, of Gentry County, arrested several citizens, among

whom was Judge Ephraim Myers, who was released in a few days. To escape arrest other Union men left the county, some going to St. Joseph and others to Kansas.

The Union forces under Col. Craynor, after a short time in camp, moved northward toward the Iowa line in order to gain reinforcements preparatory to moving upon the rebel camp in Andrew County. Arms and ammunition were obtained from Iowa, and, after collecting a force of about 3,500 or 4,000 men, the command marched southward, the news of which movement caused the Confederates to break up Camp Highly and retreat.

Col. Patton had been ordered a few days previous to join the Confederate forces at Lexington, and, on learning of the Federals' approach, he broke camp immediately, and started on his march. A detachment of Iowa troops, under Col. Dale, being apprised of the retreat, started in rapid pursuit, and at Blue Mills, near Liberty, Clay County, came up with the Confederates while the latter were preparing to cross the river. About 300 Confederates posted themselves behind a natural fortification, skirting the main road, over which the Federals were obliged to pass, and when the latter appeared they were greeted with a galling fire from rocks, trees, bushes, etc., the effect of which was to throw the advancing column into utter confusion, causing a retreat. Their loss was about sixty. The Confederate loss was three killed and several wounded. The Confederates made no attempt to follow up their advantage, but immediately after the engagement rejoined the main body, which had succeeded in crossing the river in the meantime. At Lexington Col. Patton's troops joined the army of Gen. Price, and became scattered among different regiments. The majority of the men served throughout the war, and participated in many of the bloodiest battles of the southwestern campaigns. The departure of Patton and Sander's battalions ended the Confederate domination in Andrew, and from that time forward no public efforts were made toward recruiting for the Southern army in the county.

Recruiting officers were busy however from time to time, and during the first two years of the war, a large number of men joined the Southern army, some going in squads and others singly.

In the meantime, 1861, the Forty-first Regiment, Missouri Militia, numbering between 700 and 800 men, was raised in Andrew County, ostensibly for home protection, but subject to be called upon for duty in any part of the State. This was a cavalry regiment commanded by Col. William Herren of Savannah; the other officers having been W. P. Hobson, lieutenant-colonel and J. McLain, major. The troops were armed by the Government, but had to furnish their own horses and rations, in fact the regiment while on duty was compelled to serve without pay and sustain itself. Companies of the Forty-first were assigned duty in the different towns and villages of the county; suppressed local disturbances, and prevented recruiting for the Southern army. The presence of the troops had a salutary influence in preserving the peace, and putting an effectual check to much of the thieving and robbing so prevalent during the first few years of the war. The organization was kept up until the early part of 1863, at which time, the term of service having expired, a re-organization known as the Third Provisional Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia, was effected, with William Herren as colonel. This regiment was made up from Andrew, Nodaway, Holt and other counties, and assigned duty in the northwestern part of the State. Like the Forty-first, its duty was largely that of home protection, but it was subject to be called to any part of the State. Under the direction of Col. Herren, an enrollment of the county was made in the fall of 1863 in which all Southern sympathizers ex-Confederate soldiers, and those known or suspected of being unfriendly to the Union cause, were enrolled under Order No. 24, and disarmed. These were known as the disloyal list, and were afterward subjected to many abuses by returned Federal soldiers and others who assumed authority to "suppress the Rebellion in Andrew County." They with others were subsequently organized for home protection under the name of the "Paw Paw" militia, of which a mention will be found on another page.

The Third Provisional Regiment was disbanded and mustered out of the service in the latter part of 1864.

In the summer of 1861, what was known as Kimball's regiment, six months troops commanded by Col. Kimball, was re-

cruited at Savannah, three companies of which were raised in Nodaway, one from Holt, and the remainder in Andrew County. This regiment numbered about 1,000 effective men, and was sworn into the United States service on the 26th day of September, 1861. It was first under the command of Maj. Sturgis, commander of the military district of St. Joseph, and subsequently attached to Gen. Prentiss' brigade, with which it did gallant service in various parts of the State, principally in Clay, Platte, Buchanan and Andrew Counties. Shortly after the organization of the regiment a small detachment became engaged with a band of bushwhackers on "Hackberry Ridge," Andrew County, whom they pursued beyond Amazonia, near which village a small engagement occurred. At the expiration of its term of service the regiment was mustered out April 2, 1862.

The Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia was recruited in the spring of 1862, at St. Joseph, one company of which, Company G, was made up altogether of Andrew County men. The commissioned officers of the company were Robert G. Hubbard, captain; Henry M. Ogle, first lieutenant; and — Miller, second lieutenant. The last named officer died at Lexington, and was succeeded by John B. Majors, promoted to the position from first sergeant. He subsequently resigned, and took command of Company G, of Home Guards, stationed at Savannah. The Fifth Cavalry was actively engaged in different parts of Missouri, fought bushwhackers and irregular Confederate forces for a little over one year, and was then consolidated with another regiment, which caused great dissatisfaction among the men, a number of whom were discharged. Nearly if not quite all the members of Company G re-enlisted in other regiments, and did faithful service until the close of the war.

Company G, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, R. G. Hubbard, captain, was largely made up from Andrew County; John Anderson, first lieutenant; — Stanley, second lieutenant; D. C. Stotts was promoted to the second lieutenancy after the death of Stanley.

The first active service in which the Twelfth participated was against the rebel cavalry forces in West Tennessee, Northern Mississippi and Alabama, and among the battles in which it took a gallant part were Franklin, Campbellsville, Columbia, Nash-

ville and many others. After the fall of Richmond, and surrender of Lee, the regiment was ordered west, where for one year it was engaged against the Indians on Powder River, Little Big Horn and the Bad Lands. Numerous battles were fought with the savages, in some of which several men of the Twelfth were killed. The regiment was mustered out of service April 10, 1866, after which the boys from Andrew County returned to their homes.

Company M, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia was recruited at Savannah in the summer of 1863, the officers of which were Samuel Hunter, captain; — Decker, first lieutenant and David Middleton, second lieutenant. The company was mustered into the service at St. Joseph, and saw its first active service at the battle of Glasgow, Mo., where the Ninth and the greater part of the Forty-Third Regiment were surrounded and captured by the rebel forces under Gens. Price and Shelby. They were kept prisoners about three months, and after exchange rejoined their respective commands, and until the close of the war were engaged principally with bushwhackers in various parts of Missouri. Company M, with the rest of the regiment, was mustered out in the year 1865.

The Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry was recruited in the summer of 1864, and sworn into service in September of that year at St. Joseph. Two companies of this regiment were raised in Andrew County, to wit: Companies B and D.

The former was raised principally by John B. Majors, who was elected captain when the men were sworn into the service on the 1st of September of the above year. The other officers as far as now known were Henderson Edwards, first lieutenant; John P. Herren, second lieutenant and Irwin Mindes, orderly sergeant.

The officers of Company D were Henry M. Ogle, captain; Charles S. Pickett, first lieutenant and Richard Buis, second lieutenant. The regiment consisted of ten full companies, six of which were in a short time ordered to Glasgow, where, after being joined by a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, was fought a hotly contested battle with the Confederate forces of Gens. Price and Shelby, numbering about 15,000 men.

Nearly all the men of the Forty-third had seen active service before, and were not prepared to yield their position to the overwhelming odds of the enemy without a battle. The fight was waged the greater part of one day, but, being surrounded in the afternoon, the gallant little force was compelled to surrender, but upon honorable conditions.

Some of the prisoners were paroled illegally, the stipulations being that they should not leave the State during the war nor re-enter the regular service. As already stated some of the prisoners, especially those belonging to the cavalry, were kept several months, and finally exchanged. The regiment at the time of the engagement was commanded by Col. Chester Harding, of St. Louis.

The four companies that remained in St. Joseph were in command of Capt. John B. Majors, who, as senior captain, afterward succeeded to the command of the regiment, Col. Harding having been promoted to the command of the district.

In the spring of 1865 Major's command went to Kansas City, and later to Lexington, where the regiment became scattered, detached companies being located at different points. They were engaged in clearing the country of bushwhackers and guerrilla bands until after the fall of Richmond, when all the irregular companies of Confederates in that part of the State came into Lexington and surrendered to Capt. Majors. The Forty-third was mustered out of service at St. Louis, in June, 1865.

The Fifty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry was recruited at St. Joseph in 1865; — Moore, colonel, and N. B. Giddings, of Savannah, lieutenant-colonel. Two companies were raised in Andrew County, one commanded by Capt. Harvey Tilson, and the other by Robert Cole. The regiment left St. Joseph in the spring of 1865, and went to St. Louis where it remained until the following fall, having been considerably scattered in the meantime. It was not actively engaged, and did not get out of the State during its period of service. It was mustered out at St. Louis in the fall of 1865.

Aside from the companies and regiments enumerated, Andrew County was well represented in other regiments, and from time to time, according to the demands of the situation, continued to furnish

the quota of men under the calls of the President until the close of the war. In the year 1864, enrollments for drafts being ordered, the quotas were filled without resort to draft in some parts of the county, while in others it was enforced to a limited extent. The total number of men furnished by Andrew County under the several calls is scarcely obtainable. Nor, indeed, is it necessary, since the loyal men of the county were always prompt in meeting the demand for troops, and by bounty and otherwise never failed in whatever the country required of them in the bloody struggle to maintain the supremacy of the laws.

Of the number of men from the county, who entered the Confederate service, there are now no reliable sources of information. During the summer of 1861 the Southern men raised and drilled military organizations throughout the county, and at one time, as already stated, a force of several hundred, under the command of Cols. Patton and Sanders, gathered at Camp Highly, near Rochester. After the departure of this force, and the occupation of the county by Union troops, recruiting was carried on secretly, and from 1861 to 1863 several companies and parts of companies were raised in the county, while many went singly and in squads and joined the Confederate army at its nearest headquarters. Companies were raised at Fillmore, Rochester, Savannah and other parts of the county, and during the war there went from Andrew considerably over 1,000 men to do battle in defense of the Southern Confederacy.

During the years 1862-63, and a part of 1864, a reign of terror existed in Andrew County, the like of which the citizens pray may never again be enacted within her borders. Innocent men were shot down by unknown parties, and persons claiming to be Union men, but who were really a self-constituted band of outlaws, rode the country at midnight, wreaking vengeance upon all persons suspected of being in sympathy with the Confederacy. The best people in the country were badly scared. "At midnight notices were stuck up for many to leave; a large number went to St. Joseph, others to Nebraska and elsewhere. Their families were compelled to leave also, and prowling bands of robbers roamed everywhere." Among these who met violent deaths in 1862-63 were the following: Andrew Pettyjohn, a law abiding

citizen, suspected as being a Southern sympathizer, was shot and killed by unknown parties near the residence of Mr. Bennett, a short distance northeast of Savannah. He was told by Henry Ogle, a discharged lieutenant of Col. Pennick's regiment, to leave the city as it was not a safe place for him to stay. Acting upon this friendly advice he started home, but after going a short distance was overtaken by three ex-soldiers, who killed and robbed him of about \$60 in money.

Bird Allen, a Southern sympathizer who lived in Platte Township, entered the Confederate service early in the war, joining the army of General Price. After a short period of service he returned home and took no further part in the war, or the political questions that agitated the public mind during the years of 1861-62 and 1863. He was a quiet and law abiding man, and, so far as known, had no enemy at the time in the country. One night in 1863 he was called to the door by a company of unknown men, who claimed to have authority to arrest and take him to Savannah. Not suspecting any danger he accompanied them, but when about half a mile from home he was shot down in cold blood, and his body left lying in the road, where it was found early the following morning. This was a most cruel and unprovoked murder, but the parties who committed the bloody deed were never apprehended.

Sometime the same year Wyatt Combest, an orderly and reputable citizen, was killed under the following circumstances. He was preparing to retire, and had already divested himself of the greater part of his clothing, when some one rode up in front of the dwelling and called his name, requesting the privilege of speaking with him for a few minutes. He answered the man at once, but no sooner was the door opened than a shot was fired, killing him instantly. After committing the murder the parties, for there were several of them, rode rapidly away. Mr. Combest was a Southern man in sentiment, but had never been known to say or do anything detrimental to the cause of the Union. His killing was a cold-blooded murder, and was greatly deplored by all the peaceably inclined people of the county.

Alexander Officer, of Platte Township, was taken from his home one night by several unknown men, and shot a short distance west of Rosendale. His death was condemned by the cit-

izens of the community, irrespective of political party, and an effort was made to bring his murderers to justice. One of them was indicted by the grand jury, had a trial but was released on bail, after which the matter was quietly dismissed. Mr. Officer's sympathies were with the Confederacy.

About the same time that Officer was killed, a squad of unknown men shot and killed Robert Boggs, an outspoken Southern man, who lived about six miles northwest of Savannah. Mr. Boggs on account of his well known feeling for the South, and from the fact of his always having a large sum of money about him, was made a special object for assassination. He was called to the door after night, shot down in his tracks, and his money taken. The same night Joseph Duff, who lived five or six miles west of Savannah, on "Hackberry Ridge," was shot and killed within a short distance of his home, presumably by the same parties who murdered Boggs.

The killing, near Fillmore, of a man by the name of Offitt, in 1863, was one of the most cruel and unprovoked of the many bloody tragedies that were enacted in Andrew County during the troublous period of the war. Mr. Offitt resided upon a rented farm belonging to Mr. Impey, the latter a bitter and uncompromising Southern man. Offitt himself was a quiet and inoffensive man, and so far as known had taken no part directly or indirectly on either side, although it was supposed that his sympathies were with the Confederacy. One evening while feeding his stock a company of men rode up in front of his house, whereupon he accosted them in a friendly manner, saying, "Well boys, are you going out on a lark to-night." Upon their answering in the affirmative, he requested them to alight and get some supper, turning at the same time to go through the gate into the yard. No sooner had he turned, however, than one of the party fired from behind, the shot taking effect in his back, killing him instantly. After committing the cowardly act the parties rode off, presumably in quest of other victims.

The death of young Edwin O'Burn, about the same time, was a murder for which there was not the remotest cause. Mr. O'Burn was a young man in the employ of Logan Dysart, the latter a leading citizen of Jackson Township, against whom

threats of vengeance had been repeatedly made on account of his well-known and fearlessly expressed Southern sentiments. Bent upon murder and perhaps robbery, a company of unknown men, supposed to have been the same ones that killed Offitt, rode up to the place one night and set fire to Mr. Dysart's dwelling. While trying to extinguish the flames, Mr. O'Burn was shot and killed by some one of the party, who had stationed himself within a short distance of the burning building.

A leading citizen of the county, George Breckinridge, a Southern sympathizer, was killed on the night of July 4, 1863, by unknown parties, who called him to the door, and fired upon him as soon as he made his appearance. His wife went out with him, and was shot in the arm.

A few days after this occurrence, on the 7th of July, 1863, the notorious Joseph Hart, a rebel guerrilla, who had formerly been a school teacher in Andrew County, made a raid through the country, for the purpose, some said, of avenging the death of Mr. Breckinridge, with whom he had been well acquainted. Hart and his band of men, as reckless and daring as himself, became noted throughout Western Missouri as one of the most uncompromising foes of Union men, and the very mention of his name was a terror to all communities where the loyal element predominated. On the occasion mentioned, he and a few of his followers made a dash through the northern part of the county, and called at the residence of Harrison Burns, for the purpose of securing the latter's son-in-law, George Henry, a discharged Union soldier, who had come home a short time before. A neighbor, George Jenkins, was spending the night with the Burns' family at the time, and when Hart's gang rode up all three of the men went out, taking their arms with them, as they naturally suspected danger. No sooner had they got into the yard than Hart gave the order "now let them have it," whereupon his men fired, killing Henry outright, shooting Burns through the left arm and Jenkins in the mouth, inflicting serious wounds. After firing, Hart secured the arms of the three men and left hurriedly, as the county was at the time in the possession of Federal troops of the Provisional Regiment, a company of which was stationed at Savannah, in command of Capt. Stotts. This company, together

with a large number of citizens, turned out in pursuit of Hart, whom it is safe to say they did not succeed in capturing. He was killed a short time afterward, however, near Chillicothe, and his accomplices captured and lodged in jail at St. Joseph, on the charge of murder. One of these, by the name of Linville, was convicted and hanged, and another, a man by the name of Campbell, died in the jail. On Hart's body at the time of his death was found a letter written to his father, from which the following extract is made: "I captured a lot of Andrew militia and killed several. The boys under my command caught Harrison Burns, George Henry and some one else, I don't know who yet, and killed them, as they refused to give up their arms, which were large navy revolvers, and tried to shoot while in the house, where they were killed in the presence of the women. I could not help it; they should have surrendered. We got four fine navy revolvers from them. They helped to murder George Breckinridge and old Sam Mason, and shot Mrs. Mason in the arm. You did not get out any too soon. I am going to cross [bring over the Missouri River] the whole Quantrell regiment and kill Andrew County, every last devil, and they know it. You bet they fly when they hear of me up here. They say I am a d——d sight worse than Quantrell, and that my men would rather die than live. I think our boys killed Bill Ogle." The above is false in many particulars, as Henry was the only one killed during the raid, the other two, as already stated, being only wounded. The three men had no part in the murder of Breckinridge, nor were Samuel and Mrs. Mason shot. Bill Ogle was not killed as the letter states, but died several years after the close of the war.

Some time in the year 1863 Jefferson Miller, of Jackson Township, was killed at the village of Fillmore by John Messick, the latter a strong Union man. The difficulty appears to have been between Miller and a man by the name of Grooms, and it was while the former was rushing toward the latter, with a drawn knife, that Messick, who was standing by, drew a revolver and fired the fatal shot. A young man by the name of Gibson was killed in Fillmore some time in 1863, by Federal soldiers, who came from Gentry County for the purpose of arresting and making him take the oath of allegiance to the Government. Gibson

had either been in the Confederate service or was an outspoken advocate of the Southern cause. When called upon to give himself up he refused to do so and started to run, whereupon he was ordered to halt. Not heeding the command, one of the soldiers fired, the shot taking effect, killing the young man instantly.

A stranger by the name of Irvin was killed near Dillon Creek, between St. Joseph and Savannah, in 1863. He was passing through the latter place, when some one remarked that he was a "bushwhacker." This was sufficient to cause him to be followed by several parties, who overtook him some miles below with the result above named.

George Smith, a Southern man, was shot and killed by a company of soldiers in the western part of the county, in 1863, and the same year a young man by the name of Ford, who lived three miles west of Savannah, was cruelly murdered by a squad of Federal soldiers from Col. Peabody's regiment. Reed Murphy, about the year 1864, shot and killed one John Wershon in Savannah, the former a Union man and the latter a Southern sympathizer. Murphy was arrested for murder, and, taking a change of venue to St. Joseph, was acquitted in the courts of that city.

Early in the war Joseph Lanier, a resident of Rochester Township, who had gone with Col. Sanders' Confederate force from Camp Highly, was arrested upon his return for burning the Caldwell mill at Rochester. This mill was burned while the Confederates were in camp near the village, and Mr. Caldwell being a strong Union man, the destruction of his property aroused great indignation throughout the county. Suspicion pointed to young Lanier as the incendiary, who, however, strongly and persistently repelled the charge.

He was arrested by United States troops stationed at the county seat, tried by military authority, condemned, and publicly shot near the old depot in Savannah. His death caused great excitement as well as indignation among the citizens, the majority of whom believed him innocent.

It will be readily inferred from the foregoing brief accounts of the several killings that took place that Andrew County's condition, during the years 1863 and 1864, was most deplorable.

No man considered his life safe, and, as already stated, many of the best citizens and their families were compelled to seek safety by removing from the county. "A company of the Provisional Regiment, commanded by Capt. Woodruff, became very annoying, and gangs of thieves came at night, within half a mile of Savannah, on their thieving excursions. Woodruff's men broke up the office of the *Plain Dealer*, edited by Charles H. Whittaker, scattered his type, and broke out all the windows of his house." Hunter's new company, of the Ninth Missouri State Militia, was then sent to Savannah with orders to arrest all the men charged with the crime and send them to the provost marshal in St. Joseph. They made a number of arrests, but the balance of the depredators left for Kansas, and joined some regiments there.

In the meantime, what was known as the "Paw Paw" militia, composed largely of ex-Southern sympathizers and those included in Order No. 24, called the disloyal list, together with quite a number of original Union men, were organized and armed by Gov. Gamble for home protection. These troops were officered by loyal men, and among them were many of the very best citizens of the country, whose object was to suppress the prevailing state of lawlessness, and restore peace and order to the people. On the 7th of October, 1863, Capt. M. R. Singleton's company of Paw Paws, Col. Scott's regiment, came to Savannah from St. Joseph, and within a short time thereafter a feeling of security returned, such as had not been enjoyed in the county since the breaking out of the war. There were two companies of Paw Paws in the county, one at Savannah and one at Rochester. As will be readily supposed, the arming of these men caused great dissatisfaction among a certain class, who looked upon them as Southern sympathizers and rebels. The following from the testimony of John R. Carter, before the Committee of Investigation at Jefferson City, relative to the condition of affairs in Andrew County during the war, relates to the Paw Paws in Savannah:

"I know most of the men in Singleton's company. It numbers about ninety. I know they are called Southern men. The Radicals call them rebels. I do not think there is a man in it

who ever sympathized with the destruction of our Government. I do not know that any of them have ever been in the rebel army. Capt. Singleton was an original Union man until Fremont's proclamation appeared, which he denounced. He was then called a rebel, and a very strong feeling existed against him. Many of the Union citizens protested against the arming of the Paw Paws. Myself, Dr. Smith and Samuels went to Col. Williams and protested against his sending any Paw Paws to Savannah; such violent threats had been made that we were really afraid of serious consequences. We are all Union men now, but there are a few Radicals in the county who are governed by passion. The Conservatives extend the hand of fellowship to every man who is for sustaining law and order, etc. There is a smothered feeling of irritation existing, which will not break out as long as we keep those men (Paw Paws) in order. We fear nothing from the Paw Paws; the bad state of feeling is smothered—a great deal of pent up passion; but so long as we keep these men in arms there can not be an outbreak. There is a rabid feeling against the good men of law and order and the Paw Paws; and the bad men who can not go about stealing horses and robbing for money, or drive men out to buy up their property cheap, can not gain their ends. No acts of violence have been committed. I do not think there will be an outbreak among the citizens unless men that fled to Kansas should return. Several bills were found, and other persons arrested for murder and robbery at the regular October term of our circuit court. Others are under bonds for trial at the spring term. On election day the Paw Paws staid in their quarters. I think they were not at the polls."

Charles H. Whittaker, of Savannah, in his testimony before the same tribunal, stated that when the Paw Paws were organized and went on duty quiet was immediately restored, murdering ceased, houses were no more burned, and general security and protection were afforded all good citizens.

"I do not believe peace could have been restored in my county, life and property protected, at least in so short a time, as by the organization of the Paw Paw militia. Men who behave themselves in Andrew County have nothing to fear from Capt.

Singleton or his Paw Paws. I believe they will shoot a rebel as quick as any company of soldiers in the State, and there is no discount on the moral character or courage of the men; they are almost brave to a fault, and will have peace in the county or arrest the outlaws who disturb the public tranquility. Honest Union men can have no just cause of complaint against Capt. Singleton or any of his men, but rogues, rebels and outlaws, no matter where they belong, may fear him, for he and his command are enemies to them. The condition of Andrew County before the Paw Paw organization was indeed deplorable, men nightly and daily were being shot down and robbed, houses and stock yards were being burned, and defenseless women of high virtue and respectability, insulted by armed bands of soldiers. Since the new organization, none of these nefarious outrages have occurred, so far as I know, and I believe upon the sincerity of an honest heart that the Paw Paws have been the salvation of the county."

It only remains to be said of the soldiers of Andrew County, both Federal and Confederate, that at the close of the war they returned to their homes and the better occupations of peace, resolved to let "bygones be bygones," a spirit which they have wisely maintained to the present time. It is now nearly twenty-two years since the war closed. We are told by those who have revisited some of the terrible scenes of carnage that kind nature has there been busy covering over and hiding from sight the signs and marks of the fell strife and slaughter. Even the long, slim trenches, where were buried both the "Blue" and "Gray," as they were laid to rest wrapped in the simple drapery of their blankets, are now difficult to trace. So let the bitter animosities and sectional hatred of the past be baptized in everlasting forgetfulness, and may the white robed angel of peace drop a tear upon all unhappy memories of the late bloody struggle and blot them out forever.

EDUCATION.

The crowing glory of American institutions is the public school system, without which the Government would lack one of its chief supports. The public school is essentially an American institution, nothing else in our country being so intensely Amer-

ican. The public schools are the people's colleges, and if this Government is to remain a republic, ruled by enlightened statesmen, it is from these institutions that they must be graduated. The amount of practical knowledge obtained by the masses in the common schools is important beyond measure, and forms one of the principal factors in the problem of material prosperity; but it is not so much the practical knowledge which is the ostensible mission of the public schools to impart that makes this system the sheet anchor of our hopes. It is rather the silent social influence which these institutions incidentally exert.

The schools of the country are sharing with the newspaper boy's package the title of the universities of the poor. The close observation of the working of our public schools shows that they turn out more men and women better fitted for business and the practical duties of life than the majority of our colleges. The freedom and liberty of the common schools afford less room for the growth of effeminacy and pedantry. They educate the youth among the masses, and not alone among a caste or class; and since the man or woman is called upon to do with a nation in which the people are the only factor, the education which the public schools afford, especially where they are of the superior standard sometimes reached in this country, does fit their recipients for a sphere of usefulness nearer the public heart than can be attained by colleges or academies.

That the early law-makers of Missouri recognized the great importance of a system of public instruction is demonstrated by a review of their deliberations, although for many years the State had the reputation of being indifferent if not hostile to the public school idea. To prove that this is a misrepresentation, and that her attitude toward an interest so vital and popular does not admit of a doubt, it is only necessary to say that the constitutions of 1820, 1865 and 1875 make this a subject of great importance, and guard the school funds with the greatest care. The fact is, the constitution of no State contains more liberal and enlightened provisions relative to popular education than the constitution of Missouri, adopted in 1875. During the past sixty years not a line can be found upon her statute books inimical to the cause, and in nearly every gubernatorial message from

1824 to the present time have been earnest and effective arguments in favor of a broad and liberal system of public instruction. As early as 1839 the State established a general school law and system of education, and in 1853 one-fourth of her annual revenue was dedicated to the maintenance and support of the free schools. The people of the State have taxed themselves freely for the support of the system, and the amount of her available and productive permanent school fund at this time surpasses that of nearly every other State in the Union. The following statement from the State superintendent's report of 1886 will give a clear idea of Missouri's school fund.

Certificates of indebtedness, at 6 per cent.....	\$2,909,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness, at 5 per cent.	225,000 00
In treasury to credit of State school fund.....	414 80
Total amount to credit of State school fund.....	3,134,414 80
University or seminary fund.....	519,095 08
County public school fund.....	3,300,668 39
Township public school fund.....	3,441,048 16
Special school fund.....	71,455 44
Fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc.....	121,279 94
Total school fund of Missouri.....	<u>\$10,587,961 81</u>

It may not be known that Missouri has a greater number of schoolhouses to the population than Massachusetts, yet such is the fact. The amount she expends annually for public education is nearly double the rate, on the amount of her assessed valuation, that the amount expended by the latter State is on her valuation, while the public school funds of Missouri exceed those of Massachusetts by nearly \$6,000,000.

No doubt the system of education in Missouri is as good as that of any other State, and is becoming more effectively enforced each succeeding year.

EARLY SCHOOLS OF ANDREW COUNTY.

The history of education in Andrew County dates from the earliest settlement of the country, although no official action toward establishing a system of public instruction was attempted for a number of years thereafter. Nearly every community supported schools which were in a condition corresponding with the idea of school work in the backwoods settlements—without system except in rare cases, irregular and barren of results. While it is

true that some of the teachers connected with the primitive schools of the country were zealous and energetic in their fields of labor, much the larger portion of them were selected, not because of their known, but for their supposed qualifications, and for the further reason that during the winter season, when the schools were generally in progress, these candidates for pedagogic honors had nothing else to do. As a consequence, therefore, the schools, in the main, were wholly without system or discipline, and were allowed to move forward in the channels in which, from force of circumstances, they involuntarily drifted. Among teachers no consultations were had, and hence no concert of action, and few of the appliances incident to successful school work. Some of them, possibly many of them, may have enjoyed the privilege of a slight "polish" in a term or two at some seminary or high school, but much the larger portion were never so favored. The meager opportunities, enjoyed at home or at the old-time, country school where they formerly lived, and their own native energies, made them what they were.

At first, and for many years, there were in most communities only subscription schools presided over by the lucky "school masters" or "school mistresses" who, by dint of perseverance or especial favor, were delegated as the instructors of youth, advantageous privileges of the free school system being then in an undeveloped state. The salaries received by these self-sacrificing benefactors were in keeping with the existing state of things, and consisted of a small pittance per scholar, including board, which the pedagogue was to receive by making his rounds from house to house at stated intervals, "putting" up so many days with each patron. It is reliably stated that many of these disciples of the birch were compelled to take their pay in produce, deer skins, etc., and it is also said that some of the old accounts for tuition remain unpaid to this day.

Educational appliances, such as black-boards, charts, wall maps, etc., were then unknown, while the text books used were few, varied, and in the majority of cases unsuitable. Many of the early sessions were taught in private dwellings, the family generously giving up the kitchen or some other apartment for the purpose. The first houses erected especially for school pur-

poses were constructed upon the most primitive plan, and were uniformly inconvenient and generally uncomfortable. They were mere pole cabins, chinked with "cat and clay," covered with rough clapboards held to their places by heavy weight poles, and supplied with rough puncheon floor and an enormous fireplace, the latter occupying nearly the entire end of the building. Light was allowed to enter the room through a long opening in the wall, made by removing one of the logs, glass and sometimes greased paper being fixed in the aperture; rough puncheon benches without backs, a small unplanned stand, and a large desk made by a heavy board resting upon pegs in the wall completed the furniture of these primitive colleges, where the good old fathers and mothers of the county received their first lessons in the mysteries of the alphabet.

Indeed when we recall the opportunities and experiences of the past, and what came of them, it is a source of wonder that so many and such valuable results had been attained, for true it is that many of our most active and successful business and professional men came up from these same log-cabin country colleges. But a change has been wrought, however, by the onward march of improvement, which has marked the progress of time during the past third of a century of our local and State history. The average length of a district subscription school, before the advent of this new era, was frequently less than sixty days, while the average length of district schools, supported by the magnificent tuition fund of the State, at the present time in Andrew County, is 120 days. The character of the schools has greatly improved, also, through the developing modes of the present educational system. School houses, school furniture, school teachers and school discipline have all advanced as by a common impulse. The means whereby these great results have been accomplished are attributed to a wise legislation, the increasing interest of the masses in the public schools, and to a higher standard of scholarship and teaching capacity, by means of which a class of instructors has been brought into the field who are able to accomplish infinitely better and more munificent results. And, of course, with the change from the pole-cabin of the early settler, with no window but greased paper or a hole between two

logs near the fireplace, and with only a single door, to the modern residence costing thousands of dollars, has come also, yet with less rapidity than we could have wished, a similar change in the construction and cost of public school edifices.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

It is impossible at this late date to tell where, when, and under what circumstances the first school in Andrew County was taught, as comparatively little has been made a matter of record relating to the early teachers or their work. One of the first schools in what is now Lincoln Township was taught by a Mr. Wilson, in a small cabin which stood a short distance northwest of Savannah, on the John Cox land. This was as early, perhaps, as 1839 or 1840, and for several years thereafter Mr. Wilson continued to wield the birch in the same place with what is reported very gratifying success. Another early school was taught about six miles west of Savannah by John D. Boland, who had the reputation of being one of the best qualified and most successful instructors in the county during the years he was engaged in school work. The building in which he taught was not erected with the expectation that it would ever become the receptacle of an educational institution; the nucleus, indeed, of the excellent schoolhouses and school system which the experience of nearly half a century has developed. The building was originally constructed as a family residence, the early home of one of the pioneers in that locality. Rev. E. A. Carson began teaching in 1841, and followed the profession thereafter for a number of years. He taught the first term in Savannah in the old courthouse, and was prominently identified with the development of the county's present efficient system of public instruction. A teacher of some prominence in a later day was Prof. J. M. Ewing, who taught a number of years in different parts of the county. A Mr. Baldwin taught in Nodaway Township a number of years ago, and is remembered as a very competent and popular instructor.

One of the first schools in Jefferson Township was taught by a man by the name of Jackman, in a small log building which stood on the place settled by Zachariah Moreland. This house

appears to have been erected especially for school purposes, and was one of the first buildings of the kind in the Southern part of the county. Mr. Jackman's school was sufficiently popular to keep up ordinary vitality during the short period of its existence, some three months, at the end of which time neither the teacher nor school were retained in the memory of patrons or pupils. The next school in this house, about the year 1840, was taught by William Hudson, whose success was a little more apparent than that of his predecessor, yet it was a school of the magnitude of those days, and he filled his place in the long catalogue of teachers, or rather schoolmasters, who in times past have wielded the birchen rod in Jefferson Township. A man by the name of Daniels taught school in Jefferson Township many years ago, and one of the early schoolhouses in the same part of the county was erected a short distance east of the village of Jamestown, early in the forties. Other buildings of the character of those described were erected in different parts of the township from time to time, the early teachers in which are now no longer remembered. A school was taught in Lincoln Township by Ray Taylor in the winter of 1839-40, a part of his residence answering the purpose of a schoolroom. The record Mr. Taylor left of his teaching qualities gives him a fair reputation. The school was attended by the neighbors' children for several miles around, but at no time did the number exceed one dozen and a half. In 1842 the first house devoted to school purposes was erected in the southeastern part of the township, and was known as the Greenwich house. It was a substantial hewed-log building, and for a number of years answered the two-fold purpose of church and schoolhouse. It was first used in the year 1843 by a stranger whose name has long since been forgotten. A man by the name of Hedding was employed to teach in the same building early in the forties, as was also a Mr. Ferguson, who was followed by other instructors during a long series of years.

The Goodlow school, in the northwest corner of the township, and the Crooner building, in the southern part, were erected many years ago. The former stood on land now owned by Sarah Mackey, and was originally known by the name of the Wrightsman schoolhouse. The Brand and Liggett school-

houses, in the northern and central parts of the township, respectively, were both erected in an early day. John D. Bowland, Charles Hall, William Owsley, Robert Goodlow, William D. Goodlow, and S. R. Cox, were early teachers in the former, while Elsie Van Buskirk, Dr. Cox, and a Mr. O'Neal, were among the early pedagogues of the latter building. These buildings were all log, and constructed upon the most primitive plan.

Now the township is supplied with a better class of buildings and teachers who, with additional facilities at command, are able to do excellent work in the several districts.

Schools were established in Jackson Township at a very early date, but the names of the earliest teachers are not remembered.

One of the first school buildings in the township was erected about the year 1841 or 1842, and stood on the David Wardlow land, not far from Fillmore. David Tate was employed to teach in said building in an early day, but it is probable that there were pedagogues in the township before his time.

Another house was built on the Lincoln farm, two miles south of Fillmore, in an early day, and about the year 1844 a small log building was erected on the Joseph V. Berry farm, a short distance east of the village limits. Among the teachers in the latter building are remembered a Mr. Whittington, Mr. Hall, William Bradford, all of whom appear to have discharged the duties of their calling in a satisfactory manner. Early in the forties a small log building was erected on the Foultz place, three miles southeast of Fillmore, which, for a number of years thereafter, answered for both school and church purposes. The first schoolhouse in Fillmore was erected in 1850, and was used until the increase of population necessitated the construction of a more commodious edifice. The second house was a building of two rooms, which was subsequently exchanged for the Methodist Church—the latter being still in use. It has been thoroughly remodeled and, with three good rooms, makes one of the best school buildings in the county. There are at this time eight schoolhouses in Jackson Township, and the cause of education receives the proper amount of attention from the people.

The subject of education early occupied the attention of the

settlers of Rochester Township, and provisions began to be made with that end in view, as soon as buildings could be erected and teachers procured. Among the first efforts in this direction was a small miscellaneous school taught in a little cabin near the southern boundary of the township, early in the forties, by Eliza Hunt, who wielded the birch successfully for two years. The building, which was erected especially for school purposes, was subsequently moved a short distance northwest, where it stood until about the year 1853.

Denis Smart and a man by the name of Keetle taught east of Rochester village in an early day, but any facts as to the ability of these gentlemen can not now be ascertained. The presumption is, however, that they, as well as other pioneer pedagogues of the township, belonged to the class who thus labored in the winter season, because there was nothing else at which they could so profitably employ their time and exercise their talents.

About the year 1847 a man by the name of Martineau, who had started West with a company of emigrants, became separated from his companions, and being penniless drifted into what is now Rochester Township, in search of employment. In conversation with Mr. White, he said he would do anything for a livelihood, and, upon being asked if he could teach school, replied that he could try, although he had never exercised his talents in that direction.

Mr. White procured him a few scholars in the neighborhood, and he agreed to teach for the sum of \$8 per month. He proved to be a good scholar and an excellent teacher, and at the end of the term was solicited to remain another year, which he refused to do unless paid a more munificent salary. He soon left the country, since which time nothing has been heard of him.

Elizabeth Piper and B. F. Dixon were early teachers, and schools were taught in the village of Rochester soon after the town was laid off. The first schoolhouse in the town was a small frame structure, which was replaced in 1872 by the present two-story edifice, in which schools were taught the greater part of the year.

The schools of this part of the county have always sustained the reputation of successful management, and, in point of efficiency, will compare favorably with the country schools of any part of Northwest Missouri. There are twelve good buildings in the township, all of which are well finished and furnished.

It is difficult to determine where, or in what year, the first school in what is now Benton Township was taught. As early as 1844, however, a man by the name of Maxwell taught a small subscription school in an outbuilding on the O. C. Roberts' place, near the central part of the township. This building had been used for a kitchen by a former settler, but at the suggestion of the neighbors it was remodeled, and supplied with the furniture necessary for school purposes. Mr. Maxwell began his school under very favorable auspices, but it soon appeared that he was unfit for the position, on account of his habits of dissipation. Accordingly, after a short time, he was summarily dismissed, and another teacher employed. His successor was William Allen, now of Savannah, who completed the term to the entire satisfaction of pupils and patrons. The following year, 1845, a schoolhouse was built on the Rea farm, and an early teacher in the same was Judson Dyer. The first frame school building in the township was erected in the lower Neely Grove, a short distance northeast of Rosendale, and stood for a number of years. The Rosendale school building was erected in 1875, and as originally constructed consisted of a single room, to which a second story was added in 1884. The house is well finished and furnished, contains two commodious rooms, and is admirably calculated for a graded school. The average attendance of the Rosendale schools is about seventy-five; cost of running the same per year, \$700. The teachers at this time are Prof. James Wilkerson, principal, and Miss Allie Watts, assistant.

BOLCKOW SCHOOLS.

In 1872 a schoolhouse with a single room was erected in the town of Bolckow, but a few years sufficed to show that a building of more commodious dimensions would be necessary to accommodate the rapidly increasing school population. Accordingly, in 1879, the district inaugurated measures for the erec-

tion of a building more in keeping with the dignity of the growing town, which resulted in the erection of the present substantial brick structure the following year. This building is two stories high, and so constructed that when necessary an addition can be easily built to it. It represents a capital of \$3,500, and is an ornament to the town and district. The first school board of Bolckow was composed of the following gentlemen: John H. Townsend, B. P. Williamson and W. H. Woodward. The present board is composed of C. W. Floyd, J. O. Dougan and Christian Young; N. C. Noland, clerk; teachers for 1887 were Prof. R. E. Smith, principal, and Miss Angie A. Clark, assistant; tuition per year, \$900; total cost of running the schools per year, \$1,200. The school work of Benton Township at large is eminently satisfactory and gratifying, alike to teachers, pupils and patrons. The number of school buildings in the township, including those of Bolckow and Rosendale, is twelve, in which schools are taught for six months of the year.

It is not now definitely known who taught the first school within the present boundaries of Platte Township, but among the first teachers was Hon. Ephraim Myers, who began pedagoging early in the forties. The house in which he taught his first term stood on the McPeters' place, near the western boundary of the township, and had formerly been used as a dwelling. Mr. Myers was a strict disciplinarian, as many of the young men of the neighborhood learned to their sorrow, and the ability displayed in his effort to keep up an interest and develop the mental faculties of his pupils earned for him the reputation of a very successful teacher. Among those in attendance at his first school were Hon. David Rea, Judge Joseph Rea, Peter Stewart, Willis Summers, Benjamin Summers and a number of others, who became prominent citizens of the county in a later day.

A log schoolhouse was built on the Jonathan Rea farm about the year 1848, and among the early teachers therein were Judge William Herren, James Herren, Mrs. Chance, and a man by the name of Dyer. The Parker schoolhouse on the McPeters' land, erected early in the fifties, was probably the first frame school building in the township. Prior to its erection, however, several

log buildings were put up in various parts of the township, among the first of which were the ones built on the farms of Joshua Yates and Allen Holt. A school was started at Whitesville in an early day, and as the years went by the country was well supplied with comfortable and commodious schoolhouses. Of late years the schools have occupied a high grade, and to-day they compare favorably with the other schools of the county. The number of schoolhouses in use at this time is nine—all frame.

The early pioneers of Clay Township took an active interest in educational matters, and established schools within a short time after the country became settled. Near the central part of the township was built in an early day what was known as the Barker schoolhouse, and among the teachers in the same from time to time are remembered the following: David Tate, Mr. Starkey, Mr. Weaver, W. D. Hatton, Martha Higley and John Tucker. Other buildings of the primitive pattern were erected in different parts of the township, but the names of early teachers, aside from those enumerated, were not learned. Clay has kept pace with her sister township in scholastic matters, and at this time has seven frame schoolhouses, all of which are supplied with the modern educational appliances.

EMPIRE TOWNSHIP.

The first schoolhouse within the present limits of Empire Township was built near Flag Springs as early as 1844 or 1845, and stood a short distance west of the Baptist Church, on the Meek farm. It was a comfortable hewed-log building, and was first used by Christopher Miller. A building for school purposes was erected a little later, about one mile south of Flag Springs, on the George Boyles farm, in which Green McCafferty, B. F. Dixon, Henry Eppler and Thomas Cook were early teachers. A part of this building is now occupied as a dwelling by Oliver Boyles. The Shaw schoolhouse was built northwest of the springs, early in the fifties, as was also a log house a short distance west of the Platte River. Among the early teachers at the village were Mr. and Mrs. McIntire, Elbert Shepherd and James Shepherd.

There were at this time eight school buildings in the township—all frame and in good condition.

SAVANNAH SCHOOLS.

The initiatory step toward the development of the excellent school system of Savannah was not taken until a number of years had elapsed from the date of the city's first settlement. Indeed, educational matters seem to have occupied but a small share of the people's attention up to the year 1850. As already stated, the first school in the town was taught in the old courthouse by Rev. E. A. Carson. This building, after the erection of the present courthouse, was fitted up for school purposes, and as such was used for a number of years or until additional facilities were demanded to meet the wants of our educational system.

In the meantime the schools were slowly but surely developed to a standard warranting the introduction of more advanced methods of instruction, to meet which want a stock company was formed, about the year 1853, for the purpose of founding a seminary in the city of Savannah. The leading spirit in the enterprise was Prince L. Hudgens, who donated to the institution five acres of ground, and work upon a building was at once commenced, and prosecuted as rapidly as the nature of the case would allow. This building was a brick structure, two stories high, contained four commodious rooms, and cost several thousand dollars. Owing to certain misunderstandings among the stockholders of the company, the proposed seminary was not established, and the building, being left in an incomplete condition, was subsequently purchased by the school district, of which Savannah formed a part, and opened for the use of the public schools. With the purchase of the building a new era in the educational economy of the city dawned upon the public, as additional interest was manifested.

Teachers better qualified for the work were secured, a more systematic plan of instruction and discipline was adopted, and men of energy and enterprise having been selected as members of the school board made it their duty to exercise a personal supervision over the educational interests of the city.

As the population increased, additional facilities for educa-

tional purposes were demanded. Accordingly in the year 1872 the school building was completely remodeled, and a large addition built, the cost of the same being considerably in excess of \$11,000. As completed the building is one of the finest specimens of school architecture in Northwest Missouri, being two stories and a half high, and containing nine commodious rooms, all of which are well finished and supplied with the latest educational appliances.

The schools are properly graded, and in point of efficiency will compare favorably with the schools of any other city in the State. The following is the course of study adopted for the high school.

FIRST YEAR.

Fall Term—Physiology, higher arithmetic, mental arithmetic, analysis. *Winter Term*—History, higher arithmetic, mental arithmetic, analysis. *Spring Term*—History, higher arithmetic, analysis, reading.

SECOND YEAR.

Fall Term—Algebra, rhetoric, Latin or German, zoology. *Winter Term*—Algebra, natural philosophy, Latin or German, botany. *Spring Term*—Algebra, natural philosophy, Latin or German, botany.

THIRD YEAR.

Fall Term—Geometry, chemistry, Latin or German, algebra. *Winter Term*—Geometry, Latin or German, chemistry, algebra. *Spring Term*—Trigonometry, civil government, Latin or German, general history.

FOURTH YEAR.

Fall Term—Astronomy, English literature, general history, algebra. *Winter Term*—Astronomy and geology, American literature, mental philosophy, German or Latin. *Spring Term*—Geology, elocution, moral philosophy, German or Latin.

As a brief expose of the present condition of the city schools, the following figures from the last general report of the superintendent, Prof. L. M. Johnson, for the year ending June 30, 1887, will furnish the necessary information on these points of interest:

Number of white persons in the district, over six and under twenty years of age.....	378
Number of colored persons in the district, over six and under twenty years of age.....	73
Total enumeration during school year.....	451
Total enrollment of white pupils.....	364
Total enrollment of colored pupils.....	62
Total enrollment.....	426
Average number of days attendance by each pupil enrolled.....	121
Number of days school was taught during the year..	178
Total number of days attendance by all pupils during the year.....	47,006
Average number of pupils attending each day.....	263.61
Number of teachers employed.....	9
Number of rooms occupied.....	8
Number of pupils that may be conveniently seated in school rooms of the district.....	400
Average salary of teachers.....\$	42 19
*Salary of superintendent per year... ..	900 00
Average cost per day for tuition and enrollment.....	06 $\frac{1}{4}$
Average cost per day on daily attendance.....	10 $\frac{1}{8}$
Value of school property in district building, grounds, apparatus, etc.....	12,000 00
Assessed value of property in district.....	819,220 00
Number of cents levied on \$100 for school purposes in the district.....	55
Amount paid for teachers' wages during the year....	3,847 56
Amount paid for district officers during the year....	45 00
Amount paid janitor... ..	360 00
Amount paid for other incidentals.....	615 85
Amount paid for repairs.....	786 86
Balance in treasury at end of year.....	640 86

The statistics and the results show that the schools have made commendable progress. The teachers employed for the year 1887-88, are as follows: Superintendent, Prof. G. W. Newton; assistants, Maggie Vance, Mrs. Allah Woodbury, Ida Ford, Mary E. Cox and Nellie Wood. Teacher of the colored school is C. J. Lawton.

PRESENT STATUS OF ANDREW COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Number of school districts.....	85
Number of schoolhouses.....	85
Number of frame houses.....	81
Number of brick houses.....	4
Number of white pupils.....	5,504
Number of colored pupils.....	105

* The superintendent's salary has been increased to \$1,000 per year.

Total number of pupils.....	5,609
Number of white pupils enrolled.....	4,608
Number of colored pupils enrolled.....	48
Total number of days attendance.....	388,277
Average days attendance.....	84
Number of days taught (1885-86).....	10,750
Average number attending each day.....	3,480
Number of rooms occupied.....	98
Seating capacity of all rooms.....	5,100
Number of white schools.....	85
Number of colored schools.....	1
Number of teachers.....	122
Number of teachers' licenses.....	139
Average salary of teachers.....	\$37 90
Cost per day per pupil.....	.056
Value of school property.....	\$7,200 00
Average levy.....	.515
Total receipts (1885-86).....	\$38,055 33
Paid teachers.....	24,726 00
Paid for fuel.....	1,735 00
Paid for new buildings.....	1,227 00
Paid for apparatus.....	390 15
Paid for rent and repairs.....	416 90
Total expenditures.....	29,893 20
Cash on hand, July, 1886.....	8,162 13
Common school fund.....	\$54,000 00
Township school fund.....	20,000 00

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF SAVANNAH.

One of the first religious societies in Andrew County was a New School Presbyterian Church, organized on the 7th day of August, 1841, at a schoolhouse three miles west of Savannah, on a farm owned by Robert Elliott, Esq., but now known as the Andrew Barr place. The leading spirit in bringing about the organization was Rev. E. A. Carson, whose intention was to locate the church at the county seat as soon as that place was designated. The first meeting was held in what was known as the Elliott schoolhouse, and, after preliminary business had been transacted, the following plan for the organization was adopted: "We, the subscribers and citizens of Andrew and adjoining counties, who have emigrated from other portions of the country and were members of the Presbyterian and other churches in Christ, since there are no churches in this newly settled country with which we feel disposed to unite, having" credentials from churches to which we belonged, believing that we are the chil-

dren of God, and having a good hope of life through faith in Christ, and in all humility desiring to avail ourselves of the privileges of Christ's visible church from which we are now deprived, by serving Him according to the doctrines of God's word and ordinances of His house, and governed by the discipline of the Presbyterian Church, do, by subscribing our names, evince that it is our earnest solicitude to be organized into a Presbyterian Church, which shall be called by whatever name a majority of us shall wish and vote for at the time of organization. Further, we agree to be governed by the following regulations: I. That we covenant and resolve that we will place ourselves as a church under the New School Presbytery, when, in the providence of God, such a Presbytery may exist in this country, under whose spiritual supervision we can place ourselves. II. That we will remain without any ecclesiastical conviction until such Presbytery may be in existence. III. That if any person among us be unwilling to perpetuate his connection with this branch of the church longer than the time in which they shall be deprived of their own, they may withdraw at any time." Then follows a number of rules and regulations by which the congregation was to be governed, all of which met the approbation of those desiring membership in the newly organized society. The list of names of the organizers is as follows: Rev. E. A. Carson, Mary J. Carson, Mary A. Rodgers, Gilbert Ray, Elizabeth Ray, Abraham Brubaker, Elizabeth Brubaker, George Brubaker, Julia A. Brubaker, Jane E. Hardy, W. H. Rogers, Robert Modrel, Jane Modrel, Harriet Castle, James Davis, Harriet Davis, Sarah A. Davis, John E. Davis, Thomas Rodgers, Keziah Beattie, David C. Montgomery, Jane Montgomery, Aury Ballard and Sarah Ballard.

James Davis, George Brubaker, Aury Ballard and W. H. Rodgers were elected elders, and the church, thus fully organized, started out upon its career of prosperity. Meetings were held at regular intervals on "Hackberry" until in December, 1842, at which time the organization began operations in Savannah, using for worship the old courthouse, which stood south of Capt. Mercer's present residence. Soon after moving to Savannah, the wants of the church began to foreshadow the necessity of build-

ing a house of worship of enlarged proportions for the accommodation of its increased membership. Accordingly the requisite preliminary action was had in the matter, and in 1848 the new building was put under contract. In this movement, as in the organization, Rev. Carson took the leading part, and in order to procure the necessary funds for the building he sold a tract of forty-one acres of land lying just west of Savannah.

A lot was procured, and a neat brick structure erected in 1848, which cost over \$3,100, nearly all of which sum was generously donated by Mr. Carson, who, besides, contributed a great deal of time and labor to the building.

Up to the date of the union of the New and Old School Churches, Rev. Carson exercised pastoral control over the congregation, during which period the church increased very materially in members and influence. A Sunday-school, the first in Savannah, was organized in the meantime, which, under the efficient management of Rev. Carson and his wife, proved a valuable auxiliary to the church. The church in 1870 had an active membership of sixty-three.

In 1849 an Old School Presbyterian Church was formed in Savannah by the consolidation of what were known as the Round Prairie and Flag Springs congregations. After a series of meetings conducted by Revs. R. H. Allen and Robert Symington. The number of members was about forty-five, including those who identified themselves with the society during those meetings. Robert Elliott, William Nichols, Dr. H. Smith and Martin Boyles were chosen elders; and Rev. Charles Stewart came from Kentucky, and took charge as the first pastor and stated supply the same fall. He died in 1852 and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Symington, brother of the one above named, who ministered to the church until 1861. After an interval, Rev. W. H. Stryker took charge, and continued until 1869, when J. E. Fisher became pastor, and supplied the church for one year. For some time efforts had been made to effect a union of the Old and New School Churches in Savannah, the majority of both congregations favoring the project, while others were strongly averse to the affiliation.

After repeated efforts, however, the union was finally consum-

mated on July 11, 1870, at which time the following elders were chosen by the combined congregations: Upton Rohrer, H. H. Dobbins and J. H. Tyner. Rev. Robert Cruikshank was chosen pastor, after whom, in 1873, came Rev. G. A. Pollock, who preached for a period of about one year, when Mr. Cruikshank was again called and remained until his resignation a little later, to accept a chair in the Highland (Kansas) University. In 1875 Rev. W. G. Keady was called to the pastorate, and since the expiration of his term of service the following ministers have had charge: Revs. D. T. Roberts, W. T. Voss and James Reed. Present membership is thirty-two.

The building occupied by the Old School congregation was a brick structure, north of where the present house of worship now stands, erected about the year 1850. It was not very substantially constructed, and becoming unsafe was torn down, and the present frame building erected in 1866, at a cost of \$2,365. The building used by the New School branch was sold a short time after the union of the two congregations, to Mr. A. Schuster, who fitted it up for the use of the Catholic Church, of which he is a leading member.

A portion of the Round Prairie Church above named went to Fillmore and organized a society, and a little later Hackberry Presbyterian Church was formed by members of the Savannah congregation. The meeting place of the latter society is a beautiful frame house of worship on the Barr farm, a few miles west of Savannah.

Until within the past four or five years the Savannah Church grew and prospered, but recently, owing to removals, the membership has greatly declined, there being at this time only about thirty-two belonging. The present officers are J. R. Caldwell, J. F. Waters and H. R. Stuart, elders. The Sunday-school is large, well conducted and prosperous. C. C. Somerville is superintendent; Ida Schuster, secretary, and Mamie Stuart, organist. The teachers are Mrs. J. R. Caldwell, Miss Alice Mann, Mrs. Woodbury, Mrs. L. B. Reed, Miss Ella Morris, Miss Willis, J. R. Caldwell and H. F. Waters. Average attendance is about eighty-five.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

As the Methodist was one of the churches of pioneer work in Missouri generally, the denomination was early represented in the Platte country and Andrew County, especially. Soon after the first settlements had been made itinerants of the Methodist persuasion began to visit the locality, delivering their messages of peace and good will to audiences composed of a few of the scattered settlers, who not unfrequently were brought together through the instrumentality and patient seeking out and earnest solicitations of the messengers themselves. Of the early history of Methodism in Savannah but little is now known, the old records having long since disappeared, while the members who assisted in bringing about the original organization many years ago passed from the "Church Militant" to the "Church Triumphant." As early as 1841, however, meetings were held in different parts of the county, but no society appears to have been organized until some time after that date. Among the early residents of Savannah were a number of earnest and God-fearing Methodist families, who, in order to maintain their religious standing, and keep alive their zeal in the cause of the Master, assembled from time to time in the old courthouse, where public worship was occasionally conducted by itinerant ministers who made missionary tours through the then sparsely settled counties of the Platte Purchase. Early in the forties a small class was formed in Savannah which numbered among its members several of the earliest settlers of the town and surrounding country. The names of the pioneer preachers are not now remembered, but about the year 1845 Rev. Benjamin Baxter visited the town at intervals, and ministered to the little congregation. About that time the following persons identified themselves with the class: Johnson Woods and wife, A. G. Clark, Dr. Charles Baker and wife, Dr. William Burnett and wife, Charles Blankenship and wife, Mr. Whitman and wife, and others whose names were not given the writer.

Among the early preachers are remembered Rev. Jesse Bird, Rev. Devlin and W. G. Miller, the last named having preached some time in the fifties.

Meetings were held usually in the courthouse, but often at

private residences, by the nucleus of a church, until about the year 1855, when a lot was procured on the corner of First and Main Streets, in the eastern part of the city, and a brick building erected thereon, which has since served the congregation as a place of worship. Until the breaking out of the Civil War this was the only Methodist Church building in Savannah, and was used jointly by both northern and southern branches of the denomination in this part of Andrew County. The first sermon in the building was preached by Rev. Benjamin Baxter, the occasion being the funeral of Mrs. Dr. Wakefield. The troublous times of 1860, and during the progress of the war, had a depressing effect upon the congregation, many members of which withdrew from the church, while others left the country or identified themselves with other societies. For a period during the war the church building was not used by the congregation, but after the close of the struggle a reorganization was effected, and meetings have been held at stated intervals ever since. The building has been remodeled at different times, and is still a comfortable house of worship.

Among the pastors since the war were the following, whose names, however, are not given in the regular order of succession: Revs. Ellis, Mumpower, Atterberry, Sherman, Davis, Hawkins, Pogue, Linn, Parker, Shackelford, Tindall, Currigan, Conwell, Bird, Milam, Bone, and the present incumbent, Rev. C. C. McClintock. By successive appointments Rev. McClintock has remained with the church for a period of three years, and during his term of service unusual interest has been awakened through the agency of his extraordinary pulpit efforts. The church is the head of the Savannah circuit, and at this time numbers about fifty active members.

The present officers of the congregation are John McDaniel, steward; John Conner, John McDaniel, C. C. Keck and Smith Young, trustees.

The Sunday-school connected with this church is in a healthy and prosperous condition, and is the instrument of much good. John McDaniel is the efficient superintendent; Parker McKee, secretary, and Mrs. Netherby, treasurer. Teachers: Mrs. Ginther, Mrs. Mary Kirtley, Miss Flora Keck and Miss Luella Wakefield. Average attendance about forty.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SAVANNAH.

Until about the year 1848 there was but one Methodist Church in Savannah, a brief sketch of which has already been given. The division of 1844, resulting in the formation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, appears to have affected nearly all the Methodist congregations throughout Missouri, and as a result, local ties were secured and new classes organized. A class of the Methodist Episcopal Church, disclaiming all connection with the southern branch, was formed in Savannah about the year above named, at which time the membership numbered perhaps twenty-five. One of the early pastors was Rev. A. H. Powell, whose earnest efforts in behalf of the society soon had the effect of putting it upon a solid and permanent footing. For a number of years the congregation met for worship in the courthouse, Southern Methodist and Christian Church buildings, and it was not until about 1865 that measures were inaugurated to erect a house for the especial use of the society. With this object in view Rev. Samuel Huffman, presiding elder of the St. Joseph district, succeeded in arousing an interest in behalf of the enterprise which culminated in the purchase of a lot in Block 23, and work upon the proposed building at once began. The pastor in charge at the time, Rev. J. T. Boyle, heartily seconded the presiding elder's efforts, and progress on the house continued until in 1867 the basement of the building was completed and ready for use. Here the church met until sufficient means could be procured to complete the edifice, which was accomplished in 1870, under the supervision of Revs. Samuel Huffman and W. J. Martindale. The building is the largest and most commodious temple of worship in Andrew County, being in size 40x60 feet, and representing a capital of about \$7,000.

The substantial growth of this church dates from about the close of the late war, since which time it has greatly increased in membership and usefulness, being at this time the strongest religious society in the city of Savannah. Its first period of prosperity began in 1865, during which and the following year the Savannah district, under the supervision of Elder Huffman, was strengthened by the addition of something like 2,600 or 2,800 members. Later, about the year 1875, the church,

under the pastoral labors of Rev. B. T. Stauber, enjoyed a season of great prosperity, and in 1886, during a series of meetings held by Rev. H. T. Robbins, there were added to the congregation between fifty and sixty members.

At this time the church is in a healthy condition and prosperous, the records showing an active membership of about 160. Since 1865 the following pastors have ministered to the church, from time to time: J. T. Boyle, J. W. Martindale, Samuel Huffman, John Dillies, B. T. Stauber, J. W. Caughlan, O. S. Middleton, Lucius Hawkins and H. T. Robbins, the last named being pastor in charge at the present time. Presiding elders of Savannah circuit since 1858 are as follows: Revs. J. H. Hopkins, T. B. Bratton, William Wentz, Samuel Huffman, J. T. Boyle, Z. S. Weller, John Wayman, O. S. Middleton and J. J. Bentley.

The officers of the church for the year 1887 are as follows: T. M. Laney, W. B. Howard, A. Taylor, W. J. Hobson, W. B. Allen, John Taylor and E. W. Joy, stewards; A. Taylor, class leader; Eli Alderman, T. M. Laney, W. B. Allen, A. Taylor, S. B. Buckley, John Taylor and I. Crosby, trustees. The Sunday-school, under the supervision of the church during the past few years, has especially prospered, the present attendance averaging about 115.

The officers are W. H. Kinzer, superintendent; Belle Strock, assistant superintendent; F. O. Glazier, organist; Rachel Herren, secretary, and Fred Hartley, librarian. Teachers: Ida Ford, Hattie Howard, T. M. Laney, Ida Laney, Kate Compton, Mrs. W. J. Hobson, W. J. Hobson, Mrs. H. T. Robbins, John Taylor, Belle Strock, Mrs. Purviance, Virgie Sayers, Mrs. Julia Glazier, Mrs. W. B. Howard and Miss Mattie Ent.

THE CHRISTIAN (DISCIPLES) CHURCH.

To Elder Duke Young is due the credit of sowing the first seed, which, under his careful culture, germinated, and in due time developed into what is known as the Christian Church of Savannah. As early, perhaps, as 1847 he was invited by some of the friends accepting his form of belief to visit the town and minister to their spiritual wants. Pursuant to these solicitations

he came and labored successfully for some time, the results of his evangelizing being the organization of a church in Savannah, having the Bible alone for its rule of faith and practice. Elder Young preached with great acceptance, and during his pastorate, of about four years, the society increased in membership, so that as early as 1850 measures were inaugurated to erect a house of worship. Accordingly a lot on the corner of Fifth and Market Streets was procured, and the following year a substantial brick building was erected, the leading spirit in the movement being Elder Prince L. Hudgens, a prominent citizen of Savannah, and one of the earliest preachers of the church in Andrew County.

Elder Hudgens succeeded to the pastorate in 1852. He was a man of superior ability, and exerted an influence for good in the line of his calling, by his genial manner and excellent social qualities, in addition to his eloquent presentation of the doctrine peculiar to the church, calling many to communion with him. He labored as pastor until 1861, when, owing to certain dissensions growing out of political differences, the church ceased to meet, and for a time the building was used by a detachment of United States soldiers, stationed at Savannah.

Evincing strong feelings for the cause of the Confederacy, Elder Hudgens voluntarily abandoned the pastorate, and from 1861 until 1866 the church was practically dead, but few meetings having been held during that period. In the latter year a reorganization was effected, and Elder Hopkins chosen pastor, the duties of which he discharged in an able and satisfactory manner for some time, doing much toward establishing the congregation upon its former substantial footing.

In 1868 Elder W. C. Rogers commenced his labors with the congregation and was in turn succeeded by Elder Barrow, who preached with great acceptance for a limited period. After Elder Barrow the following preachers ministered to the church at different times: Elders Tully, Davis, Tate, Hardin, Williamson, Samuel and Joseph Lowe, — Stephens and J. W. Damon.

During the labors of the above the following ministers conducted meetings for the congregation at intervals: John Hardin, John Friend, Elders Carr and Hoffman.

Among the preachers who visited the city during the early

history of the church, for the purpose of advocating the distinctive plea of the Disciples, and holding series of meetings, were Elders Payne, Campbell, Lard, Hopkins, Wyatt, Allen, Hand and others, whose able presentation of the truth did much toward dispelling a very general prejudice, and building up the congregation.

Elder Damon severed his connection as pastor, in November, 1886, from which time, until February, 1887, the church ceased to meet, except for Sunday-school, the society decreasing in numbers in the meantime.

In the latter year Elder John Friend, of Sidney, Iowa, began a series of meetings, which were continued from February 9 until the seventh day of the succeeding month, resulting in thirty-three accessions and a general reviving of the church. At the close of the meetings he was called to the pastorate, the duties of which he has since discharged in a very able and satisfactory manner, his labors having been greatly blessed by frequent additions. Elder Friend preaches for the church one-half the time, services every alternate Lord's day being conducted by leading lay members of the congregation. The condition of the church at this time is very prosperous, and the future outlook most encouraging. The membership numbers about ninety. The officers of the congregation are Joseph Carson and A. Kelley, Elders; N. Kirtley, E. E. Spear, Arthur Strader and Gist Bowman, deacons.

In connection with the church is a flourishing Sunday-school, the officers of which are as follows: N. Kirtley, superintendent; Miss Madge West, secretary; and Mrs. A. Kelly, treasurer. The teachers for 1887 are the following: Mrs. James Guest, Jennie Johns, Flora Spear, A. W. Strader, Mrs. F. T. McFadden, Ida Baker, Mrs. A. Kelley and Jesse Bair. The school numbers about seventy-five, including teachers and pupils.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Baptist Church was organized in Savannah about the year 1847 by Rev. Joseph Renfrow, who used the courthouse for a meeting place until 1849. The original membership of the society numbered about twenty, and from 1849 to 1858 worship

was conducted in the Presbyterian, now the Catholic Church building. Among the pastors were Revs. Joseph Renfrow, Jonas Wilson, Matthias Cline and A. P. Williams, under whose ministrations the society increased in numbers, having had at one time the names of about fifty members upon the records. The organization of the Mount Vernon Baptist Church, a short distance north of Savannah, some time during the fifties, served to check the further growth of the city congregation, and by mutual consent the latter society was practically abandoned in 1858, the majority of the members uniting with the country church. The latter soon became one of the aggressive churches of the county, and at this time numbers nearly if not quite 200 members. The present temple of worship, two miles and a half north of Savannah, was erected about the year 1883, and is one of the finest specimens of church architecture in Andrew County. Rev. B. F. Rice, of St. Joseph, is pastor in charge, and his work for the congregation has already resulted in great and lasting good in the community.

About the year 1870 the members living in Savannah were reorganized into a society by Rev. William Hildreth, who visited the city from time to time, holding meetings in the Southern Methodist Church. About eighteen members went into the organization, but after a few years it was thought best to abandon the society, which was accordingly done in 1883. The last pastor was Rev. J. T. Williams, Jr.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Protestant Episcopal services have been held in Savannah from an early day, Rev. George Turner having been the first officiating clergyman. No attempts to establish a society were made, however, until the summer of 1872, at which time Rev. S. C. Blackiston began his missionary labors in Northwest Missouri, and organized a mission at Savannah, calling it St. Johns. I. N. Webster and C. W. Hale were among the organizers. In November, 1873, W. S. Greenlee and wife, Mrs. Mary Woodcock and others, were added by confirmation, and in May, 1874, O. E. Paul and family, Theodore Bailey and Miss Annie Morris were also added. In February of the same year plans were set on foot

for erecting a church building. Lots were purchased, and the contract let, the building to cost independent of the foundation \$1,087. A donation of \$300 was made by Edward Kissam, Esq., of New York City, on the condition that the name of the church should be St. Marys, and that neither the missionaries nor present communicants should be adherents of or have a leaning toward what is known as the "Cummins' movement." The Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, bishop of the Diocese of Missouri, also donated \$100. Rev. Mr. Blackiston resigned charge of the mission in April, and the following June Rev. J. H. Eichbaum took charge, and continued therein until his resignation in August. In November the Rev. John Bennett, of Sussex, Wis., assumed his duties in charge of the mission, and on the 29th of November the first services in the new house of worship were held. Up to that time services were held in the Catholic Church, now owned by Mr. Schuster. When occupied there was a debt on the new building of \$500, and the lots, buildings, etc., had cost the sum of \$1,800. Since then the debt has been practically discharged. When Rev. Mr. Bennett took charge there were seventeen communicants. Since then the number has been increased to twenty. Rev. E. Victor Beales succeeded Mr. Bennett, and after him came successively Revs. Mr. Henry and Hatch. At this time there is no regular rector, services being held at irregular intervals by ministers from St. Joseph.

THE CATHOLIC ORGANIZATIONS.

There are several Catholic families living in and around Savannah, and an organization of that church was established in the city a number of years ago. Services are held at stated intervals in the building formerly owned and erected by the Presbyterians, but now the property of Mr. August Schuster, a leading Catholic of Andrew County, who purchased it for the purpose of a Catholic Church. The society is not strong in numbers, but among its members are some of the substantial citizens of Savannah.

In addition to the religious societies mentioned, the colored people of Savannah have two church organizations, both of which are reported in prosperous condition.

CHURCHES AT BOLCKOW.

There are two prosperous religious societies in the town of Bolckow, the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal, the former of which dates its existence from about the year 1873.

Of the early history of the Bolckow Baptist Church but little was learned, but the first meetings appear to have been held shortly after the survey of the town, although no permanent organization was effected until after the erection of a house of worship, which was completed and ready for use in 1871. The building is a handsome frame structure, with a seating capacity of about 400, and represents a capital of over \$2,000. It stands in the eastern part of the village, and is a credit to the congregation, which meets at stated intervals beneath its roof.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. J. F. Wood, who labored very earnestly and with great acceptance for the upbuilding of the church, and for the best interests of the cause he engaged to promote. He continued to labor for the congregation about six years, with marked success in his pulpit efforts and pastoral relations. After his departure, Rev. John H. Best was called, who in turn was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. B. F. Rice, under whose ministrations the society has enjoyed an encouraging degree of prosperity. Indeed the financial condition of the congregation is said to be most encouraging, and its past experience in spiritual growth warrants the expectation of a larger measure of Divine favor. The membership at this time numbers 100, and is constantly increasing. The officers of the congregation are Marion Wells, clerk; James Neely, deacon; John Townsend, treasurer; James Neely, Joseph Holtzclaw and Marion Wells, trustees. The Sunday-school is prosperous, and the workers therein are active and zealous, doing all in their power to make the work interesting and beneficial. The average attendance is about sixty. Joseph Holtzclaw is superintendent.

Early in the seventies Rev. Lewis V. Morton, pastor in charge of the Barnard circuit, thinking that the newly founded town of Bolckow afforded a favorable opening for a Methodist Church, visited the village at intervals, and conducted public worship in the depot, which was generously opened for the use of

the small congregation which gathered at these meetings. These services finally culminated in the organization of a class in 1873 or 1874, among the early members of which were the following: George K. Montgomery and wife, Joseph Montgomery and family, John Montgomery and wife, John Anderson and wife, J. G. Honnold and wife, Henry Miller and wife, Adam Miller and wife, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Williamson, Frank Williams, Mrs. Dr. Williams, Jonathan Roberts and wife, John Carpenter and wife, Nathan Coldstock and wife, Adam Miller, and others whose names were not given the writer. For a couple of years meetings were held in the depot, but in course of time this building became insufficient to meet the wants of a greatly increased membership, and steps were taken to supply those wants by the construction of a house in which to worship. Accordingly a lot was donated by John Anderson, and the erection of the present handsome frame edifice occupying the site was commenced in 1875, and pushed forward toward completion, as rapidly as the magnitude of the undertaking would permit. It was completed and used for church purposes some time in the above year, and cost the sum of \$1,200. Commencing with the organization of the class, the following are the names of the pastors who have officiated as circuit preachers to the present time, to wit: Revs. Lewis V. Morton, Isaac Shivington, Mr. Morehead, E. V. Roof, Robert Devlin, H. L. Powers, J. G. Thompson, Charles W. Miller, W. H. Stamp and Eri Edmunds, the last named being the present incumbent.

The officials of the church at this time are L. H. Deaton and Cornelius Edelman, class leaders; C. Edelman and Lewis Sargeant, stewards; G. K. Montgomery, Henry Miller, John Carpenter, L. H. Deaton and G. M. Gregory, trustees. Present membership is about sixty-five. A Sunday-school is sustained throughout the year, which has an average attendance of sixty scholars; G. M. Gregory is superintendent. The teachers are C. Edelman, Mrs. S. J. French, Miss Annie Berger, O. Shoot, Annie Miller, Inez Jackson and Mrs. M. E. Gregory.

CHURCHES OF FILLMORE.

The introduction of Christianity into the northwestern part of Andrew County was cotemporary with the settlement of the

country, and the "voice in the wilderness," calling the pioneers to repentance, was heard long before any organization was in existence, or houses of worship erected.

The Methodists were the pioneers of this section, and their early ministers were God-fearing men, who preached the old-fashioned gospel without a salary or choir; and a bugle solo in church would have called upon the rocks and mountains to crush them. They may not have been well versed in literature and scholastic divinity, but, fired with a holy zeal in the cause of their Master, they smote his Satanic Majesty "hip and thigh," whenever they found him, and did much toward counteracting the prevailing evils of the times. For the first few years the settlers' cabins were used for meeting places, and the announcement that divine services would be held on a certain day was sure to attract a large concourse of people from the neighboring country, who assembled to worship God irrespective of church or creed. As early as 1840, traveling missionaries visited the sparse settlements, and, within a couple of years thereafter, small classes were established in what is now Fillmore Township, and the counties adjoining. These early meetings were well attended, and served to bring the people together in a social as well as a religious capacity. A small log schoolhouse, about half a mile south of the present site of Fillmore village, was used for public worship as early as 1844, and a little later meetings were held at stated intervals in a school building which stood on the Kenyon place, a short distance southeast of the town. The first class was organized early in the forties, but by what minister is not now known, as the early records of the church have long since disappeared, while the memories of the few old members living fail to recall the details of the organization. Among the early members of this class, however, were the following: Rev. Samuel Kenyon and wife, Thompson Kenyon and wife, Joseph V. Berry and wife, Karns Laughlin and wife, James Pearl and wife, Peter Wykoff and wife, James Bradford and wife, Abel Bradford and wife, O. Y. Gregory and wife, Harry Cole and wife, J. Collins and wife, Rev. Amos Collins and wife, Thomas Collins and wife, Dr. Dosier and wife, R. Dunn and family, David Bradford, William Bradford and others, whose names can not now be recalled.

Until about the years 1848 or 1849 meetings were held in the schoolhouses above mentioned, and in the meantime the society increased rapidly in numbers and influence, nearly all the settlers in the vicinity identifying themselves with the organization during the early years of its existence. In 1848 the class was moved to the village, and it was about that time that the society began to experience its first great trouble, growing out of the division of the Methodist Church in 1844.

By the stipulation of the division, the southern branch claimed the territory, while those of the northern wing, insisting that the provisions mutually agreed upon in the general conference had been violated, refused to abandon the field, but continued to hold meetings and organize societies. This state of affairs proved very disastrous to the peace of the local congregations in this part of the country, and upon several occasions it required the utmost efforts of the more conservative members to prevent scenes of actual violence. After a while, however, the difficulty was mutually settled by placing the matter before the congregation, and allowing the members to decide with which branch of the church they wished to be identified. About fifteen decided to remain under the old name of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and be governed by the Northern Conference.

Accordingly they were regularly constituted a class by Rev. Taylor, and for some years met for worship in the village schoolhouse. The names of the constituent members, so far as now known, are as follows: John Collins and wife, Amos Collins and wife, Peter Wykoff and wife, James M. Kenyon and wife, Harry Cole and wife, Karns Laughlin and wife, George Hoffman, and O. Y. Gregory and wife. Among the pastors and stated supplies since the reorganization were the following: Revs. Burns, Bowman, Kelley, Sellers, Hopkins, Shivington, Allen, Chamberlain, Graham, Hanley, Turner, Morton, Edmonds, Powers, Cowley, Balsom, Roof, Redburn, and the present incumbent, Rev. Warner.

In 1852 a frame house of worship was erected in the northern part of the village. It answered the purposes for which it was intended until 1881, when a building more in keeping with the growing congregation was erected, costing \$1,200. The soci-

ety is in a healthy condition, with a membership of about eighty. It is on a substantial basis, and, with a spirit of harmony characterizing its actions, possesses the ability to accomplish an unlimited amount of good in the community. The officers are Charles Gladfelter and M. Clark, class leaders; William Beale, steward; Rufus Ayres, Norton Gregory, William Beale and Karns Laughlin, trustees. The Sunday-school, under the superintendency of Milton Clark, is in a flourishing condition, and has an average attendance of about 100 scholars. The teachers for 1887 are as follows: W. G. Hine, K. Laughlin, Mrs. Hannah Bombarger, Miss Birdie Spicer, Miss Mary Gregory, Miss Nellie Spicer, Mrs. Emma Cole and Miss Addie Gregory.

As already stated there was but one Methodist class in Fillmore until 1848, at which time a division grew out of the troublous times then prevalent, resulting in the organization of two separate and distinct societies, both of which have since maintained an existence. The organization of the southern branch was effected in a schoolhouse near the village with about twenty members, among whom were the following: Joseph V. Berry and wife, W. B. Wells and wife, James Bradford and wife and members of their family, Mr. Ayres and wife, John Connolly and wife, Richard Dunn and family, Squire Griffith and family, Mrs. Nancy Griffith and family, and others whose names were not given the writer. Until 1850 the services of the church were held in the schoolhouse. At that date, however, the building, a commodious brick temple of worship on the main street of the village, was put under contract, the erection of which proved greatly embarrassing to the projectors of the enterprise. The house is a two-story structure, the original design having been to use it for the two-fold purpose of church and school. It cost the sum of \$6,000, and was used by the congregation until about 1862. Two years later it was sold, and subsequently converted into a schoolhouse, for which it has since been used. After disposing of the building the society met for worship in the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Church buildings until 1881, at which time the present beautiful frame edifice was erected on Main Street at an outlay of about \$1,200.

Since its reorganization the Methodist Episcopal Church

South, of Fillmore, has been greatly blessed, and at this time is in a very prosperous condition, with an active membership of about eighty or eighty-five. Rev. McClintock is the present efficient pastor. The officers are Samuel Shoemaker and J. L. Denney, stewards; J. V. Berry, J. L. Denney and Samuel Shoemaker, trustees.

Of the earliest efforts to establish the Presbyterian Church in Fillmore, no record now remains, the families of that faith who resided here in the early history of the country having moved away or passed into the life beyond. It is manifested, however, that there were such, and that they felt the want of church association. Accordingly, in an early day, an organization was effected on what is known as "Round Prairie," a few miles southeast of the village. After an existence of several years a portion of this society united with the Flag Springs congregation, and organized the Old School Presbyterian Church of Savannah, while a portion of the members, not wishing to go so great a distance to worship, established a society in Fillmore, erecting a frame house of worship in the village about the year 1858 or 1859. The Fillmore society, however, never attained to any great degree of prosperity, and after a feeble existence of twenty or twenty-five years was finally abandoned, and the building sold to the Christians (Disciples).

The Christian Church was early represented in the north-western part of Andrew County, but a number of years elapsed before any attempts at an organization were inaugurated. The first meetings, so far as now known, were held in the Lincoln Creek schoolhouse, by Elder William Trapp and others, whose earnest and effective advocacy of the Bible, alone, as a rule of faith and practice, culminated in the organization of a flourishing society, which subsequently erected a large stone house of worship, a short distance south of Fillmore. This society has increased rapidly in membership, and at this time is one of the strongest and most aggressive religious organizations in Andrew County, numbering between 200 and 300 members. In 1886 it was decided to hold worship a part of the time in Fillmore. Accordingly the Presbyterian Church building was purchased and refitted, since which time public services have been conducted alternately here and at the stone church.

There are in Jackson Township, additional to the churches mentioned, several other religious organizations, all of which are reported in fairly prosperous condition.

WHITESVILLE CHURCHES.

The pioneers of Platte Township were a church going people, and the gospel appears to have been introduced into this part of the county at a very early day. Ministers of the Protestant Methodist Church conducted public worship at the residences of Rev. Mr. Southwood and Lewis Shelton near the falls of Platte River, and during the early settlement of the country camp meetings were frequently held near the southern limits of the township. An organization of this branch of the church was brought about in an early day, but after an existence of several years it was abandoned. The Baptists followed in the wake of the Methodists, and, while the country was still new, organized a society about five miles northeast of Whitesville, which was known by the name of Hickory Creek Church. In tracing its early history, however, but limited satisfaction was gained, the records not being accessible, and the majority of the older members having long since passed away. The first meetings were held some time in the forties, and from the date of organization until the year 1855 a small country schoolhouse was used for public worship. In the above year it was mutually agreed to move the organization to Whitesville where, until 1857, the village schoolhouse was used at stated times for a meeting place. A reorganization was effected at the time of removal, and steps were taken for the creation of a fund toward the erection of a suitable house of worship. In 1857 the means thus accumulated were utilized in the construction of a respectable frame edifice fully equal to the requirements of the congregation, which continued to use it until the increasing membership foreshadowed the necessity of a building of enlarged proportions. Accordingly, in 1885, the old building was sold to the Methodists, and the present large frame structure, on a commanding eminence in the eastern part of the village, erected at an outlay of \$1,600. The church when moved to the village had a membership of about twenty or twenty-five, a number which has since increased to 175. Like many other

congregations, the Whitesville Church suffered during the troublous times of the war, but its increase in numbers and usefulness since the termination of that unhappy struggle has been all that its most ardent friends could have hoped or reasonably desired. The following ministers have exercised pastoral control since about the year 1855 or 1856: Revs. William Woods, Jacob Woods, John H. Best, Mr. Dunn and Walter Dunnegan, under whom the church enjoyed a great measure of prosperity, and who ministered to the congregation with acceptance at different times. The pastor at this time is Rev. J. H. Best, under whose faithful ministrations and able pulpit efforts the church has been greatly edified and blessed. Officers of the congregation for 1887 are James F. Smith, clerk; T. K. Smith and N. B. Callahan, deacons; John Reece, Burnett Townsend and Samuel Scott, trustees. The Sunday-school, which is in a healthy and prosperous condition, has an average attendance of about sixty-five scholars. James F. Smith, superintendent; William Potter, assistant-superintendent and David Bailey, secretary. Teachers: B. F. Townsend, Iona Townsend, William Potter, William Bowen, Melissa Younger, Sarah Younger, T. K. Smith, Asbury Agee, Mrs. Reece, Emma Tuli and James Smith.

The history of the Christian Church at Whitesville dates from about 1847, at which time Elder Prince L. Hudgens, of Savannah, held a series of meetings in a small log schoolhouse one mile and a half east of the town, the immediate outgrowth of which was the organization of a society of about twenty members. Elder Hudgens visited the little congregation at intervals thereafter and preached to large audiences, his occasional ministrations being the means of keeping alive and active the working elements of the original organization.

Subsequently, Elders Jordan, Wright and Benjamin King visited the society, as opportunity offered, and delivered their messages to the people, keeping alive the interest and accomplishing much good in the community. They were both godly men, and although not skilled in the subtleties of modern theology, preached with great earnestness and effect, and were instrumental in founding several societies of their faith in various parts of the county. Until about the year 1855 the congregation

continued to meet at McGowan's schoolhouse, but in the latter year the organization was moved to Whitesville, where for a period of four years public services were regularly held in the village schoolhouse. In the meantime various ministers came and held series of meetings, by which means a lively interest was awakened, and the church inspired with a new vigor in the promulgation of its work. About the year 1859 means were devised for the erection of a permanent place of worship, and in due time this long felt want was supplied by a frame building of proper size and dimensions, erected on a lot donated for the purpose by Lyman Hunt. This building answered well the purposes for which it was intended, until its destruction by fire in 1883, at which time measures were at once inaugurated to erect another and larger edifice. Work on the new building was pushed forward as rapidly as the circumstances would permit, and in less than a year the structure was completed and ready for use. The building is frame, 34x48 feet in size, and with the lot represents a capital of about \$2,000. Since its organization the church has enjoyed the pastoral labors of the following ministers: William Trapp, I. R. Shuff, Mr. Wright, Benjamin King, Elder Coffee, — Ellis, — Wright, J. W. Hopkins, Jonathan Huffman, Moses Wilson, C. A. Gary, J. D. Oxford, E. Dunnegan, — Davis, — Hall, — Cobb, Samuel Lowe and the present incumbent, Elder W. A. Chapman. The present officers of the congregation are F. M. Brockers, E. Agee and V. Wilson, elders; H. E. Bartholomew, P. E. Manning and John D. Roberts, deacons. Connected with the church is a flourishing Sunday-school, superintended at this time by P. E. Manning. The teachers are V. Wilson, Minerva Agee, Ada Cline, A. J. Agee and H. D. Phipps. Both society and school are in possession of elements developing into means for promoting the greatest good to those for whose present and future well being judicious and painstaking efforts have been bestowed. While not so strong numerically as formerly, the church has still an active membership of over 100.

About one-half mile east of Whitesville is a society of the German Baptist or Dunkard Church, which was organized in 1867. A house of worship was built a few years later, and the congre-

gation, although not so large as formerly, is still in a prosperous condition, with an active membership of from twenty-five to thirty. The pastor at the present time is Rev. W. H. H. Sawyer, of Kansas.

Starr Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, in the northeast part of Platte Township, is a strong congregation numerically, and among its members are many of the leading citizens of the community. A neat and substantial frame house of worship was built several years ago, and the society, under the faithful ministration of able pastors, is at this time one of the leading Methodist organizations in the northern part of the county.

The Presbyterians have an organization and a commodious temple of worship in the southeastern part of the township, with which the majority of the citizens of that community are identified. Divine worship is held at stated intervals, and the society is reported in a prosperous condition.

FLAG SPRINGS RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

So far as known, the Cumberland Presbyterians were the pioneers of Christianity in that part of Andrew County embraced within the present limits of Empire Township, but of the early history of their congregation little was learned. A society known as the Platte River congregation was constituted near the village some time in the forties, and for a number of years was the leading religious organization in the northeastern part of Andrew County. The first meeting place was a schoolhouse, a short distance south of the village, but as the congregation increased in numbers, a common cause was made in erecting a building of enlarged proportions. Ground for the same was procured about one mile south of the village, upon which a frame edifice, suitable to the wants of the congregation, was erected, and formally dedicated in due time. Here the society, with other religious organizations, met for worship for a number of years, and in the same building numerous revivals were held, the results of which are still manifest in the community. The congregation, at one time very strong numerically, lost quite a number of its members by death and removal as the years went by, and the organization of other churches in the vicinity also had a

tendency to retard its growth in some measure. In 1871, under the pastoral labors of Rev. Isaac Chivington, a reorganization was effected, and, in connection with the Methodists, the building was removed to Flag Springs and thoroughly remodeled, at a cost of \$1,700. The name of the congregation was changed to correspond with that of the village, and since its reorganization the membership has been constantly increasing, there being at this time the names of over forty-one communicants upon the records. Since 1871 the following ministers have exercised pastoral control over the congregation: Revs. I. Chivington, C. B. Powers, J. H. Norman, W. O. Perry and J. H. Tharpe. The present officers are as follows: Eli Knappenberger, John A. Clark, J. A. Dungan and George Rodecker, elders; Joseph Glick, treasurer.

A society of the Old School Presbyterian Church, known as the Flag Springs congregation, was organized in Empire Township in an early day, but after an existence of several years the majority of its members united in 1849 with the "Round Prairie" congregation, and formed the Old School Church of Savannah. Other members united with different societies, and but few communicants of the old church are now living in the community.

Prior to the year 1850 there had been almost no Baptist element in the vicinity of Flag Springs. John White and his family, leading members of that denomination in what is now Rochester Township, moved to Flag Springs in 1853, and through his efforts ministers of the church visited the community from time to time and conducted public worship at his residence and the Cumberland Presbyterian building south of the town. In the meantime, through the earnest efforts of Mr. White, the few Baptist families living in the neighborhood were gathered together, and others moving into the community, soon led to the necessity of a permanent organization, the preliminary steps necessary to the accomplishment of which were taken in 1855. The Platte River Church was regularly constituted that year by Revs. Lewis Allen and Jonathan Miller, and at the meeting for organization the names of the following members were duly recorded: John White, Elizabeth White, James Y. Moody, Franklin Moody, Sallie

Moody, Rebecca Moody, John Clark, Mrs. John Clark, Jane Clark, Celia Clark, Preston Clark, Oliver Jessy, — Jessy, Fielden Shaw and Catherine Shaw.

A little later the society was increased by numerous additions, among whom are remembered John Miller and wife and members of their family, the Meek family, Henry Bosworth and wife, the Scott family and many others whose names can not now be recalled. For several years succeeding its organization the church enjoyed great prosperity, and unlike nearly all religious organizations of the county the difficulties growing out of the divided sentiment during the war did not succeed in breaking up the congregation. Meetings were regularly held during that troublous period, and at its close a spirit of harmony was at once renewed, which has characterized the deliberations of the society ever since.

The little log schoolhouse on the Boyle's farm south of Flag Springs was the meeting place until 1858, when the use of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was secured for one-fourth of the term, and it was in the latter that public worship was held until about the year 1866 or 1867.

The meeting place was then changed to the Miller schoolhouse, a short distance west of Mr. White's place, and at times Mr. White opened his dwelling for the accommodation of the congregations.

In 1873 the present frame house of worship, 28x42 feet in size and costing the sum of \$1,300, was erected and formally dedicated.

The first ordained deacons were J. Y. Moody and F. Shaw. Franklin Moody was the first church clerk. The original name of the church was dropped a few years ago, and that of the Flag Springs Baptist Church substituted. The following is a list of the pastors who have ministered to the congregation since 1855: Revs. Jonathan Miller, David Anderson, N. Roberts, Robert Vancleve, J. H. Best, T. N. O'Brian, J. E. Frazee, J. E. Moore, I. T. Williams, B. F. Rice and G. W. Ball.

The membership at this date numbers about ninety, and the church is one of the prosperous societies of the St. Joseph Association. The following are the officers of the congregation for

1887: William McIntire, W. W. Clark and F. A. Smith, deacons; H. Miller, clerk; John Miller, William McIntire and W. W. Clark, trustees. The Sunday-school, under the superintendency of J. K. White, has an average attendance of about thirty-four, nearly all of whom are members of families belonging to the congregation. The teachers at this time are J. H. Dungan, Annie Elrod, Martha Blevens, Mary Files and Theodosia Files.

The history of Methodism in what is now known as Empire Township, dates from a very early day, ministers of the denomination having visited the sparse settlements from time to time, and conducted public worship in groves, schoolhouses and the residences of pioneers. It was not until a late year, however, that a permanent organization was effected, the history of the Flag Springs class dating from about 1864. The leading spirit in bringing about the organization was Rev. L. V. Morton, through whose instrumentality a class of eight or ten members was constituted, among whom were the following: Amos Chapman and wife, Calvin Blodgett and family, George Howell and family. After its organization the class was attached to the Fillmore circuit, and until 1871 meetings were regularly held in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In that year the two societies contributed sufficient means to remodel the building and remove it to the village, since which time it has been used alternately by the two congregations. The pastors have been Revs. L. V. Morton, F. S. Beggs, H. G. Breed, Mr. Hile, J. G. Thompson, Charles Balsom, James Showalter, O. S. Middleton, Mr. Jewett, John Wilkerson, S. H. Enyart, Eri Edmonds and the present pastor, Rev. Mr. Enyart. The present membership is about thirty-five. E. R. Davis is class leader; W. J. Clark and J. M. Shepherd, stewards. A large and flourishing Union Sunday-school is maintained by the Methodist and Presbyterian societies, of which the following are the officers and teachers for 1887: Eli Knappenberger, superintendent; Dr. William Lockett, assistant superintendent; William Walker, treasurer; Charles Clark, secretary; Fred Rodecker, chorister; William Lockett, J. M. Shepherd, J. L. Yates, Joseph Glick, Carrie Trotter and W. J. Clark, teachers. Average attendance is about fifty.

Prairie Presbyterian Church, in the northeast part of Empire Township, is a prosperous congregation, ministered to at the present time by Rev. Mr. Weaver. The house of worship is a substantial frame edifice, well finished and furnished, and the society, which includes in its membership the leading citizens of the community, is reported in a very flourishing condition.

Platte Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church South, a point on the Savannah circuit, was organized in Empire Township shortly after the close of the war, since which time it has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity. A neat frame building was erected several years ago, and the congregation under the pastoral labors of Rev. McClintock now numbers seventy-five members.

Bedford Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the southwestern part of Empire Township, was organized late in the sixties, and at this time has an active membership and a substantial house of worship. Rev. Mr. McClintock, of Savannah, preaches for the congregation at regular intervals, the church being a point on the Savannah circuit.

CHURCHES IN SOUTHERN PART OF THE COUNTY.

It is difficult at this remote day to give anything like a detailed history of the early religious organizations in the southern part of Andrew County, as no record of their proceedings are now extant. It will be remembered that in what are now Lincoln and Jefferson Townships were made some of the first settlements of the Platte Purchase, and with the pioneers came the pioneer preacher, who visited from cabin to cabin, exhorting, counseling, reproofing, as occasion might demand, and in every dwelling was a welcome guest. These pioneer soldiers of the cross, principally Methodists, were in the main men of homely address, but wonderfully effective in their self-denying earnestness. According to the most reliable information accessible, religious services appear to have been held among the settlements of Lincoln and Jefferson Townships as early as 1839 or 1840, and in 1841 the first class was organized about one and a quarter miles east of the present site of Amazonia. Among the early members of the class were B. F. Porter and wife, William Clemmens and wife, K. G. Bond and wife, Ray Taylor and wife, Claypool Fal-

lis and wife, and others. A hewed-log building with puncheon floor, long windows and an immense fireplace was erected in 1842 on the land of William Clemmens, and in the early days was known by the name of "Greenwick" Church. Here, early in the forties, and for several years thereafter, were held large camp meetings, and the place became widely known throughout the religious communities of the Platte country. The following are remembered as early preachers in this part of the country, namely: Revs. Aldridge, Claypool, Waugh, Baxter, Anthony, Clemmens, Wheaton, Green, Robison, Taylor, Thompson, Marvin (who afterward became a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church), Redman, Develin, Calloway, and many others whose names have faded from the memory of the old settlers. About the year 1844 or 1845, the organization was moved to where the town of Boston was subsequently laid out, and in 1850 a frame house of worship was commenced, but never completed. A reorganization of the old class was effected a number of years ago, and after the platting of Amazonia a lot was procured in that village, and a building erected thereon at a cost of about \$1,500. The church has maintained an unbroken existence since the earliest settlement of the country, and at this time is in a prosperous condition, numbering about forty members. Rev. T. H. Robins, of Savannah, is pastor.

AMAZONIA CHURCHES.

The German Reformed Church was organized about the year 1867, the first meetings having been held in the village schoolhouse. A large community of this faith settled in Lincoln Township many years ago, and at this time their society meeting at Amazonia is one of the most prosperous religious organizations in Andrew County. The house of worship erected in 1883 is a model of church architecture, and represents a capital of about \$2,500. The church has made substantial progress since its reorganization, and possesses in a large degree the elements of success necessary to insure its continuance. Pastor in charge is Rev. Mr. Zeigler.

Christian Church of Amazonia was organized about the year 1860, by Elder William Trapp, who for some time thereafter con-

ducted public worship in private residences and the schoolhouse, doing effective work in the meantime toward promulgating the religious views peculiar to the church.

Subsequently the Methodist Church was tendered the congregation which still meets in the same, having as yet no building of their own. The membership at this date numbers about sixty. Elder Messick preaches for the congregation at regular intervals.

In 1870 Bishop Robertson, of St. Joseph, established a mission of the Episcopal Church at Amazonia, with a membership of six persons, a number which has since been increased to sixteen. Services have been held in a store room fitted up for the purpose, and since its organization Rev. John L. Bennett and Mr. L. T. Minter have ministered to the spiritual wants of the few communicants. Services are held every Sunday and Sunday night by Mr. Minter, and the Sunday-school, numbering forty scholars, has proved a valuable auxiliary to the mission.

At the village of Jamestown, there was organized in an early day a Baptist Church, which had an existence for a number of years, many of the first settlers identifying themselves with the congregation. Rev. Mr. Williams was an early preacher of this denomination, and, in addition to ministering to the Jamestown society, held meetings in various places throughout the country.

Contemporary with the Baptists, ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church visited the settlements in the southern part of the county, and some time early in the forties a society was organized at Jamestown, to which Rev. Henry Eppler and others preached from time to time. At one time, in the early history of the county, there were four church organizations at James town, to wit: Regular and Missionary Baptists, Methodists, and Cumberland Presbyterians, all of which were well supported for some years. The Regular Baptists still keep up an organization, which meets for worship in a Union Church building, erected a few years ago by the citizens of the community, for the use of all denominations. The membership at this time is quite small, but worship is regularly conducted by Elder Mr. Pollard.

The Nodaway Baptist Church, in Lincoln Township, is said to be the oldest religious organization in Andrew County, dating

its existence from about the year 1839. Among the early settlers on Hackberry were several families who had belonged to the Primitive Baptist Church in Clay County, and within a short time after their arrival here, Elders Wolverton and Hill visited the settlement at stated intervals, and held meetings from cabin to cabin. These services finally resulted in the organization of a church, among the earliest members of which were Russell Reynolds and wife; Frank Wrightsman and wife; Jonathan Job and wife; Benjamin Officer and wife; John Kitchen and wife; Benjamin Kitchen and wife; Jonathan Earls and wife; Mrs. Archibald Stevenson and Mrs. James Goodlow. The organization was effected at the residence of Russell Reynolds, and the following year (1840) a frame house of worship was built on land donated by Benjamin Officer and Jonathan Job, the first church building in the Platte Purchase. The old building is still standing, having been remodeled at different times. Elder John Edwards was the first regular pastor of the church, and after him came Elders Columbus Patton, Henry Hill, Mr. Duvall, Jonathan Adkins, E. Tillery, William Tillery, E. Penney,—Lowe, Thomas Todd, Frank Jenkins and others. Within three or four years after the organization, the membership of the church had increased to over 100, and still later the records contained the names of nearly if not quite twice that number of communicants. Schisms arising from differences in belief among the members caused great dissatisfaction along about 1849 or 1850, and a year or two later a division occurred, a part of the members withdrawing and organizing what is known as the Mount Zion Church.

Those who remained clung to the teachings of the Old School Baptist faith and have kept up the organization until the present time, their membership numbering about fifty in 1887. Regular services are held every month by Elder Pollard, of St. Joseph, and the society is in a prosperous condition.

The Mount Zion Church was kept up for a number of years, and at one time was quite a flourishing organization. A church building was erected which is still in use, known now as the Union Church, on account of its being used by several denominations. The Baptist Society was disbanded some years ago,

although services are occasionally held by ministers of the denomination.

An organization of the Christian Church was effected many years ago in the southeast part of Lincoln Township, and about 1850 a house of worship was built on the land of Nathan Culp. Elder Prince L. Hudgens preached for the congregation for a series of years, but owing to other churches springing up at Savannah and Lincoln Creek, near Fillmore, it was thought best to abandon the organization, which was accordingly done some time in the sixties.

The Roman Catholics organized a small church on Nodaway Island a number of years ago, which is still kept up. The Hackberry Presbyterian Church, an offshoot of the Savannah congregation, to which reference has already been made, meets for worship in a beautiful frame edifice erected about the year 1870. The society is not very strong in numbers, but is doing a good work in the community.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South had an organization a number of years ago in the central part of the township. A house of worship was erected in 1859 but burned in 1865, after which the organization was abandoned.

Cumberland Ridge Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in Jefferson Township, is one of the oldest religious organizations in Andrew County, having been established as early as 1844. The present site of the church, four miles southeast of the county seat, was formerly known as the "Savannah camp ground," for it was here that large and overflowing camp meetings were regularly held for many years, the attendance at the same frequently reaching far to the thousands. The first meetings by the Cumberland Presbyterians in this locality were held at the residences of Young E. Miller and Silas Best, and among the first preachers were Revs. Henry Eppler and Hugh R. Smith, who visited the neighborhood as early as 1843. The church was formally constituted in 1844, the following being among the earliest members: Young E. Miller and family, William Miller and family, Mrs. Margaret Miller and family, Eli Hughes, Samuel Miller and wife, Emily A. Young, O. D. Allen, Robert Jones, A. G. Guthrie and Claiborne Davis. A house of worship

was erected in 1848 on the land of Y. E. Miller, and was used thereafter for many years. It was a hewed log structure, and is still standing, though in a very decayed condition. The present building was erected in 1880. Present membership is about seventy. Rev. F. M. Miller is pastor in charge at this time, and L. D. Carter is superintendent of the flourishing Sunday-school, in which five teachers look after the interests of about fifty scholars.

Fairview Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the original Jamestown society, has a neat house of worship on the Rochester and St. Joseph road, near the Buchanan County line, and is one of the aggressive religious organizations in the southern part of the county. The church has an active membership, and the pastor, Rev. F. M. Miller, has by his earnest efforts in behalf of the congregation accomplished much lasting good in the community.

In the southern part of Jefferson Township is a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets for worship in the union building already alluded to. This class, while few in numbers, is in a prosperous condition, and its future outlook is encouraging.

A society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized several years ago at Cumberland Ridge, but within a short time it was abandoned, the few members living in the vicinity joining other congregations. The churches of Jefferson Township at this time are all well sustained, and the people of that part of the county enjoy the reputation of being a moral and religious community.

The oldest religious society in what is now Monroe Township is the Bethel Baptist Church, organized originally on the One-Hundred-and-Two River as long ago as 1842. After meeting for a short time in the residences of the members a hewed log house of worship was erected by Rev. Mr. Reed, where the congregation met for worship for a number of years. The organization was subsequently moved to its present location, about two and a half miles east of Cosby in Monroe Township, where a frame building, suitable to the requirements of the congregation, was afterwards erected. A new house was built in 1884, and the con-

gregation, while not so strong as formerly, is still in good condition. Rev. Laney Woods is pastor in charge at this time.

High Prairie Baptist Church in the western part of Monroe is an old organization, its history dating from late in the forties or early in the fifties. The first house of worship was a log structure abandoned in 1866, at which time the present frame building was erected. The present condition of this church is said to be encouraging, and through its influences many have been induced to abandon the paths of sin for the narrow way leading to peace and holiness.

About four and a half miles southeast of Cosby is a society of the Albright Church, established about the year 1879. A fine frame building was erected the following year, since which time the organization has continued to increase in numbers and influence, having at this time a very strong and aggressive membership. The German Methodists erected a frame church edifice one and a half miles southeast of Cosby in 1884, organizing a class at the same time, which has continued to increase in membership. The building, while small, is neatly finished and furnished, and the society supported entirely by the German element has already proved the means of accomplishing great good in the vicinity.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a small class in the village of Cosby, and at this time preparations are being made for the erection of a suitable house of worship.

The religious history of Rochester Township dates from its earliest settlement, many of the pioneers of this part of the county having been active members of different churches in the country from which they emigrated. In the new country, with its sparse population, there were few if any stationary preachers, yet representatives from several denominations early traversed this region, conducting religious exercises in the cabins of the settlers. Living remote from each other, and spending much of their time in domestic solitude in the vast forests, the pioneers came to look upon these appointments as pleasing changes, which enabled them to meet for the interchange of social congratulation as well as for religious worship. The first of these meetings were held by traveling ministers of the Methodist Church, after whom came

the Baptists and Presbyterians, who visited the different settlements from time to time, conducting public worship in groves and private dwellings. A Methodist class was organized at the village of Rochester in an early day, the history of which has in the main been forgotten. It grew and flourished, however, until war times, when, owing to the unsettled state of the country, the organization was in a manner disrupted. It was subsequently revived, and kept up for a number of years, but at this time meetings are only held at irregular intervals. The Cumberland Presbyterians early organized a church in the village, which is still kept up. Their building erected in 1874, at a cost of about \$3,000, is one of the handsomest and most commodious church edifices in Andrew County. Rev. F. M. Miller is pastor, and the congregation, under his effective labors, have taken on new life and vitality.

The Christians have a good society in the village, and a flourishing church in the southwest part of the township, known by the name of Long Branch. The latter is quite an old congregation having been organized some time in the fifties, and at the present time has a large and influential membership. The Cherry Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, in the northwestern part of the township, is a small class, organized late in the sixties, and meeting for worship in a schoolhouse, not having any building.

The Helena Methodist Church was organized in the fall of 1866 by Rev. James Showalter, who had visited the village at different times, and held meetings in the schoolhouse. The following members were enrolled at the date of organization: Solomon Augustine, Ellen Augustine, John Lane and wife, Reuben Augustine and Mrs. Potter. Later several members from the Rochester class joined the congregation, which has increased until at the present time there are about twenty-five communicants. Rev. Mr. Showalter is still pastor in charge, and it is to him that credit is largely due for the erection of the beautiful house of worship which was completed about the time of the organization, at a cost of \$1,000.

In connection with the church is a Sunday-school, the average attendance of which is about forty. James Showalter is superintendent, Robert Irwin, Mrs. Bond, Julia Carroll, Mrs. Mary

Todd, and Miss Patty Wright are teachers. The trustees of the church are Sol. Augustine, Dr. M. L. Thomas, William Dale George Ott and Mr. Blackburn.

ROSENDALE CHURCHES.

The oldest religious society in Rosendale is the Presbyterian Church, organized in May, 1869, by Rev. John N. Young, with twelve members, among whom were the following: J. C. McCandless and wife, Joseph Gilmore and wife, H. W. Gilchrist and wife and Andrew Muir and wife. For a period of six months meetings were held in groves and private residences, but at the end of that time measures were inaugurated for the erection of a house of worship, which was built in due time, on ground donated for the purpose by J. C. McCandless. The house is a comfortable frame structure, and originally stood near the western limit of the town, but was subsequently refitted and moved to a lot near the central part. The first regular pastor of the church was Rev. M. L. Anderson, who preached with great acceptance for three or four years, doing much during that time to establish the society upon a permanent and substantial basis. He has preached at intervals ever since, and at this time, though not the regular pastor, looks after the interests of the society with much care and assiduity. Rev. Mr. Pallock succeeded Mr. Anderson, and after a pastorate of one year was followed by the latter, who was in turn succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. James Reed, of Savannah. At one time the church was quite strong, but owing to deaths and removals its membership has greatly decreased, there being at this time about thirty names upon the records. It has lately taken on new life, however, and the future outlook is encouraging. The elders are J. W. Porterfield and David Atkinson. Mr. Porterfield is also superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of about thirty-five scholars. M. L. Anderson, Mrs. Bickett and Miss Nellie Anderson are teachers.

Rosendale Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1875 by Rev. Isaac Shivington, who began preaching a short time prior to that date in the village schoolhouse. The following were among the members at the time of organization: W. H.

Crosby and wife, William Stanton and wife, W. A. Ennis and wife and T. H. Laney and wife. A neat frame house of worship was erected in 1880 at a cost of \$1,200. Since its organization the class has belonged successively to Barnard, Amazonia and Empire circuits and at this time is the head of Rosendale circuit. The following pastors have had charge of the church from time to time: Rev. Isaac Shivington, Samuel Huffman, E. V. Roof, O. S. Middleton, Mr. Jewett, S. H. Enyart, H. T. Robbins, J. A. Showalter and Eri Edmonds, the last named being the present pastor. The class at this time while small, numbering about forty members, is in a prosperous condition, and bids fair to remain an important factor for good in the community. A good Sunday-school is sustained the greater part of the year, the superintendent of which is T. S. Colburn. Teachers are John Laney, David Watts, Sarah Crosby and Eliza Tilson.

Near Rosendale are two large and flourishing organizations of the Christian Church, which meet for worship in fine frame buildings, among the best specimens of church architecture in Andrew County. The members of these societies are active and aggressive, and under the efficient labors of Elder W. A. Chapman are accomplishing a vast amount of good in their respective communities. The Methodists have a prosperous society a few miles east of the village, while other religious organizations in various parts of the township attest the moral character of the citizens of this part of the country.

HISTORY OF DE KALB COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHY.

DE KALB COUNTY is admirably situated in the midst of the far-famed region of Northwest Missouri, and embraces a superficial area of $411\frac{7}{8}$ square miles or 263,608 acres bounded as follows: On the north by Gentry County, on the east by Daviess and Caldwell, on the south by Clinton, and on the west by the counties of Andrew and Buchanan.

It is in about the same latitude as the cities of Quincy, Indianapolis and Philadelphia, and according to the geological map prepared by Prof. Swallow has an altitude of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The surface of the country is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, valley and upland, but no section of the county is too broken for agricultural purposes.

Adjacent to the various water courses is some rough land, the broken parts being confined principally to the timbered districts in the southern, central and eastern portions of the county. The greater part of the county is composed of beautifully rolling prairies, characterized by alluvial soil of imposing depth and fertility. These prairies when first seen by white men were covered with a dense growth of grass, which frequently attained a height of from six to eight feet. The proportion of level prairie is quite limited, the greater part being high and rolling, and admirably adapted for farming and stock raising. The northwest portion of the county is nearly all prairie land, while prairie and timber alternate in other parts, there being a sufficiency of timber for all practical purposes upon nearly every farm.

Along the streams by which the county is traversed are distributed about 55,000 acres of fine timber. It is difficult to

conceive how the supply of timber could be better regulated by the people themselves had they the control of it. It is ample to meet all the wants of the county when it shall become fully populated and is so situated that no point is located more than three miles from one of these belts. The best and most abundant supplies of timber lie in the southern part of the county, where the growth is black oak, shell bark, walnut, red chestnut, oak, white oak, cottonwood and other varieties. Near the edges of the prairies are pine, oak, hazel, plum, dogwood, wild cherry, laurel, oak, rose, coral berry, etc.

The following list may be taken as including nearly if not all the trees and shrubs found growing in the county:

Walnut, the different varieties of oak, red elm, several kinds of hickory, sycamore, sugar tree, American elm, linden and bass wood, white maple, honey-locust, iron-wood, black cherry, crab-apple, prickly-ash, buckeye, coral berry, choke-cherry, coffee tree, cottonwood, paniced dogwood, kinnikinick, elder, hazel, summer grape, frost grape, river grape, wahoo, Virginia creeper, prairie rose, blackberry, box-elder, green-brier, hackberry, black haw, red haw, hawthorn, gooseberry, honeysuckle, mulberry, raspberry, sumac.

STREAMS.

De Kalb County is well watered and drained by a number of streams which traverse the country in all directions. Grindstone Creek, a large tributary of Grand River, runs from south to north through the eastern portion, and affords ample drainage for a large area of territory. It took its name from the peculiar sandstone found along its banks, out of which the early settlers of the county manufactured grindstones. Lost Creek, with its numerous tributaries, waters and drains the central part of the county. It flows in a southeasterly direction, and receives in its course north and south branches of Lost Creek, both streams of considerable importance. These creeks were so named on account of several United States soldiers having become lost in their vicinity several years before the organization of the county. Among other streams which play an important part in the drainage of the county are Owens' Creek, Peach Creek, Irving's Branch, East Lost Creek, Muddy Creek, Morgan's Branch, Big Fork,

Butler Creek, West Fork of Third Fork, Big Third Fork, Crooked Creek, Little Third Fork and Evans' Branch.

Some of the above streams frequently become entirely dry, but in wet seasons and during the freshets they often overflow their banks for considerable distance on each side. Springs affording an abundance of pure cold water abound in various parts of the county, and water can be easily reached by digging.

STONE.

The rocks in De Kalb County all belong to the upper coal measures, and include mostly limestone and sandstone, with a small proportion of shales. The finest of limestone may be found in almost all parts of the county, but the most prominent outcrops are in the central and southern portions. It makes a good building stone, and has been much used. The texture of the stone is often fine grained, and it has proved very durable. The sandstone found in different sections, but principally along Grindstone Creek, is superior for building purposes, and has been utilized for foundations and chimneys, also for grindstone.

Poor land is scarcely known in De Kalb County, the soil being uniformly good. It may be described as a black vegetable mold, with sufficient sand intermixed to render it friable and easily tilled. This loam on the uplands has an average depth of about two feet, while on the lower and bottom lands it not unfrequently reaches to four and five times that depth. Underlying this surface loam is a clayey sub-soil, in nearly all instances sufficiently porous to admit readily the passage of water that may fall upon it. The land adjacent to the various water courses is characterized by a peculiarly porous soil, capable of resisting the extremes of drought and moisture in a wonderful manner.

The climate of De Kalb County, as may be seen from its geographical situation, is similar to that of New Jersey in the East, and that of central Ohio and Illinois in the Central West. The air is singularly pure and dry, rendering the country almost free from consumption, asthma, bronchitis, laryngitis, and the diseases and ailments most dreaded by the inhabitants of the Eastern and Central States. The hottest weather noted for a number of years has been 101° Fahrenheit, while the lowest the mercury

has touched during the same period has been 26° below zero. Of course these figures simply represent the greatest extremes, a happy mean being the general average. The mean annual temperature, as shown by Englemann's Climatological Chart, published in 1874, was 50 degrees. As a natural consequence of such a climate, De Kalb County has always been noted for its healthfulness.

PRODUCTIONS.

De Kalb may be called, emphatically, an agricultural county, and as such ranks with the best grain producing sections of the West. The grasses, both native and domestic, are remarkable for their rank and heavy growth, while all the cereals indigenous to this latitude are raised in abundance. As a corn country it is unsurpassed, the yield ranging from thirty to ninety bushels per acre. This is generally the principal crop raised by the farmers of the county, and the quality of the grain is in keeping with the quantity. The prairie lands are better adapted to corn than the timbered districts, although the latter, when properly cultivated, never fail in producing abundantly of this most important product.

For general farming the lands of the county have no superior in Northwest Missouri. Next to corn, winter wheat is the most profitable crop, yielding from twelve to thirty-five bushels to the acre, according to season and culture. The wooded districts are peculiarly adapted to wheat, and in fact to all other cereals—rye, oats and barley being raised in large quantities; also broom corn, sorghum and millet, all of which return handsome profits to the grower. One of the most important crops raised in the early days of the county was hemp, which yielded from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds to the acre, and was usually sold at from \$135 to \$160 per ton, undressed, in the markets of St. Louis and other cities. Since the war but little attention has been paid to its cultivation. Tobacco was also profitably raised in certain sections of the county prior to the war, but of late years it has not been to any great extent. Wild fruit of almost every description indigenous to the climate grows here almost spontaneously, while native grasses flourish in their beauty, covering the prairies with their rich and variegated verdure.

HORTICULTURE.

Gardening, or horticulture in its restricted sense, has not as yet proved a very important feature in De Kalb County. If, however, we take a broad view of the subject and include orchards, small fruit culture, and the kindred branches outside of agriculture, we shall find something of more interest and value. There can be but little doubt that, if the farmers were to devote more of the attention that is given to grain to fruit growing, particularly in the timbered sections of the county, the experiment would pay and pay well. The climate of this portion of the State is better adapted to fruit culture than farther north, and it is certainly an easy and pleasant way of making money. The apple is the hardiest and most reliable of all the fruits for this region, and there are more acres in apple orchards, perhaps, than in all other fruits combined. The first trees were carried here by the pioneers themselves, and were seedling sprouts brought from the old homes in other counties and States. Apples are now raised in great quantities, and a farm without a well kept orchard is an exception. The quality of the fruit will compare with the very best raised in any other portion of the State, and the buying and shipping of it, during certain seasons of the year, has already become quite an important and lucrative industry. Considerable attention has been given to peach culture, but of late years the crop has not always proved a sure one. In favorable seasons, however, the yield of the fruit is very large, and well repays for time and attention devoted to its culture. Fair success has attended the cultivation of the pear, but of late years it has suffered considerably from the blight. With this scourge removed, Northwest Missouri can compete with any section of the country in pear raising. The cultivation of the cherry, plum, apricot and quince, while followed to some extent, has been mostly for domestic use and not for commercial purposes. All of these fruits develop well, and with proper attention to their culture would return a handsome profit to the grower.

The utmost success has attended the cultivation of the grape, and large vineyards are found in various parts of the county. While not so well adapted to its culture, perhaps, as the counties adjacent to the Missouri River, yet almost every variety succeeds

well here, the crops being large and the quality of the fruit unsurpassed. The Concord, Catawba, Delaware, Martha, and many other varieties are cultivated for the market.

The cultivation of the smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc., can be profitably engaged in, and the demand for them, as well as for the other varieties of fruits already named, is rapidly increasing. There seems to be no question that the small fruits can be grown here as well as elsewhere, and with a much smaller outlay of labor, thus reducing largely the cost of production.

“The interest in fruit growing has been constantly on the increase for some years, the demand for stock being largely supplied by home firms in the nursery business, and offering only such varieties as have proven to be well adapted for cultivation here.

“The attention given to vegetable raising has been mainly with reference to a supply for family use, but of late large quantities have been shipped to the markets of St. Joseph, Kansas City and other places.

“It is needless to say that the soil of the county is unequalled in productive capacity, and all varieties of vegetables indigenous to this climate are grown here in profusion. The yield is equal to that of any other locality; and, as in the case of fruit, there is both north and west of the county an unlimited market seemingly incapable of being over-supplied.

“To specify such vegetable crops as are adapted to extensive cultivation would seem hardly necessary. They would suggest themselves to those at all acquainted with the subject. It may not be out of place, however, to mention what are most readily grown, and for which there is a constant demand. These are potatoes, both sweet and common; onions, cabbages, beets, parsnips, turnips and carrots, while asparagus, celery, lettuce and radishes are certain of rapid growth and large returns. Some mention should be made in this connection to that other departure of horticulture—the cultivation of flowers; perhaps not remunerative in the matter of dollars and cents, but equally important if a right estimate is placed on the influence of home and its surroundings in the economy of life and morals. What

has already been said with regard to soil and climate would sufficiently indicate the adaptability of both to the production of flowers. The long period of freedom from frost which we enjoy allows opportunity for the growth and perfection of varieties that in less favored localities either have to be carefully grown for a time under glass and then transplanted, or else they fail to bloom when the seed is planted in the open ground. No special or elaborate preparation of the soil is needed in order to have a luxuriant growth of plant or vine. Some even of the annuals that receive careful attention at the East are here indigenous to the soil, and are to be found on every roadside. Flowers are a natural production of and greatly beautify our broad prairies, giving, in their varied colors and waving masses of bloom, an added beauty to the landscape that defies the artist's power to portray or the florist's skill to imitate.

"The growing taste for the cultivation of flowers is to be seen on every hand. This love of home adornment we recognize as another evidence of an advancing civilization, and we look forward to a time in the near future when the industries pertaining to horticulture shall not only add to our material prosperity through 'richer acres and fairer homes,' but make labor more cheerful, and daily life more enjoyable."

STOCK RAISING.

The live stock interests of De Kalb County will compare favorably with any other section of Northwest Missouri, in fact will not suffer in comparison with any like area in the State. The following from the pen of Horace Martin, Esq., of Holt County, relative to this industry in Northern Missouri, can with propriety be applied to the county of De Kalb:

"Prof. Broadhead, assistant State geologist of Missouri, says, in his report that 'poor land is scarcely known in Northwest Missouri.' Prof. Swallow, State geologist, in a previous report says of the same locality: 'the fertilizing powers of the soil are almost literally inexhaustible;' therefore we have in the first a most important requisite necessary to make stock raising and feeding a financial success, not only for the present, but for all future time—a soil of unsurpassed and almost inexhaustible fertility. The

next important consideration to the intelligent grazer and dairyman * * is a knowledge of the grasses the soil will produce. Our rich alluvial bottoms and rolling prairies are clothed with a growth of native grasses, whose luxuriance astonishes an unaccustomed observer. Blades of grass not one-fourth of an inch in breadth attain a height of six feet and more. Tens of thousands of tons of as rich and nutritious grasses as are stored in the barns of the Eastern States are here annually burned. Native grasses will not endure close pasturage more than three or four years, but will make as durable meadows as timothy if left uncut till after blossoming, which occurs the last of August. When pastured, as the native grass dies out, it is replaced by blue grass spontaneously, as this is a natural blue grass region. The transition from wild to tame grasses can be expedited by sowing on the sod in the early spring any kind of grass seed or clover. Clover, blue grass, timothy, red top or orchard grass grow here as luxuriantly, and can be substituted in place of wild grass as readily as they can be produced on any farm in Pennsylvania, New York or the New England States. In reality they can be produced more surely, cheaply and readily than in any of the States mentioned. As the native grasses are dying out, the soil to the depth of several inches is filled with their decaying roots, and the tender rootlets of the sprouting seed can readily permeate the soil to a sufficient depth. This method leaves a smooth firm surface, which will not heave by freezing, and clover thus sown will not winter kill.'

"Cattle and sheep are no more subject to disease here than in the Eastern States. In fact the conditions are more favorable to keep them in good health than in any of the States east of the Mississippi River. The winters are comparatively mild, with little snow. Generally a light rainfall during the three months of winter, when the frost in the ground, is usually unknown from about the middle of December to the 1st of March, while the surface of the ground is dry and dusty at least half of that time, so that cattle or sheep rarely need shelter until the March rains.

"Another consideration of vital importance to the stock feeder and dairyman, after investigating the capacity of the soil and its productions, is to inquire if the rainfall of the

region is sufficient during the growing season to produce a fresh and luxuriant growth of pasture, and to keep in flourishing condition and mature his crops from which his herds are to be fitted for market."

The result of scientific observation in Northwest Missouri for a period of about twenty-five years, shows the average annual rainfall for that period to have been twenty-eight inches. There have been no destructive drouths since the settlement of the country, although the years 1886 and 1887 have been marked by suffering of crops in some localities, thus proving detrimental to the stock interests. It will thus be seen that De Kalb is well fitted for the stock business, and its advantages have been sought by a large number of people, who make a specialty of this industry. The first Durhams were brought to the county in 1857, and large additions have since been made. Other fine herds have been introduced, and as a whole the county is as well supplied with fine cattle as any other county in this part of the State. The number of cattle as returned in 1887 are 22,551; assessed value, \$299,840.

All breeds of sheep do well here where there is always an abundant supply of blue grass, timothy and clover. Considerable attention is paid to wool growing, and throughout the county are to be seen flocks of Cotswold, Lincolnshire and other improved breeds. The assessor's book for 1887 shows 3,779 sheep in the county. The raising of swine is also an important industry of De Kalb, and a source of considerable revenue to those who give attention to the improved breeds. Mules are raised both for domestic purposes and the market, while the horses of the county are of the finest and best stock found in the West. The following from the assessor's book shows the number of horses, mules and hogs in the county in 1877: horses, 8,137; assessed value, \$280,440; mules, 1,033; assessed value, \$39,660; hogs, 26,207; value, \$51,760.

De Kalb County presents numerous and peculiar advantages as a point of immigration. Rich prairies, inexhaustible soil, abundant water, plenty of timber, mild, healthful climate, cheap lands, and excellent facilities for market are among the many inducements held out to those desiring homes in this part of the

great West. Its rapid advancement in material prosperity during the past ten years speaks eloquently of future possibilities, and it is not presumptuous to predict that at no distant day the county will rival if not outrank many older and better advertised regions.

“ Wide rolling prairies like waves of the ocean,
Laughing with plenty for hands that will toil;
Broad shady woods, mid whose wind-given motion
Sunlight comes dancing down over the soil;
Hill slope and river side, forest and valley,
Choose ye your homes where ye like them the best.
Strong arms and sinewy, up then and rally,
Rally for homes to the Queen of the West.”

ERA OF SETTLEMENT.

To rescue from fast-fading tradition the simple annals of the pioneers of De Kalb County is a pleasing but laborious task; not so laborious as perplexing, the annoyances arising chiefly from there being now no connected record of their acts and doings. Many of the earliest and most important legal papers are gone beyond recovery, some were never put in a more permanent form than mere slips or scraps of unbound paper, while in the burning of the courthouse in 1878 many were consumed, the loss of which has been severely felt by the county. To supply this loss of important papers and records with their invaluable facts and statistics is now largely impossible.

But to meet and converse with the few now living of the early settlers, those who came here as children or young men and women, and are now approaching or have passed the allotted three score and ten, stooped with age—venerable patriarchs, mostly, and their white-haired companions and helpmeets—has been the pleasing task of the writer of these pages.

The importance that attaches to the lives, character and work of these humble laborers in the cause of humanity and civilization will in the future be better understood and appreciated than now. They will some day, by the pen of the wise historian, take their proper places in the list of those who have helped to make this world wholesome with their toil, their sweat and their blood. The pioneer was the peculiar product of the period in which he

acted, and as such laid the foundation upon which rests the present advanced civilization of our western country. If their work was done well then the edifice stands upon an enduring rock, if ill then upon the sands, and when the winds and rains beat upon it, it will tremble and fall. If great and beneficent results—results that endure and bless mankind—are the proper measure of the good men do, then who is there in our country's history to take their places above these hardy and brave hearted pioneers.

To point out the way to make possible our present advancing civilization, its cheap and happy homes, its arts, sciences, education, discoveries, literature, culture, refinement, social life and joy, is to be the truly great benefactor of all mankind for all time to come. This, indeed, was the great work of these adventurous pioneers, and right nobly did they perform the task. Grant it that they builded wiser than they knew; that few if any of them ever realized in the dimmest way the transcendent possibilities that rested upon their shoulders. Grant it that as a rule their lives were in the main aimless, ambitionless, and with little more of hope or far-reaching purpose than the scarcely less tutored savages that were his neighbors. Yet there remains the supreme fact that they took their lives in their hands, followed the restless impulses of their natures, and penetrated the desert wilderness, and with patient energy, resolution and self-sacrifice that stands alone and unparalleled, worked out their allotted tasks, and to-day their descendants and others are here in the full enjoyment of the fruitage of their labors.

These men and women were not a sordid folk, and in moving to the new country were influenced scarcely less by the natural beauty of the region than by the advantages it afforded to improve their fortunes. They came of a race who sought refuge in the new world to escape the oppression and bigotry of the old, and here, amid the influences of the forests and prairie solitudes, drew in a spirit of freedom, self-reliance and contented righteousness, which characterized their new settlements.

They were not saints, indeed, but the first settlers were generally characterized by a sobriety of habit and judgment that made them in many respects the peers if not superiors of their descendants and successors.

They were emphatically enlightened children of nature, and in their simplicity they entertained a deep affection for the primitive charms of the new land, as of a fostering mother. To the early settlers the new and fertile country of De Kalb and other counties of Northwest Missouri was a veritable Eden, for the possession of which few trials and dangers were considered too great an exaction. But in all this the pioneers of our western country were not visionaries. There can be no greater mistake than the popular error which confuses the character of the founders of our commonwealth with that of the heroes of modern sensational writings, or the theatrical terrors which harrow up the imaginations of the young and timid. The early pioneers of Northern Missouri were not generally adventurers, simply in search of hazardous experiences, but on the contrary were plain matter of fact men and women who sought new homes where their families could reap the benefit of cheap lands, and where perseverance might eventually lead to comfort and competence. To this unique blending of sentiment and some practical sense, this region of Missouri appealed with captivating power. Its primitive fertility and romantic beauty entranced every beholder, springs bubbled up in various parts of the land, fine forests skirted the water-courses, while the glades and prairies flourished with a luxuriant vegetation which, with its many other advantages, made the country indeed seem the very garden spot of the great West.

A fertile soil, while an important consideration, was not any more important than others which have long since become obsolete. The demands of the pioneer grew out of the undeveloped condition of the country, and made him in some respects a hunter as well as a farmer. His resources for the cultivation of the land were of the most limited kind, and obliged him to rely upon nature as well as art for his subsistence during the first few years of his sojourn. While he sought a locality which was likely to invite immigration, and thus lead to the appreciation of his possession, his experience led him to seek a land where the meager demands of his family could be most readily supplied. This implied an abundance of game, a good range for his stock, convenient materials for the construction of his dwellings, and plenty of good water. These conditions were all hap-

pily blended in this part of the great State of Missouri, and from very humble beginnings the pioneer soon achieved great prosperity, and the present advanced state of civilization stands as an enduring monument to their energy and determination.

The settlement of DeKalb County, while not so early as some of the neighboring divisions, dates back into the twenties, though in what year the first pioneers made their appearance is now a matter of conjecture. Traces of rude log cabins were found in several places throughout the southern part of the county, where the first permanent settlers made their appearance, and the belief is current that families of hunters, trappers and adventurers, made certain localities of De Kalb a rendezvous a number of years before any attempt was made to open up and improve the country. Early in the thirties the locality began to be visited by land seekers, who laid claim to eligible sites for which they obtained patents from the Government, as soon as the lands were surveyed, and placed upon the market subject to entry. Some of the lands thus taken up were held for speculation, while other tracts were subsequently improved by the original owners, as soon as they could conveniently move to the new country.

According to the most reliable information accessible, the presence of white men in what is now De Kalb County was first known when the old military trail extending from Liberty, Clay County, to Council Bluffs, Iowa, was laid out, and used by United States troops, stationed at the latter place.

Along this trail which passed through De Kalb, along the "divide," south from the present site of Winslow, the mails for the garrison were carried every week by soldiers from the post, who usually made the long journey to and fro on foot. It is related that some time in the winter of 1824-25 three soldiers, engaged in this service, became lost during a blinding snow, which so obliterated the trail that they were obliged to take refuge in the timber, near the present site of Maysville. The storm raged with unabated fury, and so benumbed and confused were the poor men, who had no means of making a fire, that, in order to keep from freezing to death, they were compelled to burrow in a deep snow drift, where they spent a night of unspeakable agony. In the morning it was found that two of

them were so badly frozen as to render walking impossible, upon which their companion started out on a journey of fifty miles to Liberty, for assistance. He reached his destination on the evening of the second day, with hands and feet badly frozen, but immediately related the circumstances of his companions' perilous situation, upon which a company of pioneers started out in search of the two unfortunate soldiers. Reaching the timber the poor fellows were discovered in the drift, in almost a dying condition, having lain in the snow without food or fire for a period of four days. They were taken to Liberty, and nursed back to health, but their terrible experience in the snow during those four days was such as to incapacitate them for further military duty.

The stream near which they took refuge, and which with its branches waters and drains the central part of the county, has since been known as "Lost Creek," and the divide as "Lost Divide."

About the year 1824 Samuel Vesser, a French Canadian, came to this part of Missouri, and took up his abode about 200 miles northeast of the present site of Stewartsville, where he erected a small cabin and cleared a patch of ground. He made his improvements on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 14, Township 57, Range 32, and for several years lived with the Indians, who were at the time peaceably disposed, and who it seems were indifferent as to the coming of the lone, straggling white man and his family.

We make no doubt that Vesser was the first white man that located within the present limits of the county. He was a strange compound of white man by birth, and Indian by adoption. He was a self exile from civilization in his native Canada, and by choice a roving nomad, who sought the solitudes of these pathless woods and the dreariness of the prairie waste, in exchange for the trammels of civilized society. Of the latter, he could not endure its restraints, and for its comforts and pleasures he manifested the most profound contempt. His soul yearned for freedom—freedom in its fullest sense, applied to all property, life, and everything here and hereafter. He hunted in the Indian chase, talked in their dialect, danced in their dances, and to all

intents and purposes was a savage himself. For several years after he located here he saw no human faces except those of his red friends, and with his trusty rifle, in the use of which he was a great expert, managed to supply the wants of his family.

His cabin, which was a type of nearly all the early residences of the pioneers of our western country, is described as a diminutive round pole hut, with a single apartment, in which were found neither floor nor window; this served not only the purpose of a dwelling, but as a shelter or store-house for the fruits of the chase, peltries, etc., of which he at times had large amounts. But little is known of his characteristics and manner of life, save that he was skilled in all the arts of woodcraft, and found his greatest pleasure and enjoyment in the pursuit of the game with which the country at that time abounded. He lived here until the white settlers began moving to this country, when, thinking the West had more charms than civilization afforded, he abandoned his few improvements, and with his family drifted on toward the setting sun, joining his red friends in one of the Western Territories. Of his subsequent doings and ultimate fate the oldest settlers of the county know nothing, and about the only thing remembered concerning him is the fact that he was the first actual settler within the present limits of what is now De Kalb County.

Following Mr. Vesser a few years came one Abram Stanley, who located temporarily in what is now Washington Township, on the place subsequently settled by John F. Doherty, a few miles northeast of the present town of Stewartsville. Like Vesser, he was a true type of the backwoods hunter and adventurer of fifty years ago, and did little in the way of improving or tilling the soil, depending almost solely upon his rifle for a livelihood. His little cabin stood several years after his departure, and the truck patch which he cleared was grown up with a dense undergrowth when the permanent settlers arrived a few years later. Stanley is supposed to have arrived in the country as early as 1830, and left for the far West a couple of years later. Of the oldest residents of the county now living none remember of having seen him. Consequently all facts concerning him are largely matters of conjecture.

The southern part of the county being heavily timbered and well watered was first sought by the early settlers, several of whom appear to have located claims in what is now Washington Township as long ago as 1838-39. Prior to that time, however, a few squatters and transient settlers visited the country, but having a large scope wherein to choose, and following the impulses of their restless natures, they soon drifted to other localities.

Forty-five years ago one Thomas Yallalee, a native of South Carolina, penetrated the wilderness of what is now Washington Township, and selected a home on the place now owned by Dr. Smith, about one mile northeast of Stewartsville. After residing there for a few years, he disposed of his claim and settled in the western part of the township, where he lived until his death in 1877. The year that saw Yallalee move to the country witnessed the arrival of Mr. Tinney, who emigrated from Tennessee, and settled upon the King farm, a short distance north of the present site of Stewartsville. Like the pioneers first named, Mr. Tinney was a veritable nimrod, and, like Daniel Boone, could boast of having feasted upon the flesh of every kind of beast, bird and fish with which the country at that time abounded. He constructed a rude pole dwelling, cleared a small patch of ground, which his wife cultivated, and for a year or two hunted and trapped over nearly every foot of territory in De Kalb County. After a short sojourn he disposed of his claim, and thinking to better his condition farther west, packed up his few household effects, and immigrated to Arkansas.

Another settler of 1838 was Evan Evans, who settled the Hiram Hardesty farm, near the western boundary of Washington Township, where, in addition to clearing and developing a farm, he started the first distillery in De Kalb County. He was an active and intelligent citizen, and in an early day was chosen justice of the peace of his municipal township, the duties of which he is said to have discharged with all the dignity of a supreme judge. Mr. Evans, like many of the early comers to De Kalb, sold out a number of years ago and moved farther west.

Isaac Agee and James Torrey, about the year 1839, settled in the western part of Washington Township, as did also John De-Shazer and Robert Pennington, the last two locating homes in the northwestern and southwestern parts, respectively.

Conspicuous among the arrivals of the year last named was Elder Jesse Todd, a minister of the Baptist Church, who settled the place now owned by Mr. Gregory, in the southwest corner of the township. Elder Todd was a native of Kentucky, but moved here from Howard County, Mo., having been one of the early pioneers of that part of the State. He was a man of much more than ordinary powers of mind, and did much toward improving the moral as well as physical condition of the community in which he was for many years a prominent factor. He was the first resident minister of the county, and although unlearned in the subtleties of scholastic divinity, preached with a fervor that influenced many of the early pioneers to abandon the careless life so prevalent upon the frontier, and identify themselves with the church, which he was instrumental in founding in the wilds of Washington Township. Elder Todd succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competence in this world's goods, and bore a conspicuous part in the growth and development of the county, from the time of his arrival until his death in the year 1865. His sons, Joab, David, Franklin and William Todd, came to the county the same time, and can be appropriately classed with the representative citizens of De Kalb County.

William Thornton, a brother-in-law of Todd, moved to the same neighborhood in 1840, accompanied by his sons, Luke, Jeremiah, Jephtha, John and Thomas R. Thornton, all of whom became prominent citizens of the county, the first named being at this time a leading farmer and business man of Clarksdale. Another son, William Thornton, Jr., preceded the family to the new country, moving to the township in 1839, and locating in the western part, not far from the Andrew County line. William Thornton, Sr., was a native of Kentucky, and a prosperous farmer, having been a large property and slave holder in *ante bellum* days. His descendants are among the leading citizens of the county at the present time.

Among others who came in 1840 was Hon. John F. Doherty; one of the strongly marked characteristic pioneers of the Platte country, throughout which he was widely and favorably known during the early years of its history. He was a native of East Tennessee, born in Claiborne County in the year 1807. Unlike

many of the early settlers he was a man of fine literary tastes, having been well educated in his native State, which he left in 1828, immigrating to Clay County, Mo. He was a lawyer and editor, and at the organization of De Kalb County, in 1845, was chosen county clerk, aside from which he filled various official positions, having at different times been called to represent the people in the State Legislature. He was admitted to the De Kalb bar in 1846, from which time, until his death, he practiced his profession in connection with his official duties, looking after his farming interests in the meantime. He settled about ten miles northeast of Stewartsville, locating the farm where his widow and son, William T. Doherty, now live, which was his home until his death in 1848. In many respects Mr. Doherty was a remarkable man; and as a lawyer, legislator, business man and clerk of the court, will always be honorably remembered by the citizens of the county.

William Doherty, brother of the preceding, entered land two miles east of Stewartsville in 1840, but did not move to it until 1852. He became a resident the latter year, and is still living, being one of the oldest residents in the southern part of the county at this time.

Samuel Holmes became a citizen of Washington Township as early as 1840, settling about three miles east of Stewartsville.

Aaron Clouse the same year settled a couple of miles northeast of the town, locating on the place where his son still lives.

The year 1841 witnessed the arrival of quite a number of sturdy pioneers to Washington Township, among whom were John Fuqua, in the northern part; John T. Baker and sons, Moses, Robert, James M. and Richard Baker, near the western boundary; Samuel Gilmore, a short distance south of Stewartsville; Mary Venable and sons, George and John, three miles northeast of the city, and John McKinney in the same neighborhood. The following year Samuel P. Clark, Robert Clark and Adam Kerns were living in the township, and a little later came — Kerns, Hutson J. Bivens, Dr. C. H. Allen, and Dr. Abraham Kerns, the latter a son of Adam Kerns. Drs. Allen and Kerns were among the earliest physicians in De Kalb County, both having acquired a large and lucrative practice during the period of their residence in Washington Township.

An early settler deserving special mention was G. B. Atterbury, who moved from Howard County in 1844, and improved a farm in the northwest part of the township, now owned by his son, G. B. Atterbury, Jr. Mr. Atterbury was a native of Kentucky, and is remembered as one of the citizens of De Kalb whose word was as good as his bond. He did much, in a quiet way, to advance the material prosperity of the county, accumulated a handsome competence, and departed this life in 1882. His son, Hon. G. B. Atterbury, ex-representative, is one of the leading business men of Maysville.

Additional to the foregoing list, the following came in from time to time, and can be appropriately mentioned as early settlers of Washington Township, to wit: Ephraim Porter, Richmond Dalton, William Stone, E. McClain, Shelton Atterbury, Andrew Means, R. G. Swails, Gideon Chenoweth, Dr. H. B. Cox, Jacob Shuffett, James White, Willis Coffey, Robert S. McWilliams, John Johnson, James C. Wallace, John Wills, E. Wills, Thomas K. Hannah, Robert Logan, Thomas L. King, R. H. Smith, John W. Breckinridge, Jarvis Smith and others.

SETTLEMENT OF SHERMAN TOWNSHIP.

To this part of the county came principally emigrants from Kentucky, Tennessee, and the older settled counties of Missouri. They were a brave and generous class of people, well worthy to become the progenitors of so intelligent and hardy a race as the present population of Western De Kalb. Among the first to seek a home within the present limits of Sherman was John Means, who came to the county early in the forties, and settled where he is still living, near the western boundary of the township. Nathan Morgan came as early as 1842, moving from Clay County, to which part of the State he emigrated from Tennessee, a great many years ago. He settled in the western part of the township as did also his sons, Smith, William, Randall, Green, Simeon and John, all of whom took an active part in the growth and development of the country. William Means, brother of John Means, settled not far from the Andrew County line in 1841, and the following year Greenup Gibson, a Tennessean, moved from the latter county, and improved a farm in the western part

of the township. Mr. Gibson became a very prosperous farmer, and his descendants are among the substantial citizens of the country at this time, one of his sons being the present efficient sheriff of De Kalb County.

It will be impossible at this late day to give a complete list of the first settlers of Sherman County, many of the earliest families having moved to other parts, while others, who came when the country was new, have long since left the scene of their early trials, and joined the ranks of the "silent majority." A few are still left, however, to tell the simple annals of pioneer life, and from such were learned the names of the following settlers, who came in from time to time, and bore an active part in transforming the wilderness of Sherman Township into its present advanced state of civilization: William Hayter, James Wallace, James McCorkle, Thomas Poteet, Henry Howk, John Carroll and sons—"Nattie," Jackson, Frank, and two others, names forgotten; Edward Hall, Lewis Hall, John Brown, Isaac Sharp, and sons—John, Joshua and Isaac Sharp, Jr.; Hezekiah Wilson, John Bell, John DuQuoin, William DuQuoin, William and George Bell, James Youngblood, Daniel Ellis, Frederick Baker, Roland Stark, Daniel H. Chappell, Nicholas Milburn, William Glenn, Solomon Vance, Herman Tourner, Henry Robinson, Thomas McDonald, George McGaughey, Joseph Pyburn, William Bays, William Crawford, John Fuquay, D. Chappell, William Sneethers, John White, Asa Mann, John Mann, James Gleeves, Thomas Moodi, Nathan Reid, Thomas Williams, William Morgan, Capt. Stephen Varner, Alexander Johnson, Amos Wright, Elijah Cordrey, Thomas Allen, Henry Kernes, Riley Oldacre, Michael Cost, David Anderson, John McCormick, Peter Hotspeller, Gaston Farrington, Mr. Hague, Robert Hossman and John Coleman.

EARLY SETTLERS OF ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

Simultaneous with the settlement of Washington and Sherman, pioneers made their appearance in what is now Adams Township, attracted hither no doubt by the abundance of timber, water and game, as well as by the fertility of the soil. The settlement dates back to almost the year 1840, at which time several families were living along Grindstone Creek, as well as in other

parts of the township. The following list embraces the names of the majority of early settlers of Adams Township, during the first twelve or fifteen years of its history: William Hudson, John W. Dice, Nathaniel Redman, Wiley Cope, Daniel Shambaugh, Jonas Heimbaugh, W. W. Riggs, Abraham H. Riggs, Levi Cope, William Meek, Richard Meek, Jeremiah Pryor, William Pryor, Thomas Brooks, Robert Asher, Gill Cook, Andrew Sherard, Anthony Scammerhorn, Daniel Shambaugh, Mc W. Thomas, James Sloan, John A. Dean, Benjamin Taylor, William Cope, Jacob Taylor, Daniel Coil, Elias Parrott, Mr. Deffern, Hugh R. Hodge, David Thompson, Bailey Hudson, Jacob Bradford, Daniel Bradford, Jacob Harper, H. West, Fountain Hargis, Hugh Caldwell, William Stout, Mace Williams, Vincent Brown, Thomas Lashby, I. Whittaker, Dr. A. Downing, Elijah Price, Jesse Bacon, William Orr, Sr., W. H. Ward, William Lucas, George Meek, Lemuel Clemmons, Thomas Cooper, John Casebolt, Townsend Estes, Thomas Mode, John Whitchurch, John J. Bradford, Daniel Heimbaugh, Samuel Rogers, Joseph Leeper, John R. Armstrong, G. W. Chism, Samuel Dean, John W. Riggs, Samuel Haptonstall, Samuel H. Duncan, James Shambaugh, Levi Woods, David Thompson, William M. Thomas.

DALLAS AND GRANT TOWNSHIPS.

The settlement of Dallas and Grant Townships dates so far back into the past that it is somewhat difficult to obtain reliable information relative to the early pioneers. Among the first comers, however, is remembered one James Green, who moved his family to the northern part of the county as early as 1839, settling on Lost Creek, where his death occurred nine years later. Mason Cope settled what is known as the Merritt farm on Lost Creek about the same year, and in 1840 James Sherard located on a farm two miles south of the present site of Fairport. Mr. Sherard was a native of Vermont, but moved here from Indiana. He was accompanied by his sons, Andrew, John, William, James and Jesse, all of whom became widely and favorably known throughout the county. The elder Sherard died in 1843, his death being one of the first in what is now Grant Township.

As early as 1841, Levi Thatcher, a transient settler, was liv-

ing on the Cope place, and some time the same year Andrew Wood, and son, Samuel, moved to the country, and opened a farm about two and a half miles southeast of Fairport. James Davis, in 1842, settled near the present site of Fairport village, and a year later witnessed the arrival of several pioneers, among whom is remembered George Ward, who improved a farm near the Davis settlement. Prominent among the arrivals of 1844 was Joseph Williams, who moved hither from Andrew County, where he had settled in 1837. His sons, George W., Joseph and Marion Williams, are still living in the county, and are justly classed among its representative citizens.

Other settlers who came in an early day, and located in different parts of the two townships, were Jordan Groomer, Green Matthews, James England, James Rountree, Jonas Rountree, James Warren, Frederick Jenkins, Benjamin Jenkins, Leander Perry, John Burton, Alexander Duerson, Sherard W. Burton, David Groomer, W. W. Crume, John J. Savage, Moses Roberts, John R. Smith, Harriet Mills, Benjamin Denney, Thomas Denney, William Huntsucker, Zachariah Provolt, A. L. Tucker, Milton Randolph, James Green, Joshua Roberts, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Abraham Chaney, Robert Poteet, Isaac Henry, Absalom Henry, Gideon R. Thompson, William Wilson, Rev. William Garrett, Richard Chaney, Timothy Titcomb, Stephen B. Merritt, Thomas Benton, Thomas England, John Rutherford, Andrew Phelps, Robert Dallas, Capt. Joseph Truex, John R. Lampe, George R. Smith, Mr. Culver, Mr. Hoskins, John Renner, Littleton Matthews, Harvey Riardon, — Bashaw, William Valentine and others whose names were not given the writer.

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP.

This part of the county, although opened for settlement the same time as the townships already named, can boast of nothing erected by civilized man which the world would call old. Thriving settlements had been made in the northern, southern and western parts of the county several years before any permanent home seekers ventured into the wilderness of Camden; and it was not until about 1844-45 that the first pioneers began to make their appearance. Prominent among the first to arrive

was James M. Arrington, who settled on a tract of land adjoining the present town plat of Maysville, as early as 1844. He was a native of Tennessee, and a master spirit among the early settlers, who were wont to look to him as a counselor and adviser in their business affairs. He was early chosen county clerk, took an active part in the early county legislation, and his reputation for candor and honesty, coupled with a clear sense of justice, won for him a name and fame untarnished by a single unworthy act. He resided in the county until 1850, at which time, in company with a number of others, he immigrated to Oregon.

Ephraim Porter moved to the township in 1845, and settled several miles east of Maysville. Others of 1845-46 were James Sloan, northeast of the county seat; William Coen, one half mile north, where his widow still resides; William McClain, a transient settler, who lived in different parts of the township; John McCall, a noted hunter and backwoodsman, a short distance north of Maysville; George Ireland, adjoining the town site on the north; Tomkins Jones, hunter and trapper, about three miles south of Maysville; James M. Skidmore, four miles west of Maysville; Thomas and James Davis, a short distance west of the city, and John Fletcher in the same locality.

George W. McPherson came in 1844 or 1845, locating about half a mile north of Maysville. He was appointed commissioner of the seat of justice, and did as much, if not more, than any other man for the material prosperity of Maysville. Hugh L. McPherson, brother of the preceding, came the same time, and settled in the eastern part of Camden Township. He subsequently moved to Maysville, and opened a hotel, one of the first places for the accommodation of the traveling public ever started in the city.

Samuel Holpain came about the year 1847, during which and the following year the population of Camden was increased by numerous additions. The following settlers were among the early representative pioneers of this part of the county: Jesse Carpenter, James Grant, C. C. Bacon, Lemuel Harvey, John Buckingham, Andrew Bunton, Elias Parrott, R. A. Hewitt, Sr.; N. J. Harvey, Robert Ray, Thomas T. Iden, J. Riley, William Riley, Jonathan Riley, Jr., John F. M. Sharp, William Bowers,

James Smith, William Peacock, Mason W. Frazier, John Smith, William Dyson, Robert Forbes, William Ransom, Daniel Ransom, Bird Estes, Andrew Hamer, Adam Probst, Joseph Anniser, Alpheus Stucker, Joseph Shannon, Edwin Austin, Fountain Strong, Andrew Austin, Abram B. Barger, Parsley Ross, Dr. John Black, Mr. Whitely and Samuel Turner.

GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIP.

The first recorded settlement within the present limits of Grand River Township was made about 1839, during which year several sturdy pioneers moved to the county, and located in different parts of the township. One of the earliest of these settlers was Edward Smith, a native of Tennessee, who located the Fales' farm, a short distance west of the Clinton County line. William Hunter settled in the northeast corner of the township as early as 1839, and is remembered as the pioneer mill builder of the neighborhood, having constructed a small horse mill a short time after his arrival. In addition to his farming and milling interests Mr. Hunter carried on a distillery in an early day, and earned the reputation of manufacturing a superior quality of the "ardent." Albert H. Owens, an extensive farmer and stock raiser, became a resident of the township in 1839 or 1840, as did also Samuel McCorkle, the latter a wealthy slave holder, who settled in the southeast corner, near the city of Cameron. John Wright, about the same time, settled the McBath farm, near the central part of the township, and as early as 1841 James Shaw and Michael Moore are reputed to have been living not far from the eastern boundary of the county. The latter sold out in a short time to Dr. A. T. Downing, one of the first physicians to practice his profession in De Kalb. Daniel Parks was quite an early settler near the Adams Township line, and an early comer to the northern part of the township was David Whittaker who erected a small saw and grist mill on Grindstone Creek, which was highly prized by the pioneers of that section. About the year 1840 Simon Hixson, a Tennessean, settled where Mr. O. Laughlin lives, in the southern part of the township. He was a skillful hunter, and found his greatest pleasure in pursuing game or locating bee trees, in both of which his knowledge

was almost instinctive. He subsequently made valuable improvements, and became one of the leading citizens of the community. Simon Holmes, a son-in-law of Hixson, moved from Clay County in 1846, and settled where Samuel Evans now lives. He subsequently moved to his present farm, and for a period of over forty years has been one of the representative citizens of Grand River. Additional to the foregoing were the following, who came in an early day, and participated in the hardships incident to backwoods life: Vincent Crawford, Riley A. Holmes, Anderson Smith, Thompson Smith, William F. Reed, John Jones, Benjamin Gilmore, John Smart, William H. Walker, Joseph Walker, C. Y. Tice, Edward Trotter, Clark Stevens, John Bacy and Nathaniel Powell.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

Among the first permanent settlers in Polk Township was Samuel Livingston, who moved from near St. Louis in 1843, and settled on the farm where his daughter-in-law, the widow Livingston, now lives, having located the land the year previous. He was a Tennessean by birth, and came to this county accompanied by his son, Young C. Livingston, who is still an honored resident of the township.

James Robinson and sons, Edward and Thomas, settled in the southern part of the township about the same time, and the following year a third son, Joseph Robinson, moved from Indiana, and became a permanent resident of the county. David Moore settled where he still lives in 1843, and as early as 1844 Marshall McQuinn and James McMahan were living in the northern part of the township. Ellis, William, Harvey and Washington McMahan, sons of James McMahan, accompanied their father to his new home, and are remembered as substantial citizens of Polk. Joel Taylor came from Virginia early in the forties, and settled near the central part of the township, and about the same time C. E. Vaughn moved to the northern part, in the vicinity of Union Star, where he still resides.

The site of Union Star was first settled by David Miller, who came to the township about the year 1844, and improved the land upon which the town was subsequently built. Other early pioneers were Thomas McGaughey, Robert Fitchew, Joseph

McCulloch, James Autrey, Simeon Herndon, James Shaw, Wyatt Kincaid, Mr. Ogle, Moses Wilburn, Robert Stewart, Carroll Means, Lewis Gilson, the widow Henry, James McKowen, Samuel Bray, Eli Bray, Mr. Trotter, Shelbina Trotter, Taylor Trotter, Brenton Trotter, John Ott, William S. Trotter, James Trotter, Isbon Cowen, Lewis Harmon, Christopher Pitzenberger, John Bray, Samuel Bray, — Lowe, G. M. Lowe, W. D. Lowe, Fletcher Cowen and James Cowen. There are doubtless others entitled to mention in the foregoing list, but the omission of their names should not be construed as intentional.

The lapse of nearly half a century has not only swept from the theater of life most of those heroes of the olden times, but has dimmed the memories of those who yet remain, so that some of them have forgotten the exact time when many events appertaining to our history transpired, as well as the names of many of those who figured in the early settlement and development of the country.

COLFAX TOWNSHIP.

Colfax Township was not settled as early as other portions of the county, owing to the fact that the pioneers did not understand the nature of the soil, which is largely prairie. The earliest settlers are said to have been Thompson Smith, Neville Stevens, Rev. Elijah Moore, Andrew Potter, Littleton Roberts, William Stevens, Jonathan Roberts, — Roberts, Ellis Coen, Mrs. Kibby, Dr. Smith and Thomas Eadie. After it was demonstrated that the prairie could be cultivated, the land of the township was eagerly sought after, and shortly after the war a colony of emigrants from New York settled in Clinton and De Kalb Counties, buying up a large tract of land in Colfax. Still later a Swiss emigration reached the township, a large portion of which is still owned by them and their descendants, who are among the most substantial and thrifty citizens of the county.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF PIONEER TIMES.

It is natural when age begins to dim the vision, and the twilight is seen in the distance, for man to turn back in memory and find his pleasures of life in the contemplation of those sunshiny spots of youth, of bounding joy and pure, passionate love, when

the world was new, and life gleeful and gladsome. Time when it was

Sweet to hear the honest watch dog's bark,
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we drew near home,

and to linger here, and to contrast then and now. This is inevitable to all old age, as it is sure to draw the picture always with the same result—the sweet then, the bitter now. True, the times and manners have changed, but age forgets that it has changed too. The changes in manners are generally a necessity, and for the better, while the change in age is inevitable and should be, but is not always for the better. To shake the head and say, “it was not so when I was a child,” is the blessed privilege of age. This has passed along with every period and generation for thousands of years, and it will continue, no doubt, indefinitely.

It is as harmless as any other fiction, except to those who permit themselves to dwell too long upon the dark side of the picture, until they become almost convinced that mankind is rapidly degenerating and civilization is passing away. But in any light, or from any point of view, the fleeting years, the blessed long ago, “the good dames handling the spindle and flax,” is the sweet picture of life that deserves the richest setting, the best light in the favorite room, and the first place in the hearts of all mankind.

Yes, good dame and venerable sire, all is for the best. You are looking upon the same struggle that was present to your grandfathers of a hundred years ago—the mighty struggle between conservatism and progress. In this contest there can be but one result—progress will prevail. This is the order of nature; this is destiny. It is not, therefore, best to mourn too much over customs, manners and times that have been and are not, but to remember that in their day they were good, perhaps the best, and to send back the sweet recollections, like radiant sunbeams of joy, when will come like music over waters, the echo to the poet's aspiration,

Backward, turn backward, oh Time, in thy flight.

Pioneer life in all time has been characterized by incidents peculiar either to the locality or the make-up of the pioneers

themselves. Western pioneer life has been subjected to conditions common to the experience of all. The primary element in the composition of those who cut loose from the moorings of civilization and battled successfully with the hardships and privations incident to settlement in a new and undeveloped country, without companions, save the members of their own families, the inhabitants of the forest in human and animal form, away from the echoes of civilization, depending for protection on, and the means of subsistence upon his own good right arm, was "pluck" and determination backed by a deliberate purpose to succeed.

Thus endowed, the pioneer set forth upon his long journey through the wilderness and pathless solitudes to his destination in the West. And after having successfully accomplished the same, and selected his location, he determined the spot where his home should be, made an "opening in the woods" and constructed his rude cabin after the prescribed model. Descriptively, it was composed of round logs or poles, and displayed the ingenuity of the pioneer and the poverty of his resources; about 10x16 feet in area, with a single door and window, the latter often closed with a greased paper instead of glass, and the door frequently closed with a simple blanket, the fireplace constructed of such loose stones as could be found, the chimney built up of sticks protected with a covering of mud, and the roof of clapboards held down by weight poles—this completed the *tout ensemble* of these early pioneer homes. At first there was often no floor but the ground, but generally slabs split from unseasoned timber and smoothed with a common chopping ax were made to do good service as a protection from the bare earth. When doors were made these "punch-eons" served as the material from which they were constructed, wooden pins taking the place of nails, and wooden hinges and latch and bars serving the purpose of the modern builders' hardware. The above description may be taken as a type of the majority of the dwellings first erected by the pioneers of De Kalb County, although there were exceptions, some of the cabins having been constructed upon a more elaborate plan, while many were still more rude and indifferent.

A certain pioneer who settled near the present site of Union Star is said to have erected a log dwelling which differed from

the regulation cabin, in that it had but three walls, one side having been left entirely open. Before this open space in winter weather was kept burning a large log heap fire, the heat of which penetrating the building kept the apartment comfortably warm, even when the mercury was hovering in the region of zero. The good wife cooked her meals by the fire, and with a roof overhead composed of brush and prairie hay, the pioneer family found themselves comfortably sheltered, and managed to spend their first winter in the new home without suffering any severe inconveniences.

The interior of the settler's cabin was in harmony with the rude simplicity of its outward construction. The furniture was unique and peculiar, household conveniences being few and of the most primitive pattern. The pioneer brought nothing with him but what the necessities of the situation demanded. One wagon generally sufficed to bring the family, household furniture, farming implements, and frequently two or three months' provisions. Hence, it requires no great amount of consideration to conclude that luxuries or even comforts could find no place in such an outfit, and so the pioneer, after providing a shelter, found his skill and ingenuity taxed to their utmost to supply the deficiency. It was necessary to manufacture tables, chairs, bedsteads, etc., before they could be used, and some of the most striking incidents of frontier life are founded upon this almost universal dearth of ordinary comforts. Hand tools were always a part of the load when possessed by the emigrant, but in the absence of these the common chopping ax accomplished all that was necessary. Blocks of wood, or benches made of puncheons, took the place of chairs, the table being generally the "old family chest" fortunately brought with the family as a packing box. Bedsteads were often constructed in the corner of the cabin with a single leg, the two sides of the structure supporting the rest of the bedstead, which was framed in the logs. Upon this were placed impromptu seats, which gave support to a tick filled with leaves or prairie hay. A similar ingenuity provided kitchen and table utensils, which consisted principally of articles manufactured out of wood, such as noggins, trays, bowls, spoons, milk pails, churns, etc. In each dwelling the wide fireplace shed

abroad its genial warmth of hospitality, or aided in the preparation of the table's cheer. The crane hung with iron pots and kettles, and the Dutch oven half submerged in coals, were in all cabins the evidences of "things not seen," and furnished forth under the skillful guidance of the deft housewife table-fare which is still sighed for as the "grace of a day that is dead." The rich corn pone, or, when so exceptionally fortunate as to be able to use flour, the hop yeast or "salt rising" bread, the fresh, luscious vegetables, venison steak and other game, are memories that more pretentious days have not dimmed in the hearts of the pioneers.

The frontier home, as a rule, contained but one room, which served all the domestic and social purposes of the family alike unchanged. Curtains arranged about the beds suggested the retirement of sleeping apartments, while the cheerful blaze of the fireplace afforded an unstinted glow to the whole establishment. In this primitive home, however crowded, the stranger or footsore traveler was received with a cordiality which sweetened his welcome, as hospitality was a virtue cultivated to perfection among the generous-hearted pioneers of our western country. "The women of those days ate not the bread of idleness. They were indeed the helpmeets of father, brother and husband, and nowhere in the world did man prove such an unbalanced, worthless machine as the unmarried pioneer in the western wild. While the man with masterful energy conquered the difficulties of the new country and asserted his sovereignty over an unsubdued wilderness, it was woman's hand that turned its asperities into blessings, and made conquered nature the handmaid of civilization." The accepted life of the pioneer woman was to marry, bear and rear children, prepare the household food, card, spin, dye, weave, make garments for the family, and discharge the sacred duty of caring for the afflicted and distressed. Her whole life was given over to rugged toilsome duty, and about her homely industries gathered all the pride of womanly achievements, the mild dissipation of society and the hopes of future competence. Some of these cheerful dames yet live to recount the privations and manifold hardships, as well as the charms of their early experience in the new and undeveloped county of De Kalb,

and seem to regret the good old times which will never come again. All honor to them as hand in hand with the venerable sharer of their early toil they go onward to the twilight and the journey's end, forming a picture which many grateful hearts may wish shall never fade.

With all the helpful reliance of the good wife and mother indoors, there was plenty to engage the vigorous activity of the male portion of the family in the woods and fields. The exigencies of the situation allowed no second experiment, and a life-time success or failure hung upon the efforts of the pioneer.

The labor of the farm was carried on under the most discouraging circumstances. The rude agricultural implements, and the too often inadequate supply of these, allowed of no economical expenditure of strength, and for the first few years the pioneer's life was a hand to hand struggle with adversity. Perhaps one of the most serious of the many discouragements was the little value of the crop for which he had labored through heat, cold and sickness. The markets were distant, the cost of transportation considerable, and the products of a year's labor, when sold, would scarcely bring the cost of getting it to the purchaser. But the pioneers, trained in the rugged schools of experience, had learned to labor and to wait, and in due time they triumphed. When roads began to be established and the flow of immigration increased, towns sprang up, home markets were provided and stimulated by these improvements, the settler began to look beyond the difficulties of his surroundings, and renew his courage.

As settlers increased in numbers a common cause was made in meeting the wants of each other, helping for help again. The idea of assisting another for a pecuniary consideration never obtruded itself in those pioneer days. No greater insult could have been offered then than a hint that money was to pay for a neighbor's help. If a cabin was to be raised, all the occasion demanded of the neighbors far and near was a knowledge of the time and place; distance was nothing, and other less pressing engagements had to succumb to the needed assistance.

A new arrival was always welcomed to the community, and a neighborhood which scarcely knew limits hastened to lend its

friendly offices in rearing a cabin. A day was appointed, and no invitation was needed to draw together a company of willing, capable hands. To assist in raising a dwelling for a new settler was a duty which the unwritten law of the community laid upon every able-bodied man, and to know of the occasion was a sufficient invitation. On gathering, one party was told off as choppers, whose business it was to cut the logs of proper dimensions; a man and team brought these logs to the site of the proposed dwelling; others assorted, saddled, and otherwise prepared the timber to form the structure, which was frequently finished in one day and occupied the next. As with house-raising, so with log rollings in those days of "mutual aid associations" when class distinctions were unknown, and when a community of wants made every man a genuine neighbor to his fellows.

PRIMITIVE SOCIETY.

Of the nature of the early society of De Kalb we can only speak in a general way. As already intimated the people were eminently sociable, and such thing as difference in wealth and observance of rank were unknown in a community where the richest were poor, and the poor lived in abundance. Under such circumstances there was no chance for the growth of caste, and families for miles around were linked together by the social customs of the times, which in the spirit of true democracy drew the line at moral worth alone. Honor became a prominent word in the early vocabulary, and a person guilty of dishonest practices was speedily and effectually ostracised by the community. Friendships were warm and constant. Unbounded hospitality which freely offered entertainment to neighbor or stranger prevailed. Neighborhoods lived, worked, feasted or suffered together in cordial harmony; families became mutually interested in the general good, so that every one was the natural ally of each one—ready to assist him in distress, or congratulate him in success. The limits of neighborhoods extended over a large area, and a ride of several miles on horseback to pay a friendly visit, was an unnoted and frequent occurrence. Social gatherings were frequent, and were closely allied to the useful occupations. Meetings to raise cabins, barns, etc., to roll up logs in a

new clearing, or later for the opening of new roads, were occasions when the men, after a hard day's work would spend the evening in the rough sports of the period.

Every person has need of amusement and recreation, the desire for such being inherent in man. In our day there are many means devised for the gratification of this desire, such as plays, theaters, concerts, dancing, masquerades and the more vigorous field sports of base ball, to all of which the pioneers were strangers except dancing, which was indulged in at intervals. The favorite pastimes seem to have been the shooting match, and various kinds of athletic sports such as foot racing, jumping, lifting weights, wrestling etc., in which all were only too anxious to test their strength and skill.

Profanity and drinking are said to have been prominent characteristics of all social gatherings. Reference to ardent spirits is not meant to reflect any discredit to those who used alcoholic stimulants. The use of intoxicants was nearly universal, and became one of the unbroken customs of the times. Liquors were regarded as any other cheer, and were even partaken of by the temperate. For a short time the first settlers were abstainers from the force of circumstances. The nearest point where whisky could be obtained was many miles away, and its importation and manufacture was for some time rendered exceedingly difficult. But it was hardly to be expected that a class of people who had been educated to its use as a regular beverage would be forced to settle down to the practice of total abstinence, by difficulties which they braved without hesitation for objects of a much less pressing nature. When its manufacture was first introduced into the counties of Northwest Missouri has not been ascertained, but certain it is that generous supplies soon found its way into the cabins of the early pioneers. It rapidly came into general use and formed a part, not only of every public entertainment but of every cabin's hospitality. The most reputable thought it no disgrace to engage in its manufacture, and to withhold it upon any occasion was considered a breach of hospitality. There were some, however, who were exceptions to the general rule. These were usually Methodists whose discipline required abstinence, but it was a cause of some reproach among members

of other religious bodies; some even went so far as to suggest that they probably "drank behind the door."

Recurring again to amusements, there were gatherings in which the fair sex took the leading part, such as quiltings and spinning bees. Toward evening the younger men would assemble and amuse themselves by athletic exercises without, until the removal of the quilt, when a supper table, groaning under its generous load of delicacies, invited the hungry crowd. At the conclusion of the feast the room was cleared, after which came on plays of various kinds, interlarded with jokes and bursts of laughter till the "wee sma" hours, when the dispersion took place. Corn huskings and in the later years apple cuttings engaged both sexes, and were popular sources of rude but absorbing amusement.

Courtship and marriage was marked by the same rude zest. There was little romance and less formality in pioneer times, and marriage was viewed with far more practical concern than now. There was little philandering. The character of the pioneer recreations brought the young of both sexes frequently together, and marriages were made up with little previous formality. Weddings were generally public occasions, and the only ones in the social *regime* of the frontier that were not associated with a season of vigorous, physical exertion. They were anticipated therefore with lively satisfaction, and frequently attended by a revel in which the wildest spirit of fun and frolic ruled the hour. The wedding commonly occurred in the day time, the ceremony following the arrival of the company. A prominent feature of the joyful occasion was the dinner, made up of a great variety of substantial food and whisky, after which dancing and games were begun, and generally kept up till morning.

"About 9 or 10 o'clock, a deputation of the younger ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed in the loft; and this done a delegation of young men took the groom and placed him snugly beside her. The merriment then went on, and if seats were scarce, as was generally the case in the western cabins, the young men when not engaged upon the floor were obliged to offer their laps as seats for the girls, an offer seldom rejected. On the following day the 'in-fair' would be held at the cabin of the

groom's father, and thither the picturesque cavalcade, headed by the bride and groom, would early wend its way. Here the scenes of the wedding occasion would frequently be re-enacted with such new accompaniments as new members of the company could suggest, or the inventions of a night of excited genius had brought forth."

The land first cultivated by the pioneers was a few acres immediately surrounding or near their cabins. These farms or patches, as they would now be called, were always in the timber and planted in corn, pumpkins, melons, potatoes, and a few other vegetables. Wheat for some time was not generally cultivated, as there were few mills, hence it was of little service. Most of the first settlers were from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and the older counties of Missouri where the land is timbered, and as already stated, they looked upon the broad expanse of prairie as an uninhabitable desert. The idea of hauling rails, firewood and building material several miles was an idea not to be thought of by them. It was a current remark by many of the people that "the greatest drawback to the country was the great scarcity of timber." The question of cultivating the prairies was often discussed, but the conclusion generally arrived at was that this broad expanse of natural meadow was designed for a great meadow, and must forever remain as such.

The roots of the prairie grass were almost as tough as hickory withes, and the small bar share and other rude plows used by the pioneers were not equal to the task of breaking the stubborn glebe. But as settlers increased, and the timbered lands were taken up, necessity developed the heavy sod plow, which, though in comparison to modern inventions seems illy conceived, nevertheless revolutionized in a great measure the farming of pioneer days.

After it was demonstrated that the prairie properly cultivated produced equally well if not better than the timber lands, settlements multiplied quite rapidly, and in certain seasons these gigantic plows drawn by several yoke of oxen, or as many teams of horses, could have been seen in almost every direction turning under the rank prairie growth.

The sod was found tough and so tenacious that the plow

turned out an unbroken strip of earth several rods in length. Occasionally this stubborn glebe would turn back to its natural position, and the plowman was then forced to lift by hand yards of the unwilling turf. The expenditure of all this labor was generally well repaid the first year if the sod became thoroughly rotted, even though it produced but a small crop. The second year a smaller plow was used to turn the sod back again. Besides this a small shovel plow was subsequently added which, with the hoe, made up the sum total of the farmer's implements until harvest, when the old reap hook, cradle, scythe and flail came into use. Corn was at first the only crop planted, and for some time furnished food for both man and beast. While the sod was being turned over, it was customary to drop the corn in the edge of the furrow, which grew and produced an inferior crop known as "sod corn."

Other crops were raised as the years went by, and it early became demonstrated that all the fruits and cereals indigenous to this latitude could be abundantly produced on the prairies. Experiments were made in an early day with cotton, tobacco and hemp, the last two of which proved sources of considerable revenue to the pioneers.

Each settler at first brought his team and cows. Horses were generally used first, but oxen were soon found to be equally as serviceable, and involved a less outlay of capital. Hogs were soon secured and multiplied. These, fattening upon the mast which the timber supplied in abundance, not only afforded the farmer an excellent meat, but also afforded a source of income, which though not so considerable as now was of great advantage, when a little money went a great way. The wild range of wild grass provided the most nutritious of pasturage, which sufficed for the stock with a very little addition of grain.

Among the many obstacles of early farming in De Kalb County were the prairie fires which were almost as regular a phenomena as the recurring seasons, and while fortunately they were less destructive than the uninitiated might expect, they were none the less serious to deal with. As already stated, a heavy growth of coarse grass from four to eight feet high covered the prairies and all the upland timber, as well as much of the bottom land. When

the grass became dry in autumn, or killed by the frost, it furnished material for vast conflagrations, which frequently swept over the country with destructive force, consuming everything of a dry nature in its pathway, and in some instances burning up wild animals overtaken by it in its devastating course. These fires broke out sometimes by accident, but were frequently started on purpose to burn the grass off, so that people could see to hunt to better advantage. When the farms and settlements were few this was not objected to, but as fences, houses, and other buildings increased, the great danger to property by these fires kept the farmers upon the alert to guard against the evil. It was the habit of many of the farmers to plow a few furrows along the line of their fences, and then a few rods further out to plow another series of furrows. Between these lines of plowing the grass was burned, care being taken that the flames did not leap these barriers. This arrangement, when successfully carried out, proved a sufficient protection against an ordinary fire, as the flames would not leap the space thus bared of fuel. The operation, however, often proved the direct cause of igniting the prairie beyond, and once thoroughly fired there was no checking its fury until a stream or heavy body of timber checked its further progress.

As may be imagined from the height of the grass, a fire on the prairie at that time was a grand and fearful spectacle, especially at night. When fanned by a strong wind the flames rose to a height of twenty or thirty feet, presenting on the large prairies an unbroken wall of fire miles in extent, having the form of a semi-circle, with the convex side in front, and sending forth a roar that could be heard at a great distance. With a heavy wind the flames advanced so rapidly that instances occurred where persons, even on horseback, barely escaped being overtaken before reaching a place of safety.

MILLS AND MARKETS.

In giving a history of the mechanical arts as they were exercised at an early period in the settlement of this western country, we have already presented a people driven by necessity to perform works of mechanical skill far beyond what a person enjoying all the advantages of civilization could expect from a popula-

tion placed in such straitened circumstances. For a few years in some of the settlements the pioneers were thrown almost entirely upon their own resources. The nearest point where flour could be got or wheat ground was at distant points in some of the older adjacent counties. A temporary supply of corn was occasionally secured from some older settler, who had harvested a crop which sufficed until the growing corn became of sufficient size to eat. When the kernel was sufficiently firm the grater was brought into requisition, and a sort of bread and porridge made. When the grain became harder, and the grater no longer effective, the mortar was brought into requisition. Descriptively the mortar or hominy mill consisted of a large block of wood, two or three feet in length, and from one to two feet in diameter, set endwise on the ground, the upper end scooped out so as to form a hollow, capable of holding from a peck to half a bushel of grain. The corn was put into this opening and pounded with a maul or other heavy weight made for the purpose. These primitive mills were sometimes made in the stump of a tree when conveniently situated, the cavity being chiseled or burned out. The operation of manufacturing meal by these mills was in the fullest sense "earning bread by the sweat of the brow."

The hand mill which came into use a little later was superior to the grater and hominy block. It was made of two circular stones, the lower of which was called the bed and the upper one the runner. These were placed in a hoop, with a spout for discharging the meal. The grain was put into an opening in the runner by hand, and the same, turned by a laborious process, ground a coarse article of meal. Although the streams of the county afforded fair sites for water mills, the necessary machinery and mechanical skill were for some time wanting. Horse mills came in to supply this need, and, while they were called corn crackers, did much more effective service than the name would imply. These consisted of a small set of "nigger head" buhrs propelled by a large cog-wheel set upon a perpendicular axis. The wheel was often ten or twelve feet in diameter. In the lower part of this axis horizontal levers were attached so that two teams might give motion to the machinery. They ground very slowly, and the patron was obliged not only to furnish the motive power

but often was compelled to wait a day or more for an opportunity to use it. Mills after the above pattern were constructed in several places throughout De Kalb and adjoining counties at different dates, and were highly prized by the early settlers.

Water mills were early attempted, but the character of the streams was such as to make the experiment only partially satisfactory. During a large part of the year the mill could not run for lack of water, and at other times the sudden rising of the water would interfere with the rudely constructed dams and machinery. Nearly all these early mills were adapted only to the grinding of corn. Wheat was sometimes ground in them, but it proved a slow and unsatisfactory process. Of course such mills were only employed in custom work, and had no capacity for other work, even if circumstances would warrant it.

One of the earliest of these mills was erected by David Whitaker, on Grindstone Creek, in the northern part of Grand River Township. It was a primitive affair, supplied with rude machinery for the manufacture of both meal and lumber, but appears to have been highly prized by the early settlers in the vicinity. One of the first horse mills was operated by William Hunter, an early settler in the northeast corner of Grand River Township, who, in addition to grinding meal, started a distillery, and for some years manufactured a superior article of "calamity water." William Thornton and Adam Kerns built a horse mill in Washington Township a short time after their arrival, and the former, about the year 1855, erected a large steam grist-mill in the same locality, which was in operation until 1866. John W. Bishop an early settler in Maysville, erected a "tread mill," where Mr. Lipscomb's dwelling now stands, Lot 7, Block 3. The motive power was supplied by horses, oxen, and sometimes cows, and the machinery, although of a very indifferent pattern, manufactured a fair article of meal, and until the erection of other mills, Mr. Bishop's business proved the source of no inconsiderable income.

In the meantime the Kibby mill at Rochester, Andrew County, was erected, and thither the early settlers of De Kalb marketed their grain, and for a number of years obtained their breadstuffs. Mills on the Platte River in the northern part of Andrew County were erected in an early day, and it was not long until the resi-

dents of De Kalb found good markets for the products of their grain fields.

Being pre-eminently an agricultural people, the citizens of De Kalb have never given much attention to manufacturing enterprises. The near proximity of mills and factories in Buchanan, Clinton and Andrew Counties, and the absence of natural facilities for manufacturing establishments have kept De Kalb in the rear in this respect. At this time there are mills in operation in Maysville, Osborne and Union Star, also a cheese factory in the latter place, and an extensive creamery at Stewartsville. Other mills and manufacturing establishments which have been in operation at different times will be mentioned in the history of the towns of the county.

GAME.

When first settled by white men, De Kalb County was what might be appropriately termed a hunter's paradise. The timber, prairies and streams were crowded with game of all kinds, and, as already stated, wild meat for the first few years formed no inconsiderable part of the pioneer's bill of fare. Deer were found in unlimited numbers, and the early settlers experienced no difficulty in killing all they needed without going beyond the precincts of their own farms. Doves numbering a hundred or more were frequently seen, but within a short time after the settlement of the country they left for other parts. Wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, geese, ducks, cranes, plover, and other varieties of the feathered tribes were almost as common as domestic fowls are now, while the smaller game, such as squirrels, rabbits, etc., were hardly deemed worth the powder and shot required to kill them. Wild hogs served also to vary the pioneer's bill of fare. These were a long-legged gaunt species, which had escaped from the older settlements, and subsisting upon roots, nuts, etc., had become wild in the course of nature. They generally kept pretty close to the timber, and when pursued and brought to bay were found to be rather dangerous antagonists, especially to dogs, few of which would venture to attack them.

Wolves of the coyote species were found in the open prairies. They were undersized, made night dismal with their howling, but were of a very cowardly nature, never attacking man or the

larger domestic animals. In the timber were found the large gray wolves, ferocious and bloodthirsty animals, much dreaded by the early settler on account of their frequent raids upon the sheep-fold and pig sty. When rendered desperate by hunger these animals have been known to pursue and attack man, and many a settler's family has laid awake the greater part of cold winter nights listening to their terrible howlings as they raced around the cabin. As settlers increased a common cause was made in ridding the country of these animals, and in order more effectually to carry on a warfare against them systematic hunts were planned, in which all the neighbors for miles around would join. Forming a large circle the hunters on horseback would ride toward a common center, dislodging the animals as they proceeded, and shooting them when brought to bay. By this and various other means the country was finally cleared of wolves, and for a number of years none have been seen in any part of De Kalb County.

Other wild animals, both fierce and dangerous, lurked in the timber in an early day, among which was the wild cat or catamount, whose shrill, unearthly screams on a still night caused many a benighted traveler to quake with fear. Several of these animals were killed at different times, but it is not known that any person was ever injured by them. Panthers were occasionally seen by the first settlers as were also bears, but these animals appear to have left the country with the appearance of the pioneers. De Kalb was for many years a favorite hunting ground of the Indians, who revisited it at intervals in quest of game after the country was opened for settlement. The Indians would generally come in the fall, and, after pitching their camp in some eligible spot, would spend a week or two in hunting. After securing a large quantity of game they would break camp and return to their homes in the West.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.

Among the first to enter lands in De Kalb County were the following: Nathan Morgan, Section 5, Township 58 north, Range 32 west, in the year 1830. During the year 1835 entries were made by John Lowe and James Babb, in Section 15, Township

57, Range 30; Clemmens Means, Benjamin Carlock, D. M. Bevens, Abijah Means, Robert Irwin, Page Stanley and Harrison Stanley, in Township 57, Range 33; Robert P. Gilliam and William Hunter, in Sections 15 and 21, Township 58, Range 30; John Lowe, Section 15, Township 57, Range 32. The following persons obtained patents from the Government for lands in the county during the year 1836: Harlow Hinkston and John Ritchey, in Sections 10 and 13, respectively, Township 57, Range 30; George Means, Robert Morrison and Jaicy Evans, in Section 3, Township 57, Range 33; James J. Reynolds and Sarah Smith, in Section 2, same township and range; Hezekiah W. Stevens, in Section 1, same township and range; Walter Pryor, Ann Tate, William Pryor, Mitchell Gilliam and James Collins, in Township 58, Range 30; Pierre Chouteau and Henry Robinson, Township 58, Range 32.

Between the years 1840 and 1843 entries were made in Township 57, Range 32, by the following persons, a number of whom became settlers, viz.: Alexander Pickett, Samuel Gilmore, John McKinney, George Funkhouser, William Helm, Charles Allen, Thomas Yallalee, Nathan Ward and Mary Venable.

Early entries in Township 57, Range 33, were made between the years 1836 and 1841, by William Thornton, Jesse Todd, William Adams, Sarah Smith, Terry Smith, Evan Evans and Adam Kerns.

Township 58 north, Range 30 west, was entered between 1836 and 1841, by the following persons: James Martin, John Pryor, John A. Williams, Walter Pryor, Perry Price, C. W. Porter, Ann Hall, William Shaw, M. Gilliam, John Freeman, Charles Pryor, John Pryor, Benjamin Taylor, John A. Williams, John Nichols, George Dice, James Whittaker, George Meek, Joseph Wood, James Cragg, Thomas Hixson, George W. Smith and Edward Smith.

The following entered lands quite early in Township 58 north, Range 31 west: James Colvin, 1836; William Coen, 1842; William Riley, Jonathan Riley, Thompson Smith, R. J. Fallis and G. W. Shaw, in 1843.

Between the years 1838 and 1842 the following persons purchased Government land in Township 58, Range 32: O. P.

Moss, William Hayter, Nicholas Malborg, James Toucy, William Smith, Roland Stark, David Chappell, Simon Dalton and William Huff.

The following in Township 58, Range 33: Martin Brown, Joseph Pyburn, William C. Carr, Lawrence McKowen, Franklin Todd, David Todd and Lewis Marr.

Patents were obtained from the Government by the following persons for lands in Township 59, Range 30: Thomas W. L. Mode, Spencer Montgomery, B. W. Wood, Greenfield Mathis, Alex. Fudge, Wiley Cope, Thomas Reed, Daniel Glasscock, Mason H. Williams, John Dean, Samuel Rogers, Robert Brooks, William Sherard, Peter Bowring, Pittman Hawks, Daniel Shambaugh, John R. Armstrong, Vincent Smith, Jeremiah Pryor, James P. Doak, Samuel C. Johnson, Hugh Caldwell, Edward Williams, Samuel McCorkle, Bailey Hudson, Elijah Price, Joseph Stone and L. B. Cope, all before the year 1848.

Early entries were made in different parts of Township 59, Range 31, by the following persons, the majority of whom moved to and improved their lands: Zabina Babcock, Mason W. Cope, James Sherard, Allen Colclazer, William Sherwood, Stephen Mart, James McCoy, James M. Skidmore, John Whiteley, Daniel Coyle, Andrew Mishligg, Isaac W. Gann, Elias Parrott, James Grant, James T. V. Thompson, Matthews Sloan, Robert Asher, James Moss, Thomas E. Birch, William McCain, William Coen, Joseph Evans, Andrew Hamer, John Sherard and Isaac Ent.

The following persons obtained land by entry in Township 59, Range 33, between the years 1839 and 1848: Richardson Long, James Antry, Samuel S. Antry, Jonathan Chenoweth, Lewis Nelley, James Robinson, John Farnash, Lewis Miller, Adam Means, Joseph McColley, Nancy Guess, Thomas Robinson, Ira Livingston, William Peters, Joshua Barnett, Ashley Peters, John Ketchum, Thomas Hudson, Henry Griffin, William Oldacre, Amos Strock, George Smith, William H. Hudson, Thomas McGaughey and James McKowen.

In Township 60, Range 30, entries were made between the above years by David Groomer, John H. Burton, James Dwerson, James Sherard, Alexander Dwerson, John Brockman, Green

Brockman, Bluford Johnson, George Ward, James McCoy, Mason Cope and William Donaldson.

The following in Township 60, Range 31, were the earliest: Solomon Dunegan, George Ward, Thomas Smith, James Miller, Hiram Chaney and Anthony Weddel.

William Holt, F. W. Burk and James Miller made the first entries in Township 60, Range 32.

The first in Township 60, Range 33, were James Gentry, Marshall Quinn, Amos Finch, C. P. McQuinn, James McMahan, James L. Powell, Lewis Gibson, David Miller and Samuel Livingston, all between 1839 and 1849.

Quite a number in the above lists entered lands in various parts of the county, and held the same for speculation. The majority, however, appear to have obtained their lands for the purpose of settlement, and moved to the same as soon as they could conveniently do so. A large portion of De Kalb County was included in the tract of land donated by the Government for railroads, and when the same came into market, settlers rushed to the county in great numbers. These lands were rapidly bought up, and the substantial growth and development of the county may be said to date from that time.

FIRST ASSESSMENT LIST.

The following, from the first assessor's book in possession of W. T. Doherty, is a complete list of the names of resident owners of real estate in the county in the year of organization (1845). A number of the names have already been referred to in the early settlement, and the complete list in connection with the pioneers before enumerated includes the majority of the early settlers of the county:

Isaac Agee, G. H. Allen, Eli Adams, William Adams, Peter Adams, William H. Adams, Greenbury Atterbury, G. N. Allen, James S. Aughe, John Brown, Andrew Baker, Benjamin B. Bicketts, Zabina Babcock, Thomas Brooks, William Bays, John Barnett, Samuel Brownfield, Jacob Bradford, John L. Bays, William Brown, H. H. Buckingham, John Buckingham, Sr., John Buckingham, Jr., E. Chappell, Jonathan Canes, Henry Cochran, Aaren Clouse, Robert Clark, Lorenzo L. Chappell, Nathaniel

Carroll, Newton Coen, Allen Colclazer, Daniel Coil, Levi B. Cope, Hugh Caldwell, Joseph Castile, E. H. Carroll, Austin Clemmons, Gilbert Cook, William Collier, Charles Dawson, Robert E. Doherty, F. H. Dalton, Robert Deshazer, John Deshazer, James Davis, Thomas Davis, John A. Dean, Elijah Dalton, John Dice, John F. Doherty, Andrew Evans, Evan Evans, Richard E. Emmett, Joseph Farrington, Benjamin Farrington, John Fuquay, John Fletcher, Robert Fitchew, Price Guess, Greenup Gibson, Major A. Glenn, Robert L. Glenn, G. A. George, Samuel Gilmore, Abram Groomer, Alvey Graves, Isaac W. Gann, John B. Griffin, David Groomer, James R. Green, Isaac Givens, Henry Griffin, James Gragg, Robert P. Gilliam, William Hall, John Hall, William Huff, Samuel Holpain, Samuel Higgins, William Holt, Marcus L. Hall, Simon Huntsucker, Johnston Hampton, James P. Harlan, K. R. Hodge, Jonathan Heimbaugh, Samuel Haptonstall, Bailey Hudson, Henry Hunter, Sr., William Hunter, Sr., William Hunter, Jr., Thomas Hixson, Simeon Hernon, James Hunter, George Jones, John Jackson, James Kenyon, Job Kerns, Adam Kerns, John M. Kirk, Lewis R. Kimes, T. Livingston, Samuel Livingston, William Livingston, Thomas J. Lastley, Nathaniel Livingston, Smith Morgan, James M. Moss, Oliver P. Moss, William Molden, James McMahan, John McLaughlin, William McLaughlin, John McLaughlin, Jr., G. W. McMahan, Mary McMahan, Marshall T. McQuinn, Thomas McGaughey, Joseph McCulloch, James McCoy, Thomas McMode, Greenfield Mathis, Geo. W. McPherson, Elisha Manning, Rupel Moore, David Moore, Daniel Miller, John Means, Adam Means, James McCorkle, William McCain, George Meek, Sherard May, Michael Moore, Samuel Morris, John Miller, James McKowen, Stephen B. Mount, Thomas H. Noble, James Nichols, Albert H. Owens, James Osborne, Alex. W. Pickell, William Peters, Elias Parrott, Isaac Peete, Elijah Price, Jeremiah Pryor, John Pryor, Charles Pryor, William Pryor, William W. Rawser, Joshua Roberts, Jos. Robinson, Edward Robinson, Henry Robinson, Nathaniel Redman, P. F. Ross, William Rogers, Henry Ritchey, John O. Reed, Ashford Roberts, John B. Sharp, John S. Sullivan, Charles Sullivan, Thomas Slaughter, John L. Sonnam, William Shelton, Nicholas Shaw, O. Snead, Thomas Smith,

Andrew Sherard, William Sherard, James Sherard, A. H. Skidmore, James M. Skidmore, John Stout, John M. Smith, Oliver Smith, Josiah Spencer, Nancy Sherard, Daniel Shambaugh, Isaac N. Shambaugh, George Smith, George W. Shaw, Neville Stevens, James Shaw, Roland Stark, Samuel Shaw, James Shaw, Edward Smith, Anderson Smith, Thompson Smith, John Thornton, Jesse Todd, Irab Todd, William T. Thornton, Jephtha Thornton, David Todd, Samuel Turner, William Thornton, David Thompson, Henry Turner, Jos. Taylor, Wright Taylor, William Taylor, Benjamin Taylor, Edward Trotter, Mary Venable, John Venable, Joseph Venable, Jesse Vines, Jacob Vance, Benjamin Wheadby, John Whiteley, Elias Williams, George Ward, Joseph Williams, Andrew Wood, Samuel Wood, Jesse Weatherly, Mary Waters, Harrison P. Ward, David Whiteacre, James Whiteacre, A. B. Youngblood, T. M. Youngblood, J. M. Youngblood, Thomas C. Yallale, John Yates, Thomas Yates, David S. Young.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

When Missouri was admitted into the Union as a State, in 1821, the territory embraced within the present limits of De Kalb County was included within the county of Ray, which at that time comprised all that portion of the State lying north of the Missouri River and west of the eastern line of Mercer, Grundy and Livingston Counties. From this territory, in January, 1822, was created Clay County, out of the northern part of which the county of Clinton was organized on the 15th day of January, 1833. The latter county at that time included within its boundaries the present counties of De Kalb, Gentry and Worth, and was reduced to its present limits by the organization of Gentry on the 12th day of February, 1841. The boundaries of De Kalb were established by an act of the Legislature, bearing date of January 5, 1843, and on the 25th day of February, 1845, an act was passed providing for the organization of the county. This act named Henry Brown, Peter Price and Martin M. Nagh, of Andrew, Daviess and Clinton Counties, respectively, commissioners to locate the permanent seat of justice, and designated the dwelling of Henry Hunter, about two miles southeast of the

present site of Maysville, as the place of holding courts until the county should otherwise direct. Pursuant to arrangement, Messrs. Brown and Price met at the appointed place, but the other commissioner, Mr. Nagh, failing to appear, Charles J. Hughes, of Caldwell County, was chosen to fill the vacancy. After viewing a number of eligible sites, and carefully considering their advantages and disadvantages, the commissioners finally concluded to locate the seat of justice upon the northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 59, Range 31, it being near the geographical center of the county and admirably situated for a town. They gave the name of Maysville to the new county seat, and made a formal report of their proceedings, which was duly approved by the county court, on the 18th day of August, 1845. The tract of land thus selected was subsequently entered for the county by Thompson Smith, in the land office at Plattsburg, and a patent for the same obtained from the Government, on the 1st day of June, 1848.

In the meantime, May 25, 1845, the county court of De Kalb was formally organized at the residence of Thomas Hunter, upon which occasion there were present Elias Parrott, James McMahan and Harvey Ritchey, justices; Charles H. Allen, sheriff, John F. Doherty, clerk, and others who were appointed to different positions after the county machinery had been duly put in motion. The several officers had been previously recommended by a primary meeting of the citizens, held for the purpose, and appear to have been chosen on account of their peculiar fitness for the positions. It is stated that, with a single exception, all the men who participated in the county organization were Tennesseans, the exception being one Andrew Hamer, a native of Ohio, who was honored with the office of treasurer. Mr. Allen, who had been previously chosen sheriff, refusing to qualify for the position, Andrew H. Skidmore was appointed in his stead. James McKowen was appointed assessor, and Charles H. Allen, elisor, both of whom at once qualified for the duties of their respective positions. John F. Doherty was appointed clerk of both courts, but held the position for only a limited period, the office being filled the following year by the election of James M. Arrington.

Owing to the unfortunate destruction of the early records by the burning of the courthouse, in 1878, but little is now known of the proceedings of the first session of the county court. After the reorganization was effected, however, business began flowing through its legitimate channels, and ere long the county legislation became of the usual practical nature. One of the first actions of the court was the division of the county into five municipal townships, to wit: Camden, Dallas, Polk, Grand River and Washington. Camden was laid out in the central part of the county, with boundaries as follows: "On the north by a line running east and west between Congressional Townships 59 and 60; on the east by a line dividing Ranges 30 and 31; on the south by section lines passing through the middle of Congressional Township 58, and on the west by a line passing through the middle of Section 32." The other townships were of nearly equal size and occupied the four corners of the county; Polk the northwest, Dallas the northeast, Grand River the southeast, and Washington the southwest. "They were divided from each other by lines running north and south on section line one mile east of the line dividing Ranges 31 and 32, and east and west on the section line one mile north of the south line of Congressional Township 59." The county remained as originally divided until 1870, when the townships of Adams, Grant, Colfax and Sherman were created, making the county consist at this time of nine civil divisions. The better to dispense the ends of justice, the county court in the summer of 1845 appointed the following justices of the peace for the different townships: Camden Township, Zabina Babcock and G. W. McPherson; Polk, Russell Moore and Newton Cowan; Dallas, B. Stout and Andrew Sherard; Grand River, John R. Bays and Charles Morris; Washington, John W. Kirkpatrick and Robert E. Doherty.

G. W. McPherson, in 1845, was appointed commissioner of the seat of justice, with authority to lay off the town into lots, and offer the same for sale. This he accordingly did, and as early as that year quite a number of persons purchased real estate in the new town.

It was related that at the organization of the county no paper or stationery had been provided for the purpose of recording the

proceedings; accordingly Mr. Doherty made a trip to Liberty, Clay County, for the purpose of procuring the necessary supplies. He purchased a merchant's small account book, bound in leather, and also three steel pens; and, upon the next assembling of the court presented his bill for the articles. The amount paid for the record was allowed with no dissenting voice, but the needless extravagance of steel pens was such as to call forth a strong and indignant remonstrance on the part of the court. Mr. Doherty attempted to justify the purchase upon the ground that he had not been able to procure any quills; whereupon his Honor, Judge McMahan, informed him that he could furnish those articles at the next term of court. The bill for the pens was, after considerable discussion, reluctantly allowed, but, to prevent a further useless expenditure of the "people's money" in that direction, the judge, true to his word, at the ensuing term presented to the court a large bundle of neatly prepared quills.

The expenditures of the county for the first year were less than \$300.

The first justices of the county court, although men of no previous judicial experience, pleased the people by looking after their interests in a painstaking and economical manner. By no means above criticism in their proceedings, it is doubtful whether the county has since enjoyed the services of a more impartial and in every way conscientious body of officials.

Elias Parrott was a native of Roane County, Tenn., and an early pioneer of De Kalb, locating here when the first settlements were but niches in the surrounding forests. He was a man of little or no scholastic ability, but, being possessed of excellent judgment, his brief record as a member of the court was one to which the early residents of the county were wont to point with honest pride. He subsequently represented De Kalb in the State Legislature, and was an honored resident of the county until his death, which occurred a few years ago.

Harvey Ritchey came to De Kalb County from Tennessee in a very early day, and settled about three miles south of the present site of Maysville. He was a true type of the pioneer of fifty years ago, plain, industrious, intelligent and thoroughly honest, traits which caused him to be chosen a member of the county

court, in the proceedings of which he took no insignificant part. After the expiration of his term of service Mr. Ritchey retired to his farm, and it is not known that he ever again held or presented his name for official position.

James McMahan, like his associate justices, was a Tennessean, and an early comer to De Kalb County, locating here prior to 1844. He possessed a high character for personal integrity, and as a member of the court was untiring in his efforts for the people's best interests. His rigid economy, however, subjected him to much criticism, but the honesty of his purposes was never questioned by any one.

In 1846 Messrs. McMahan and Parrott and James McCorkle were duly elected justices by the people, the election of that year being the first ever held in the county. They served until 1850, at which time a new court, composed of Eli Hewitt, John T. Baker and Hugh R. Hodge, was elected. The succeeding officers of the court, from time to time, are given on another page. [See county officers.]

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Official dignity in the early days of De Kalb County was of a homely kind, and it required no great expense to provide appropriate surroundings. The first building in which the circuit court convened, or, in other words, the first courthouse, if the term is not too dignified to be applicable, was the log residence of John Buckingham, which stood about one and three-quarter miles southeast of Maysville. This building was a rude affair, and was used for court purposes but a short time. The next house, as already stated, was the dwelling of Walter A. Doak, situated a short distance west of the county seat, which answered the purpose of a temple of justice during the fall term of 1845. The following year it was determined to provide a house especially for court purposes. Accordingly Walter Doak erected a small log structure on the east side of the public square in Maysville, which was purchased by the county, and to which the different county officers were moved early in 1847. Descriptively, this building was a very primitive affair, constructed of logs, and contained two rooms; each about fifteen feet square. The interior of

the building was in harmony with its outward structure, and presented a striking contrast to the elegant temple of justice which now adorns the public square. Court was first held in this primitive building in the spring of 1847, and such was the spirit of economy by which the early officials were actuated, that a number of years passed ere a movement for a house more in keeping with the dignity of the growing county took definite shape. The great increase in business, however, in due time foreshadowed the necessity of a building of enlarged proportions. Accordingly, in 1849, a petition was circulated and presented to the county court, asking that one be erected. The court took no decisive action upon the matter, further than to appoint John F. Doherty agent to purchase a building suitable for county purposes. What Mr. Doherty did in the premises is not now known, but certain it is that no such building was procured, and the old courthouse continued to be used to the great chagrin of the more progressive citizens of the county. The matter was again agitated in the fall of 1850, and on the 3d day of March, 1851, a second petition, asking that a brick courthouse be erected, was put in circulation, receiving a large number of signatures. This paper appears to have been a little more effective than its predecessor, but it was not until the presentation of an additional petition, on the 7th of April, that the court decided to take any definite action. An order was made to borrow \$2,000 from the internal improvement fund of the county, and appropriate it toward the erection of the proposed buildings, plans and specifications for which were in due time presented for consideration. Abram Barger was appointed superintendent, with directions to submit plans and let contract to the lowest responsible bidder. The plan adopted by the court was submitted on the 5th day of May, 1851, and included, among other items, a cupola, which the economical solons considered entirely too extravagant; accordingly the worthless appendage was dispensed with.

The appropriation for the building was raised from \$2,000 to \$3,750, and in July, 1851, the contract was awarded to G. W. McPherson for \$5 less than the last named sum.

Mr. McPherson pushed forward the work as rapidly as circumstances would admit, and by the fall of 1852 the building

was completed as per agreement and received by the court. The house was 55x30 feet in size, substantially constructed of brick, with courtroom and two offices below, and other county offices on the second floor. All in all, it was a very creditable building, and would have answered all county purposes for years to come, had it not been destroyed by fire on Christmas night, 1878. When discovered, the flames had made such headway that saving the building was impossible, and all that could be done by the excited citizens was to rescue the contents of the different offices. This was attempted, and, while only partially successful, many valuable records and documents were fortunately rescued before the flames reached them. The records in the county clerk's office, however, were entirely consumed, entailing a loss upon the county the extent of which is still difficult to realize. Some of the other offices suffered severely, the records and papers burned being very valuable, and impossible to replace.

Immediately after the fire, arrangements were made to hold circuit court in different buildings, among which was Glazier's hall, while the county and circuit clerks' offices were moved to rooms over the Maysville Bank. The office of the probate judge was moved to a room over Allen's drug store, the county treasurer had his office wherever it suited his convenience, while the sheriff, in the language of another, "was allowed to run at large." The insecurity of the above places gave rise to much dissatisfaction and uneasiness, and it was not long until the necessity of a new courthouse began to be discussed. The project met with much opposition on the part of citizens living in the southern part of the county, and it was soon ascertained that a bitter fight would be necessary in order to secure the requisite two-thirds majority. After considerable agitation, which continued until 1880, an election was ordered to decide the matter, the result of which was a total defeat of the project. In the meantime the citizens of the southern part of the county inaugurated a movement to change the county seat from Maysville to Stewartville. This gave rise to considerable excitement, and caused no little ill feeling between the citizens of certain sections. The matter was in due time submitted to the people, the majority of whom voted to retain the seat of justice at its original location.

In 1881 the advocates of the courthouse presented a second petition, signed by a large number of citizens, asking that another election be held to decide whether or not the building should be erected. An election was ordered accordingly, and took place in November of the same year, with a sufficient number of votes cast against the measure to prevent the court from taking any action toward the building of the house. Nothing daunted by their successive defeats, the courthouse faction, by a third petition properly signed, induced the court to order another election, which was held in 1882, with results the same as before. More determined than ever to secure the building, and nerved to redoubled exertion by their former defeats, the friends of the building in 1884 presented to the court, at the August term, a fourth petition, the result of which was the following order by the court: "Now comes T. G. McCrosky and more than one hundred others of the resident tax payers of the county, and present their petition, asking that the proposition to incur a county indebtedness of \$40,000, to build a courthouse and jail on the public square in the town of Maysville, be submitted to the decision of the qualified voters thereof, in the manner provided by law, and said petition having been heard and duly considered, it is ordered by the court that the prayers of the petitioners be granted, and that said proposition be submitted to the qualified voters of the county in the manner provided by law at a special election, to be held in and for this county on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1884.

"That for such indebtedness (if the same shall be voted on at said election) the bonds of this county shall be issued for said indebtedness, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and by the terms of said bonds one-third of said \$40,000, together with accrued interest on the same, be due and payable at the end of one year from date of said bonds; one-third of the same at the end of two years from said date, together with accrued interest, and the remainder of said sum, together with the interest thereon remaining unpaid, be due and payable at the end of three years from said date; and for the purpose of paying the interest on said bonds as it becomes due, and to create a fund for the purpose of paying said bonds as they

severally become due and payable, the tax levy of said county shall be increased forty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of said county, subject to taxation for county purposes, and that said amount of forty cents, as aforesaid, in excess of the amount allowed by law for the ordinary current expenses of said county, be annually levied on all of said taxable property for the payment of said indebtedness and the interest on the same, until all of said indebtedness is paid off and discharged."

The election which followed this order called out very nearly the entire county vote, and its result was awaited with great interest. The following is an abstract of the vote by townships, showing a bare majority of three in favor of erecting the building:

	For voting indebtedness.	Against.
Camden.....	400	5
Adams	229	9
Colfax....	188	150
Dallas.....	210	23
Grant	284	37
Grand River.....	180	82
Polk	183	172
Sherman	199	130
Total.....	1,960	983

When the result of the election was made known, the court authorized the creation of the indebtedness, and preliminary steps were at once taken toward the erection of the building. Plans and specifications were prepared by Messrs. Eckel & Mann, architects of St. Joseph, and bids for the contract were made by the following parties. W. A. Demund, \$37,985, James Patton, \$34,486; Switzer Richards and Nesbit, \$32,497.87½; John Volk & Co., \$38,350; John Griffith, \$33,450; B. Edwards, \$34,416.25; J. W. Trickett, \$33,098.80; P. H. Meyer, \$38,700; R. K. Allen, \$35,400; Abercrombie & Co., \$38,450. Messrs. Switzer & Co., being the lowest bidders, were awarded the contract, and work commenced on the building soon afterward under the efficient superintendency of W. S. Gourley, one of the finest practical builders in the State. On the 27th of August, 1885, the corner-stone was laid, under the direction of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Missouri, G. Y. Russell Acting Grand Master, officiating, and be-

fore the close of the year the house was completed and formally received by the county court. The seating and furnishings of the courtroom, and the different offices, formed an additional cost to the original contract sum, and, taken all in all, the house is one of the most convenient, beautiful and imposing temples of justice of its size and cost in the State. It is built of brick, constructed after a fine Gothic model, and from its elevated location on the public square commands an extensive view of the surrounding country for many miles. On the first floor are the offices of the county clerk, collector, treasurer, probate judge, recorder of deeds, sheriff, grand jury and county court rooms, all well finished and furnished, and county clerk's office supplied with a commodious fire-proof vault. There are two wide halls running through the building below, from which a large pair of stairs lead to the second floor, where are the circuit court room, two petit jury rooms and the circuit clerk's office, all finished in the same manner as the offices below. In the rear of the main building is the jail containing ten cells, eight of which are so constructed as to revolve, being the patent revolving cage, while two cells are in another part of the building, and devoted to the exclusive use of female prisoners. Above the cells are two rooms for hospitals, each supplied with comfortable bunks and other appliances necessary to the comfort and convenience of any prisoner unfortunate enough to require such accommodations. One of the most pleasing features of the structure is the graceful tower, which rises to a considerable height, and in which large dials have been placed so that at any future time the citizens can, if they deem fit, place in the necessary machinery for a town clock. The building is conceded by all who have seen it to be one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture in Northern Missouri, and although erected at considerable cost, the debt has been scarcely felt by the citizens of the county, but few of whom now regret the erection of the house.

JAILS.

The first jail in De Kalb County was erected in the year 1858 by Andrew Sherard, and stood on the northwest corner of the public square. It had a deep cellar under it called a dungeon, walled up with large stones, the only entrance to which was

through the lower floor of the jail by a trap door and ladder. The latter was movable, and was always drawn up after a prisoner had been incarcerated. The dungeon was ten feet deep, and served as a foundation of the jail proper, which was constructed of oak logs hewn and squared, about fifteen inches, and securely fastened together with heavy iron bolts. These bolts were placed about ten inches apart, thus making the walls very secure, rendering escape well nigh impossible. The jail proved a secure prison pen, and answered the purpose for which it was intended, until condemned and sold by the county court in 1873. From the latter date, until the erection of the present jail, the prisoners of the county were incarcerated in the jails of neighboring counties.

PAUPERS.

Prior to the year 1874, the poor and indigent class of De Kalb County were supported by private individuals at so much per pauper. In that year, however, a tract of land of eighty acres, three miles southeast of Maysville, in Adams Township, was purchased for a poor farm, the necessary buildings upon which were subsequently erected. The expense for maintaining paupers has never been very great, the county having been remarkably free from that unfortunate class.

EARLY RECORDS.

As already stated, nearly all the early records of De Kalb County were destroyed when the courthouse burned in 1878. The records and papers of the circuit clerk's office were preserved, however, as were also a few from some of the other offices. The first record of deeds bears date of 1845, and is written in a plain, legible hand, which shows the recorder to have been a man of good clerical ability. The first deed upon record was "made and entered into on the 27th day of August, 1845, between Charles Pryor and Catherine, his wife, of the county of Gentry, and State of Missouri, of the one part, and John Montgomery, of the county of Jackson, Mo., on the other part, for all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of De Kalb, etc., known and described as follows, to wit: the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section number 27, township 58, north of the

base line and west of the fifth principal meridian, and range number 36, containing on the whole eighty acres more or less. * * * * * Consideration one hundred and fifty dollars. Acknowledged on the 27th day of August, 1845, before John J. Bays, justice of the peace, Grand River Township."

The next instrument of writing is a deed, by John A. Williams and Nancy, his wife, to Levi B. Cope, for forty-one and fifty-two hundredths acres of land, situated on the east half of Lot 2, and the southwest quarter of Lot 1, Township 58, Range 30, Daviess County. Date of deed, December 2, 1839; filed for record September 1, 1845.

Following the above is a deed for a parcel of land lying in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 57, Range 32 (Clinton County), sold by Harvey Ritchey to Aaron Clouse, for \$50. Recorded September 26, 1845. The next record is as follows:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF DE KALB. } Sect.

I, Andrew H. Skidmore, Sheriff of the County of De Kalb, in the State of Missouri, do certify that in pursuance to an order of the county court of the county and State aforesaid, "for the purpose hereinafter stated, did on the 27th day of October, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and forty-five, at the (temporary) Court House door, and while the Circuit Court for said county was in session, sell at public auction certain school lands situate and being in the county and State aforesaid, known and designated as the east half, southeast quarter of section number 16, township 57, in range 32, containing eighty acres, for the sum of one hundred dollars, to John F. Doherty as principal, and Charles H. Allen as his security, payable to the County of De Kalb, aforesaid, to the use of the inhabitants of said township aforesaid, and payable one year after date. Given under my hand and seal this 27th day of October, A. D. 1845.

A. H. SKIDMORE.

Filed for record January 1, 1846.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The following were some of the earliest marriages solemnized in De Kalb County:

This is to certify that Alfred Babcock and Keziah Wood was married by me on the 12th day of October, 1845, both of Camden Township, De Kalb County. The above is a true copy of my record.
Z. BABCOCK.

Married on 18 inst. [no date], by Rev. Robert Scott, Henry M. Cochran to Miss Elizabeth M. Venable. ROBERT SCOTT.

This is to certify that on the 19th day of August, 1845, I joined together in matrimony William Hudson and Martha Redman, both of De Kalb County. THOMAS WOLVERTON.

I do hereby certify that on the 30th day of December last, I joined and in wedlock bound Charles McGlothlin and Mary Smead. Given under my hand this 27th day of March, 1846.

NATHAN REED, M. G.

This is to certify that on the 31st day of March, 1846, I joined in matrimony John Stout and Minerva Smith, of De Kalb County. BONHAM STOUT.

This is to certify that on the 5th day of February, 1846, I joined together in wedlock, by virtue of my office as a minister of the gospel of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Simon Holmes, of Clinton County, to Miss Nancy Ann Hixson, of De Kalb County. Given under my hand and seal this 6th of February, 1846. M. DANIELS.

This is to certify that Stephen Maret and Nancy Sherrard was married on the 4th day of September, 1845, both of Camden Township. Z. BABCOCK, J. P.

The following couples were united in the holy bonds of wedlock in an early day: Alvey Graves and Jane McMahan, G. W. Smart and Nancy M. Shaw, Samuel O. Shaw and Elizabeth A. Smart, Jeremiah Peavely and Roday Morgan, Walter Burris and Martha Dalton, William W. Ferguson and Sarah Gray, William Newman and Susan Powell, James M. Youngblood and Elizabeth Sharp, Baker Hayter and Elizabeth Kerns, Andrew J. Potter and Rebecca Smith, Riley Anderson Holmes and Margaret H. Yal-lalee, F. S. Wilson and Harriet Litzenberg, William Mathews and Frances Deshazer, Edward Robison and Susan Smith, Jesse C. Means and Margaret McMahan, Samuel D. Rogers and Jemima Whittaker, Richard Connell and Eliza Sharpton, John Meeks and Susan Jones, Thomas Thornton and Emaline Crowley.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

In the spring of 1872 the Legislature enacted what is known as the township organization law, which was presented to the

people of the county at the general election of that year, and adopted by a vote of 1,012 against 657. Some doubts having arisen touching the validity of the law, the county court, acting under the advice of the prosecuting attorney, took no steps toward organizing the township under its provision, and at the May term, 1873, entered an order declaring it void. This order was subsequently rescinded under stress of an opinion of the supreme court, declaring the law valid, after which the several townships elected their respective officers and formally effected the organization. The same year the county court ordered the county divided into four judicial districts as provided by amendment of 1873, said districts to be formed as follows: No. 1, Grand River and Colfax Townships; No. 2, Adams and Camden; No. 3, Washington and Sherman; No. 4, Dallas and Grant. A special election was then ordered for county judges, resulting in the choice of the following: William H. Sifus, A. T. Downing, John F. Doherty, I. V. Smith and H. C. Burnham. The township organization is still in force, and although in favor with the majority of the people of the county, its advantages as an economic measure are seriously questioned.

ELECTIONS.

Owing to the destruction of the early records by the burning of the courthouse in 1878, but limited satisfaction was derived in tracing the election returns of De Kalb County. The first recorded vote in the county was the presidential contest of 1848. At that time the violent debates in Congress on questions growing out of slavery attracted universal attention and interest. In 1846, David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, introduced in Congress what became known as the "Wilmot Proviso," which prohibited slavery in any territory which might be thereafter acquired. Though the measure was defeated finally, some of the most eloquent and passionate speeches in American history were delivered in Congress while it was pending.

The interest in Northwest Missouri led to the partial organization of a Free Soil party in several counties, a number of citizens of De Kalb joining its ranks.

The Whig candidates were Zachery Taylor and Millard

Fillmore. The nominees of the Democratic party were Lewis Cass and William O. Butler, while the Free Soilers put in nomination Martin Van Buren. Unfortunately but a partial record of the vote of De Kalb County at this election was preserved—that giving the votes for the Democratic and Republican nominees. The vote was as follows: Taylor, 37; Cass, 146.

The presidential election of 1852 has gone into history as a very animated contest. The question of the admission of California into the Union had come up, and had stirred to intense bitterness the sentiment of both parties in Congress, and in all portions of the country, and when Henry Clay came forward with his celebrated compromise, which provided among other things for the admission of California as a free State, and for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, both Clay and his compromise were hailed by all except the abolitionists with universal joy. The Whigs that year nominated Gen Winfield Scott, and the Democratic standard bearer was Franklin Pierce. De Kalb County, at that time, though very sparsely settled, took an active interest in the contest, the result of her vote being as follows: Scott and Graham, 66; Pierce and King, 167.

The year 1856 was the first year the abolitionists had ever attempted seriously to extend their peculiar views touching slavery into anything like national proportions. The “Fugitive Slave” law was intensely odious to all the North, except a few who were in sentiment favorably disposed toward slavery. The Republican party sprang into existence, and conducted one of the most exciting campaigns in the history of the nation. They called a national convention, and placed in nomination John C. Fremont for President, and—Dayton for Vice-President. James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge were the names presented by the Democratic party, while what was known as the American party nominated as their candidates Millard Fillmore and—Donaldson. Settled as it had been chiefly by Southern men, Northwest Missouri gave very little support to the Republican party, the vote of De Kalb showing no ballots cast for its leaders. This was the last election prior to the recent contests in which all the conflicting elements of the Democratic party were thoroughly united. The vote of De Kalb County was as follows:

Fillmore and Donaldson, 172; Buchanan and Breckinridge, 336; Fremont and Dayton, 0. The result of the election, and the great questions agitated during Mr. Buchanan's administration, are well known to all readers of American history.

The presidential canvass of 1860 was contemplated from the beginning by all men of reflection with the most profound solicitude. For a few years preceding 1860 the sentiment on both sides had become so bitter, and the North and especially the Republican party had been so outspoken against slavery, that the South instinctively felt that the election of Mr. Lincoln meant serious interference with that institution. The November election was scarcely over, and the fact of Lincoln's election assured, ere ordinances of secession were passed and preparations for war begun on both sides. The sentiment in De Kalb County, while not in favor of war, was antagonistic to Republican ascendancy, as witness the following vote: Bell, Breckinridge and Douglass, 695; Lincoln, 7.

The votes for the Republican candidate were all cast in Dallas Township.

In 1864 the contest was really upon the question of continuing the war. As the Confederate States were out of the contest the election was decided by the Northern States alone. The Republicans renominated Mr. Lincoln while the Democrats chose for their leader Gen. George B. McClellan, the popular commander of the Army of the Potomac. At this election the political complexion of De Kalb County underwent a radical change, as is shown by the number of Republican votes gained from the previous contest. The vote of the county was as follows: Lincoln, 400; McClellan, 197.

Lincoln's re-election developed the fact that the North was in favor of continuing the war, and the struggle for supremacy was vigorously renewed. The war was continued, and, as well known, resulted in the subjugation of the South and the preservation of the Union.

The presidential election of 1868 found Gen. U. S. Grant and Horatio Seymour the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties, respectively. The campaign in De Kalb County was an interesting one, and is remembered as engendering con-

siderable party feeling. The following is the vote of the county: Grant, 586; Seymour, 291.

The following is the county vote at the same election for State officers:

Governor—McClurg (Republican), 586; Phillips (Democrat), 291.

Secretary of State—Rodman (Republican), 592; Poeping (Democrat), 280.

Treasurer of State—Dallmeyer (Republican), 592; Hendhauser (Democrat), 280.

Attorney General—Johnson (Republican), 595; Hockaday (Democrat), 280.

Register of Lands—McGee (Republican), 591; Rogers (Democrat), 280.

The vote for congressmen was as follows: Asper (Republican), 576; Oliver (Democrat), 225.

COUNTY VOTE OF 1868.

Representative—Howe (Republican), 491; Thomas (Democrat), 342.

Sheriff—Ransom (Republican), 591; Chrissman (Democrat), 271.

Treasurer—Lipscomb (Republican), 560.

County Justice—Williams (Republican), 575; Taylor (Democrat), 283.

Public Administrator—Weatherby (Republican), 540.

Surveyor—Pritchard (Republican), 590; Ritchie (Democrat), 278.

Superintendent of Schools—Putnam (Republican), 588.

Coroner—Bell, 583.

In 1872 Grant was nominated for re-election. The Republicans who opposed him united with the mass of the Democracy and placed Horace Greeley in the field. The straight-out Democrats nominated Charles O'Conner.

De Kalb County voted as follows:

	Grant.	Greeley.	O'Conner.
Grand River.....	84	90	00
Adams.....	82	94	00
Dallas.....	88	43	00
Colfax.....	97	87	16
Camden.....	182	88	1
Grant.....	111	68	00
Washington.....	171	169	11
Sherman.....	81	139	00
Polk.....	121	63	00
Total... ..	1,017	841	28

STATE AND COUNTY TICKET, 1872.

Governor—Henderson (Republican), 1,013; Woodson (Democrat), 908.

Lieutenant-Governor—Stover, 1,026; Johnson, 899.

Secretary of State—Voerde (Republican), 1,026; Weigle (Democrat), 898.

Treasurer of State—Draper (Republican), 1,094; Salmon (Democrat), 830.

Auditor—O'Conner, 1,094; Clark, 830.

Attorney-General—Chandler (Republican), 1,025; Ewing (Democrat), 898.

Register of Lands—Nitchey (Republican), 1,026; Solomon (Democrat), 898.

Congress—Parker (Republican), 1,034; Pike (Democrat), 868.

Circuit Judge—Ensworth (Republican), 1,186; Grubb (Democrat), 744.

Representative — McDonald (Republican), 964; Parrott (Democrat), 942.

Sheriff—Holbert (Republican), 999; Smith (Democrat), 905.

Collector—Atterbury (Republican), 975; Hewitt (Democrat), 939.

Treasurer—Gilbert (Republican), 1,052; Glazier (Democrat), 835.

County Justice—Rhoads, 993; Williams, 918.

Assessor—Todd, 983; Dougherty, 924.

School Superintendent—McKee, 996; Potter, 917.

Prosecuting Attorney—Miller, 818; Loring, 926; Weatherby, 124.

Coroner—Bleistein, 1,001; Howes, 836; Dent, 100.

For township organization, 1,012; against township organization, 657.

In 1876 Tilden and Hendricks were the nominees of the Democratic party for President and Vice-President, and Hayes and Wheeler were elected as standard bearers by the Republicans. The exciting events of that celebrated campaign have gone into history and need not be repeated here. The following result shows how De Kalb's vote was divided between the two tickets: Hayes, 1,110; Tilden, 1,083. The vote by township for that year is not accessible. In 1880 three national tickets were put in the field: Hancock and English, by the Democrats; Garfield and Arthur, by the Republicans, and Weaver and Chambers, by the Greenbackers. The election in De Kalb County gave the following return: Hancock and English, 1,305; Garfield and Arthur, 1,238; Weaver and Chambers, 221.

In 1884 the nominees of the Democratic party for President and Vice-President, were Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks. The standard bearers of the Republicans were James G. Blaine and John A. Logan, while the Prohibitionists had for their candidate St. John.

The campaign in De Kalb County was warmly contested, and the vote was an unusually full one. The following is the vote by townships:

	Cleveland.	Blaine	St. John.
Adams...	124	120	0
Camden.....	164	226	0
Colfax.....	194	177	6
Dallas.....	81	161	0
Grant.....	137	188	0
Grand River.....	116	149	0
Polk.....	182	233	3
Sherman.....	256	131	0
Washington.....	248	270	0

For Congress, 1884, Dockery, 1,548; Harwood, 1,615; Jordan, 9.

Thus it will be seen that the county, though generally Republican has been quite close, a fact which has had great weight in causing the different parties to put forward their best men for local offices.

LOCAL OPTION.

The Legislature of Missouri on the 15th of April, 1887, passed an act to provide against the evils of intemperance by local option. The act provides "that upon application, by petitions signed by one-tenth of the qualified voters of any county, who shall reside outside of the corporate limits of any town or city, having at the time of such petition a population of twenty-five hundred inhabitants or more, who are qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, in any county in this State, the county court of such county shall order an election to be held in such county at the usual voting precincts * * * * to take place within forty days after the reception of such petition, to determine whether or not spirituous and intoxicating liquors, including wine and beer, shall be sold within the limits of such county."

* * * In accordance with the provisions of this act the friends of temperance in De Kalb County circulated petitions for an election, which, signed by a large number of citizens, were presented to the county court. The court thereupon ordered a special election to be held on the 6th of September, 1887. Pending the election came one of the most interesting campaigns in the history of De Kalb County, as it developed the true sentiment of the people relative to the great question of prohibition. The temperance element spared no reasonable effort to impress upon the people the necessity of having the law, and, in order to gain friends for the movement, able speakers were secured, and numerous rallies held throughout the county. Maysville contributed its leading professional men to the cause, and nightly for many weeks cross-roads, school houses, country churches, village halls, and other places resounded with the eloquence of able orators and speakers, as they urged the people to support the measure. Upon the other hand the "wets," as the anti-prohibitionists were termed, while making no public display in the campaign, were nevertheless far from being idle, as their constantly increasing numbers abundantly proved. For a while it was generally thought that the measure would be carried by an overwhelming majority, but as the election approached this feeling of assurance was gradually dispelled by the constantly increasing strength of the opposition. The day of election will

long be remembered. In Maysville the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union secured a large hall, and spread therein a generous dinner, to which all the friends of local option were invited, while some of the ladies made no hesitancy in approaching doubtful parties, and personally soliciting their votes. Another notable feature of the day was the parading in the streets of a band of little girls, beautifully dressed, bearing aloft banners inscribed with appropriate mottoes, and singing temperance songs.

The result of the election was awaited with great interest and eagerness, and as the reports continued to come in with majorities against the law, the friends of temperance reluctantly conceded their defeat. The returns from the last township, however, with a majority of 148 for local option, decided the matter to the intense joy of the temperance people, as it showed the measure was carried by thirty votes. The following is the vote of the different townships for and against the sale of intoxicating liquors:

	For.	Against.
Camden.....	138	219
West Adams.....	57	40
East Adams.....	74	45
Clarksdale.....	111	34
Stewartsville.....	111	77
Grant.....	120	107
Sherman.....	149	106
Polk.....	67	215
Dallas.....	95	92
Grand River.....	41	54
Colfax.....	126	110
Total.....	1,069	1,099
Majority for local option.....		30

RAILROADS.

Hopes of securing the advantages of a railroad began to be entertained by the citizens of De Kalb County as long ago as 1847, at which time the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road was chartered, and county courts along its line were empowered to subscribe to its capital stock. In 1849 an act was passed granting State aid in making a preliminary survey of the line, and one year later the county court of De Kalb County appropriated \$100

toward making a more thorough survey in the county. Before running the line, however the company asked a subscription from the county of \$30,000 on the condition that the road should be run to Maysville. The court took action upon the matter, and at the suggestion of a number of citizens granted the subscription on the 18th day of September, 1851. On the first day of December, of the same year, two bonds for \$1,000 and \$500 respectively were issued as part payment, but the route surveyed being found impracticable, the company abandoned it as well as the subscription voted by the county. In 1852 the road was located upon its present line which passes through the southern part of the county, near the boundary, in an easterly and westerly direction. The construction of the Hannibal & St. Jo. Railroad marked an important era in the history of all the counties through which it passes, as well as in the history of the entire State of Missouri. To De Kalb County was the road especially beneficial, for no sooner was its construction made a certainty than the thriving town of Stewartsville was projected, the subsequent growth of which has added greatly to the material prosperity of the country. Another outgrowth of the road is the beautiful town of Osborne, from which the surplus products of a large area of the county are shipped to eastern markets. The road was several years in building, and it was not until 1859 that cars began running regularly. In the meantime, about 1850 or 1852, the overland travel had become quite extensive, the route from Hannibal to St. Joseph having become an important one on account of the California emigration. A line of coaches was soon afterward placed upon it, running on the State road through Gallatin and Maysville, and this way of travel and carrying the mails continued until the completion and opening of the railroad in the year mentioned.

In the summer of 1871 the people of the county became interested in the proposed construction of what was known as the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad. This company had come into possession of the charter of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad, which by its terms authorized the county courts of counties along its line to subscribe to its capital stock. Accordingly application was made to the county court of De Kalb for a subscription of \$150,000, on condition that the road should pass through

the corporate limits of Stewartsville, and within 1,000 yards of the courthouse in Maysville. An order was made granting subscription on the 9th of October, 1871, and the winter of 1871-72 the road was located through the county. In the meantime the bonds were engraved, signed, and placed in the hands of O. G. McDonald, to be delivered upon the completion of the road to the county seat. In March, 1872, Joseph Truex, William G. Farris, William T. Reed, Edward Smith and Benjamin Hitt brought suit in the De Kalb Circuit Court to enjoin the issue of the bonds, and in October of that year the injunction was made perpetual for want of answer. The road was not constructed.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC.

This was originally the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad, running through the county from north to south, and was completed and opened for traffic in 1886. Individual subscriptions were made to the company, and the "right of way" guaranteed through the county. It is difficult to estimate the beneficial effects to the county resulting from this road. It has had a marked influence in developing the resources of the country by affording easy communication with the large cities and commercial centers north and south, besides adding to the material prosperity of Maysville, and building up the flourishing towns of Clarksdale, Amity and Weatherby. Since the completion of the road, lands of the county have increased greatly in value, while the near proximity of shipping points along its line has proved of inestimable advantage to farmers and stock raisers desiring to dispose of their products and herds.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

This road, formerly the St. Joseph & Des Moines Narrow Gauge, which passes through a small portion of the northwest corner of the county, was completed late in the year 1881, and purchased by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, and changed to a standard gauge in 1886. Since the change the road has been doing an immense business, and although not so beneficial to De Kalb as either of the roads previously mentioned, it has proved a decided benefit to the citizens of the western and northwestern portions of the county. An immediate outgrowth of the road is

the beautiful and thriving village of Union Star, the third town in size and importance in the county.

A small portion of Grand River Township in the southeast corner of the county is traversed by the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad. This road has proven of comparatively little value to De Kalb, there being no town or station upon the line in the county.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Population of De Kalb County by census of 1850, 2,075; 1860, 5,224; 1870, 9,858.

Population by minor civil divisions in 1870—Adams Township, 879; Camden, 1,359; Colfax, 796; Dallas, 807; Grand River, 959; Grant, 956; Polk, 957; Sherman, 1,116; Washington, 2,029.

STATISTICS, 1870.

Acres of improved land, 84,248; estimated value of lands \$3,-299,869; estimated value of all farm productions, \$589,518; value of live stock, \$760,446; assessed value of real estate, \$2,203,193. Total value of taxables, \$5,000,000. Total taxes for 1870, \$55,915.

CENSUS OF 1880, POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Adams Township.....	1,163
Camden, including Maysville.....	1,640
Maysville.....	418
Colfax Township, including part of Osborne village.....	1,450
Part of Osborne village in De Kalb County.....	313
Dallas Township.....	1,161
Grand River.....	1,198
Grant.....	1,518
Polk.....	1,345
Sherman.....	1,621
Washington, including Stewartsville.....	2,238
Town of Stewartsville.....	537
Osborne in De Kalb and Clinton Counties.....	412

STATISTICS, 1880.

Number of farms.....	2,036
Acres of improved lands.....	179,437
Value of farms and improvements.....	\$3,978,901
Value of farming implements.....	\$208,969
Value of live stock ...	\$1,176,919
Estimated value of farm products, 1880.....	\$968,444
Bushels of corn.....	3,113,160
Bushels of oats.....	257,003

Bushels of rye.....	6,638
Bushels of wheat.....	167,034
Tons of hay.....	19,673
Bushels of potatoes.....	51,013
Pounds of tobacco.....	6,530
Value of orchard products.....	\$16,713

LIVE STOCK.

Number of horses.....	7,804
Number of mules.....	1,090
Number of cows.....	9,391
Other cattle.....	17,641
Sheep.....	12,608
Swine.....	40,435
Pounds of wool.....	65,394
Gallons of milk.....	2,335
Pounds of butter.....	94,919

TAXES, 1880.

State tax.....	\$11,418
County tax.....	14,273
City, town, village and school district	18,267
Total taxes.....	\$43,958

STATISTICS OF 1887. LIVE STOCK.

	Number.	Value.
Horses.....	8,137	\$280,443
Mules.....	1,033	39,660
Cattle.....	22,551	299,840
Hogs.	26,207	51,760
Sheep.....	3,779	3,124

Moneys, notes, bonds and other credits.....	\$429,743 00
All other personal property.....	189,648 00
Total value of personal property by assessor.....	1,296,423 00

State revenue tax, 1886.....	\$7,745 86
State interest tax.....	7,745 86
All county taxes.....	54,585 82
Railroad tax.....	2,511,81
Merchants' tax.....	2,892 22

Total taxes.....	\$75,481 57
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TAX LEVY FOR 1887.

	On \$100
State tax.....	\$0 40
County revenue.....	20
County poor.....	05
Bridge.....	10
Township.....	15
Courthouse and jail.....	40
Average school tax.....	05

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Representatives.—Thompson Smith, 1846–50; John F. Doherty, 1850–54; I. N. Shambaugh, 1854–56; John Johnson, 1856–58; Littleton S. Roberts, 1858–62; Elias Parrott, 1862–64; Robert Logan, 1864 (died in office and succeeded by G. B. Atterbury, who filled out term until 1866); W. W. Riggs, 1866–68; Newton P. Howe, 1868–70; Orlando G. McDonald, 1870–72; Joshua Dean, 1872–74; George E. Schultz, 1874–76; Green B. Atterbury, 1876–78; Joseph Truex, 1878–80; W. H. Haynes, 1880–82; John F. Clark, 1882–84; L. T. Moulton, present incumbent, 1884–86.

Clerks.—Prior to 1858 the officers of county and circuit clerks were held by the same person. The first clerk was John F. Doherty, appointed at the organization of the county. At the first election in 1846, Andrew H. Skidmore was chosen to the office, and discharged the duties of the same until 1850. He was succeeded by James M. Arrington, who resigned early in the winter of 1850–51. A. H. Skidmore was chosen at a special election to fill the vacancy, and served until the general election of 1852. The next clerk was Robert A. Hewitt, who served until 1858. In the latter year the offices were divided by an act of the General Assembly, after which John F. Doherty was elected clerk of the county court. The ordinance of the convention in 1861, prescribing an oath of loyalty, which the incumbent refused to take, caused the office to become vacant that year. Ira Brown was appointed to fill the vacancy, and served from 1861 until his resignation in the spring of 1864. He was succeeded by Henry L. Powell, who filled out the unexpired term by appointment. A. F. Harvey was elected in 1864, and served until 1870; A. E. Putnam from 1870 until 1874; John F. Clark, 1874–82; Charles E. Moss, 1882 to the present time, having been re-elected in November, 1886.

Circuit Clerks Since 1858.—Robert Hewitt, 1858–61; Christopher C. Harvey, appointed in 1861, and served until his death, in the spring of 1864. His successor was Ira Brown, after whom came in regular order John Pritchard, Giles Y. Crenshaw, and the present incumbent, Lewis D. Ransom, who was elected to the position in November, 1886.

Sheriffs.—Charles L. Allen was appointed sheriff at the organization of the county, but refused to qualify for the office. Andrew H. Skidmore was elected in 1846, and served until 1850. James Y. Johnson, 1850–54; Simeon Dalton, 1854–58; Andrew Smith, 1858–61; William Orr by appointment, 1861–62; Joseph E. Branscom, 1862–64; William Orr, 1864–66; Daniel Ransom, 1866–70; Green B. Atterbury, 1870–72; E. Holbert, 1872–74; John M. Roberts, 1874–78; E. B. Ogle, 1878–82; E. J. Smith, 1882–86; James Gibson, 1886, present incumbent.

Justices of the County Court.—First court, Elias Parrott, James McMahan and Henry Ritchey. Second board, 1846 to 1850, James McCorkle, James McMahan and Elias Parrott; 1850, Eli Hewitt, John T. Baker and Hugh R. Hodge; 1854, Thomas Williams, John Stokes and Thomas Smith; 1858, Elisha T. Howard, Elias Parrott and Thomas Williams; 1862, John Means, Lemuel Harvey and Jacob Harper; 1864, John Means, T. B. Titcomb and J. Harper; 1865, T. B. Titcomb, N. J. Harvey and W. W. Riggs. In the spring of 1866 the probate court of De Kalb County was established by the Legislature, the effect of which was to change the organization of the county court, making the latter to consist of two justices, with the judge of probate as *ex-officio* president. Under this act Lewis H. Weatherby was elected probate judge; Jehu Ogle and L. M. Harmon justices of the county court. The court in 1868 was composed of L. H. Weatherby, George W. Williams and L. M. Harmon. In the latter year the organization of the court was again changed by an act of the General Assembly, which provided for the removing of the probate judge from his connection with it. The vacancy thus formed was filled by the appointment of Asahel Smith.

In 1870 Daniel M. Albright, William Sifers and Asahel Smith composed the court. In 1873 a special election for county court judges was held on account of the adoption of what is known as the township organization law. At this election the following persons were elected: William H. Sifers, A. T. Downing, John F. Doherty, I. V. Smith and H. C. Burnham. Smith resigned in 1874, and was succeeded by T. G. Smith. In 1875 the organization of the court was changed for the third time by abolishing the five justices and the appointing by a special act of one judge. Man-

ford Lancaster was appointed judge of the court, and served until 1876. His successor was W. W. Riggs. In 1878 the law was again modified, at which time three judges were elected: George Taylor, H. C. Burnham and T. G. Smith; 1880, George Taylor, Robert Smith and Thomas Williams; 1882, Thomas King, Thomas Williams and George Williams. The court at this time is composed of the following gentlemen: John McManus, Waldon Kelly and Austin Craig.

County Treasurers—Andrew Hamer, James Grant, Alexander Black, William Orr, George W. Lipscomb, William Gilbert, L. L. Daniel, M. N. Jones, Manford Lancaster and E. A. Bunton.

Probate Judges.—L. H. Weatherby, John S. Stevens, John H. Williams, and the present incumbent, W. H. Rogers.

School Commissioners—G. W. Rose, A. E. Putnam, L. L. Daniel, J. S. McKee, T. J. Williamson, D. Perry and B. F. Meek.

Collectors—Green B. Atterbury, George M. Brown and Robert Nicholson. The township organization dispensed with the necessity of this office, each municipal township providing for the collection of its own taxes.

Prosecuting Attorney—Aaron H. Conrow, William G. Lewis, T. H. Collins, I. C. Parker, G. W. Rose, Jeff. C. Chandler, B. K. Davis, Samuel G. Loring, Benjamin J. Casteel, W. J. Franklin, B. K. Randolph and Robert A. Hewitt, Jr.

Circuit Judges—Austin A. King, G. W. Dunn, James McFerran, Jonas J. Clark, William Herren, Isaac C. Parker, Bennett Pike, Joseph P. Grubb, William Sherman and Oliver Spencer.

BENCH AND BAR.

The first session of the circuit court in De Kalb County was held at the residence of John Buckingham, one and three-quarter miles southeast of Maysville, on the 27th of August, 1845; present, Hon. Austin A. King, judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

The first proceedings were of a formal nature, pertaining to the organization of the court, after which a jury of inquest was empaneled and instructed by the judge. The proceedings of the term, owing to the absence of the first record, are not now known. The spring term of 1846 was held at the same place, and

in October of that year, the house of Walter A. Doak, a short distance east of Maysville, was used for the fall term. The business transacted at these early terms was not very extensive, and consisted largely in disposing of cases appealed from justices' courts.

In the spring of 1847 the first courthouse in Maysville was completed and used for court purposes.

LAWYERS.

The early judiciary of Missouri was marked as furnishing a high order of talent, larger-minded men, in fact, than are to be found in the early political history of the State. Many of these early jurists will take their proper place in history as among the country's best men. They mingled with the rude people, assisting, advising and counseling them for their own good and benefit. They forecast and laid well the superstructure of the civil politics of the State, and in looking into the imperfect records of their lives, that are now attainable, the student of history is impressed with the fact that here, indeed, was Missouri most favored and fortunate.

At the time of the organization of De Kalb County there were but few resident lawyers here. The legal machinery had been put in working order, and fully set in motion before even the legal "circuit rider" came in any great numbers to gladden the hearts of the settlers by adjudicating and settling their little differences and misunderstandings. But courts were a "necessary evil;" justice had to be administered, quarrels adjudicated, rows settled and criminals punished, and many other little things adjusted that could only be performed by this august body, and the judiciary was, therefore, an early institution. As already noted, the first term of the De Kalb Circuit Court was held in 1845, by Judge Austin A. King.

Several lawyers were formerly admitted to the bar at the early sessions of the circuit court, conspicuous among whom was John F. Doherty, who has left to posterity a record of which the citizens of De Kalb County feel justly proud. Mr. Doherty was born in Claiborne County, East Tenn., March 30, 1807, and was descended from the ancient family of O'Doughertys in the north-

ern part of Ireland. His paternal grandfather was a native of Virginia, but early immigrated to Tennessee. William Doherty, his son, and father of John F., was a soldier in the War of 1812, and an early resident of Cumberland County, Ky. John F. Doherty was educated at Shelbyville, Tenn., and while quite young began the study of law, in which he early acquired considerable proficiency. He immigrated to Missouri in 1828, and settled in Clay County, where he engaged in teaching, and where, a little later, he was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Hawkins, a cousin of President Abraham Lincoln. In 1836 he became editor of the *Far West*, published at Liberty, Clay Co., Mo., and four years later moved to what is now De Kalb County, in the organization of which, in 1845, he was chosen county and circuit clerk. He was admitted to the De Kalb County bar September 24, 1846, and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession, which he carried on in connection with various different duties for a number of years. In 1850 he was elected to represent De Kalb in the State Legislature, and took a distinguished part in the debates of that body during the trying period just preceding the war. He was an ultra States rights man, and on account of his strong political views was severely censured by some of his constituents. In 1855 he was appointed first school commissioner of De Kalb County, and it was during his administration of the office that the school system was properly organized and the county divided into districts. At the breaking out of the war he refused to take the oath of allegiance, in consequence of which he was declared a rebel, and forced to leave the State until the close of the struggle. Returning home after the proclamation of pardon by President Johnson, he settled on his farm near Stewartsville and for some time was engaged in teaching. He took an active part in the township organization, and was one of the first five judges, after the law providing for the organization went into effect, elected in 1873, and re-elected the following year. As a lawyer and politician Mr. Doherty ranked among the most successful in the county, and as a citizen few stood higher in the estimation of the people of the county than he. He was of commanding appearance, possessed a well balanced and logical mind, and was always considered an

able lawyer and safe counselor. He died at his farm near Stewartsville a few years ago.

Isaac N. Shambaugh, one of the first resident lawyers of De Kalb County, was a native of Virginia, and an early resident of Maysville, moving to the town when it was but a niche in the surrounding forest. He began the study of law at Plattsburg, Clinton County, under Judge James Birch, and, after becoming well versed in the subtleties of legal science, was admitted to practice at the De Kalb bar in 1848. He rapidly gained a practice, which steadily increased until he became known as one of the successful attorneys of the Fifth Judicial Circuit. He was an able advocate, and his addresses to a jury were always clear, logical and, when the nature of the case demanded it, eloquent. His mental organization was a fine texture, and eminently fitted him for a high rank in the profession. His specialty was criminal practice, and during his long residence in Maysville was connected with many of the noted cases of the county. He practiced in the courts of De Kalb, and other counties in the circuit, from 1848 to 1861, at which time he located at Nebraska City, Neb. At this time he is living in McDonough County, Mo.

Prominent among the early lawyers of the Fifth Judicial Circuit was Hon. Henry M. Vories, whose name appears in connection with much of the early litigation of De Kalb County. Mr. Vories was born in Kentucky, but in early life immigrated to Indiana, in which State he was for a number of years engaged in farming, merchandising and trading. Becoming tired of these occupations, he turned his attention to a calling more in harmony with his tastes and inclinations, and began the study of law under the able instruction of Hon. Oliver Smith, late United States senator from Indiana. After becoming acquainted with the principles of the legal profession he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice in a circuit abounding in talented men. He soon made himself conversant with the intricacies of his profession, and a thorough master of the science of pleading under the old Chitty practice. In 1843 he came to Missouri, and located at the town of Sparta, where his fine legal mind soon won for him a conspicuous place among the leading lawyers of this part of Missouri. Two years later he moved to St. Joseph,

from which time until 1865 he practiced his profession in the courts of Buchanan and other counties of Northwest Missouri. After a most successful legal career for some years he was elected judge of the supreme court of the State, the duties of which position he discharged with signal ability until a short time before his death. Judge Vories was essentially a lawyer, and as such was the peer of any attorney in the State. From the beginning of his professional career he exhibited a high order of talent, especially in that he aimed to acquire a critical knowledge of the law, coupled with the ability to present and successfully maintain the soundness of his opinions. He died at his home in the city of St. Joseph a few years ago.

Prominent among the early practitioners of the Fifth Judicial Circuit was Aaron Conrow, a resident of Clay County, and at one time circuit attorney. As a criminal lawyer he was pre-eminently a success. Well and deeply read, with a clear, logical mind, which had been disciplined and strengthened by laborious study, he was especially strong as an advocate, and was retained as counsel in the majority of criminal cases that came up for trial during the period of his practice on the circuit. He practiced in the courts of De Kalb County for a number of years, and will always be remembered as one of the representative attorneys of Northern Missouri. He was killed in the late war while on his way to join Gen. Price's army at Mexico, this State.

Charles J. Hughes, a native of Kentucky, and resident of Caldwell County, was among the early practitioners at the De Kalb bar. While not a profound lawyer, he was fairly successful, and during his legal career acquired a lucrative practice throughout the circuit. He subsequently abandoned the profession and engaged in other pursuits.

Robert E. Doherty, brother of Hon. John F. Doherty, was an early resident of the county, and among the first lawyers admitted to the De Kalb bar, having been licensed to practice in 1847. He read law in Clay County, but practiced principally in the courts of De Kalb, where he early acquired a fairly lucrative business. He left the county many years ago.

Hon. Ephraim Ewing practiced in the courts of De Kalb County in an early day, and is remembered as one of the leading

lawyers of the Fifth Judicial Circuit. His judicial qualifications were of the first order, enabling him with comparative ease to follow the thread of law through all the complicated subtleties of legal questions. As an attorney he gained much more than a local reputation, and in the domain of politics became widely and favorably known throughout the State. He filled various official positions, among which was that of secretary of State, having been elected to the same some time prior to the breaking out of the late war.

Hon. James N. Burns, of Platte County, practiced for a number of years in the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and is well remembered by the older citizens of Maysville. He is an able man, well read in the principles of his profession, and during a long and laborious practice earned the reputation of a painstaking and honorable counselor. He is an argumentative rather than a brilliant advocate, and achieved his chief success in practice. In 1883 he was elected a member of the National House of Representatives, and is the present incumbent of that office from the district of which Platte County forms a part.

James N. Armstrong, of St. Joseph, practiced in De Kalb County for a number of years, and ranked well among the successful lawyers of the circuit. He met with a violent death a few years ago, having been shot and killed by a prominent physician of the above city. John Strong, brother of the preceding, was also an early practitioner at the De Kalb County bar. He enjoyed a fair measure of popularity as a lawyer, and appears to have been connected with a number of important cases at different times.

Samuel Richardson, of Gallatin, practiced for a number of years throughout the circuit, and was afterward elected judge in Daviess County. He possessed a clear and comprehensive mind, capable of grasping intricate legal technicalities with great exactness, and as a jury lawyer ranked with the most successful in this part of the State.

Hon. Benjamin F. Loan, one of the leading lawyers of Northwest Missouri, was an early practitioner in the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and was frequently retained as counselor by litigants in De Kalb County. In legal learning he was the peer of any law-

yer of Northwest Missouri, and as citizen, attorney and politician few commanded as high respect in the estimation of the people. He was for six years a member of the Congress of the United States, and in the deliberations of that body earned the reputation of a wise and patriotic legislator. He was a resident of St. Joseph, where his death occurred a few years since.

William Lewis, of Gentry County, brother of George W. Lewis, acquired a lucrative practice in the county, and for some years attended regularly all sessions of the courts at Maysville. He was a good lawyer, but not noted for any especial brilliancy in the profession.

Conspicuous among the resident lawyers of De Kalb County was Hon. George W. Rose, a native of Kentucky, born in the town of Flemingsburg, April 22, 1834. He received a liberal education, and having completed his literary studies applied himself to teaching, which profession he followed for some years, reading law in the meantime. He subsequently entered the law office of Messrs. Cox & Cavin, men of high legal standing, and after remaining under their instruction until becoming familiar with the principles of the profession was admitted to the bar by Judge Reed, of the Thirteenth Kentucky Judicial District. He came to Missouri in 1856, settling at Weston, Platte County, and six years later moved to Stewartsville, this county, where he resumed the practice of his profession. He was subsequently elected prosecuting attorney, and for several successive terms filled that office with commendable ability. As a lawyer he was deservedly popular. He was a good advocate, and his perfect familiarity with legal technicalities won for him an extensive practice. He died at his home in Maysville, February, 1880.

Conspicuous among the early practitioners in this circuit was Hon. Mordecai Oliver, a native of Kentucky, born in Franklin County in the year 1819. In 1830 he immigrated to Missouri, where he was educated, and where he entered upon the study of the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar after three years' close application, and with characteristic energy followed up the profession until 1848, when he was elected prosecuting attorney. At the expiration of his term as prosecutor he resumed the practice until 1852, at which time he was elected a member

of Congress. Re-elected in 1856, he took an active part in the deliberation of that body during the stormy political period preceding the Civil War.

He entered the Union army in 1861, and later was chosen Secretary of State under the provisional government of Missouri. As a lawyer Mr. Oliver long occupied a front rank in his profession, and stood high in the estimation of the people. As an advocate it may be said that he had but few if any superiors in the State. He practiced a number of years in De Kalb, but was never a resident of the county.

Among other lawyers who practiced throughout the circuit from time to time, and who were well known in De Kalb County, were the following: Philip Edwards, G. W. Poage, J. R. Scott, V. E. Bragg, James H. Birch, E. A. Lewis, William V. McCandless, William Moore, A. H. Vories, Samuel Ensworth, Thomas S. Montgomery, Joseph Merriman, J. W. Strong, L. M. Lawson, T. J. Weatherby, James C. Higgins, H. K. White, Lewis Brown, Charles Ingalls, William Henry, J. H. Ringo, E. O. Hill, Hon. David Rea, S. S. Brown, Mr. Chapman, Benjamin J. Casteel, Charles F. Booher, I. R. Williams, Mr. Ramey, Judge William Herren, Allen Vories, W. J. Franklin, B. K. Davis, T. H. Collins.

THE BENCH.

The eminent character of Hon. Austin A. King requires more than a passing notice, in fact a sketch of the early courts and bar of De Kalb and other counties would be imperfect without an extended mention of him and his many public services. He was born in one of the counties of East Tennessee, about the beginning of the present century, and in 1828 immigrated to Missouri, locating at Columbia, Boone County, where he began the practice of the legal profession. He soon took high rank as a lawyer, and entering politics was elected representative in the State Legislature about the year 1836.

While a resident of Boone County he became a leader of the Democratic party, and at the expiration of his term in the Legislature was appointed, by the governor, judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit. He moved to Ray County in the spring of 1837, where he resided until his death in 1870. He held the office of judge

of the Fifth Judicial Circuit from the time of his appointment until 1848, during which period all the lawyers of his courts traveled with him around the circuit on horseback. He possessed a strong, vigorous intellect, was well read in the elementary principles of the law, and thoroughly familiar with the leading adjudged cases of his time. He was industrious and indefatigable, had a strong love of justice and right, and against his judicial record no breath of suspicion was ever known to have been uttered. As a judge he enjoyed the confidence and esteem not only of the bar but of the people of the circuit, with all of whom he was very popular.

In 1848 he became the Democratic nominee for governor, and after a vigorous campaign was elected by a larger majority than any man ever received for the same office. His administration proved eminently satisfactory alike to friends and political enemies, although marked by a strong political period in the history of the State. At the close of his term of office he resumed the practice in his old circuit, where he acquired a large and lucrative business. As a speaker Judge King was logical, a close reasoner, and seldom failed to convince either court or jury of the correctness of his views and the rightful claims of his case whether civil or criminal. In 1864 he was elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and served one term, during which he took an active and distinguished part in the debates and general business then before the public.

Returning home at the expiration of his congressional service, he resumed the legal profession, which he carried on until his death in the year above mentioned.

Judge King was an uncompromising Democrat in politics, but whether in that field or his profession everybody was ready to concede his great ability. As a lawyer, jurist or statesman he was pre-eminently great, and for a long period of years devoted his best energies to the public service, wielding an influence exceeded by few of his day and time.

Among the early practitioners of the bar of De Kalb and other counties of Northwest Missouri, few have surpassed in legal attainments G. W. Dunn, the immediate successor of Hon. Austin King, as judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit. He was

an able and forcible speaker, a faithful and conscientious attorney and an excellent judge of the law. Strength of mind and purity of purpose were his leading traits, and while upon the bench these made him popular alike with attorneys and the people. Prior to his election to the bench, Mr. Dunn had served as circuit attorney, and at the close of his second term upon the bench he resumed the practice of his profession, which he successfully continued until advancing age prompted his practical retirement from the bar. Judge Dunn is still living, being a resident of Ray County, where he moved in an early day. He is pre-eminently a lawyer, and as such early took high rank among the leading attorneys of the State.

James McFerran was the immediate successor of Judge Dunn, and came to the bench well fortified for its duties with a profound knowledge of the law acquired by a number of years of successful practice. Judge McFerran was a native of Pennsylvania, but early moved to Daviess County, Mo., where his legal attainments soon won for him recognition as a skillful and successful counselor. As a judge he ranked well with those of a high order of talent in their respective fields, and, as a rule, had the confidence of clients and litigants. As a man he was gentlemanly in manners and of easy address, having few enemies and many friends. He resigned the judgeship early in the sixties, and entered the Federal service as colonel of a regiment of volunteers, and did good service in defence of the Union. He is still living, being at this time engaged in the banking business in one of the Western States.

Hon. Jonas J. Clark, successor of Judge McFerran, was elected and commissioned November 3, 1863, and served until March, 1866. While not as profound as some of his predecessors, Mr. Clark made a creditable record while upon the bench, and appears to have been held in high esteem both by lawyers and litigants. While not a brilliant lawyer, he was painstaking and methodical, and his decisions were, in the main, well made and impartial.

William Herren was the fifth judge of the circuit. Judge Herren was born in Ohio, but came to Missouri with his parents when about eighteen years old. Having early determined to make

the legal profession his life work, he pursued his studies with that object in view, and after acquiring a practical knowledge of the law was admitted to the bar in Andrew County, by Hon. Solomon L. Leonard. He at once entered upon the active practice of the profession, and by a laudable ambition to succeed, soon acquired a large and lucrative business. In 1862 Mr. Herren was elected to the State Senate from Andrew County, but soon resigned in order to accept the judgeship, to which he was appointed the same year. As a judge Mr. Herren won a high reputation for the soundness of his decisions, while his thorough knowledge of the law, and acquaintance with the subtleties of legal science, placed him in the front rank of Missouri's leading lawyers. He possesses an analytic mind, is an able advocate, and has always been considered a reliable counselor and judicious practitioner. He served six years on the bench, and at the expiration of his judicial term resumed the practice of his profession in Savannah, Andrew County, where he still resides.

Isaac C. Parker, successor of Judge Herren, came to the bench in 1869, having previously been one of the leading lawyers at the Buchanan County bar. He early took high rank among the most learned lawyers of Northwest Missouri, and as judge possessed, in a full measure, that absolute incorruptibility that insures purity in the administration of the law. His judgments were always distinctly marked with impartiality and even-handed justice, and a person convicted of a grave offense learned to expect but little sympathy at his hands. In addition to his record as judge and jurist, Mr. Parker attained to considerable prominence in the field of politics, having been called to fill various official positions, among which was that of representative in the Congress of the United States. He moved West several years ago, and at this time is judge of the United States District Court, at Fort Smith, Ark.

The successor of Judge Parker was Hon. Bennett Pike, a master spirit of the bar of Northwest Missouri, whose reputation for candor and honesty, coupled with a clear sense of justice, won for him a name and fame second to few jurists in the State. In his bearing as judge, Mr. Pike sustained the relation of a painstaking and honorable official, and such was the soundness of his

decisions that but few of them met with reversal at the hands of the supreme court. After a number of years' successful practice in the courts of Buchanan and other counties, Judge Pike removed to St. Louis, in which city he still resides.

Following Judge Pike in the line of succession came Hon. Joseph P. Grubb, of St. Joseph, who discharged the duties of the judgeship for two terms. Judge Grubb has a profound knowledge of the law, and in a long and varied practice has met with much more than ordinary success in his profession. As a judge he was firm and methodical, and had the confidence of both lawyers and litigants. He resides at St. Joseph, where he has a large practice, his specialty being business connected with railroads.

Hon. William Sherman succeeded Judge Grubb, and came to the bench in 1880. He was a resident of Buchanan County, and at the time of his election was in command of an extensive legal practice in the city of St. Joseph. While not as profound as some of his predecessors Mr. Sherman was an able lawyer, and in the short time spent upon the bench he became popular alike with members of the bar and people. He died before the expiration of his term, the vacancy of which was filled by Hon. Silas Woodson, who served until 1884. Mr. Woodson had previously served a term as judge, and as a lawyer ranked among the most eminent legal minds of the State. In 1872 he was elected governor of Missouri, the duties of which exalted position he discharged with distinguished ability for a period of two years. He is at this time judge of the criminal court of Buchanan County.

Hon. Joseph P. Grubb was elected to succeed Judge Woodson, and discharged the duties of the position until the election of the present incumbent, Hon. Oliver Spencer, in November, 1886. Mr. Spencer is a prominent member of the Buchanan County bar, and as judge has already won a reputation for promptness in the discharge of court business and the justice and impartiality of his decisions.

PRESENT BAR OF DE KALB.

The oldest practicing attorney at this time in De Kalb County is Robert A. Hewitt, Sr., who came to Maysville in the year 1849. Mr. Hewitt is a native of Maryland, and was born in the city of Baltimore, in 1826. He came to Missouri in 1846,

and located at St. Joseph, where he remained some years, moving subsequently to De Kalb County, where he has since resided. He began the study of law in Maysville under the instruction of Hon. I. N. Shambaugh, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. Entering upon the practice of his profession Mr. Hewitt soon acquired a lucrative practice, which he carried on for some years in connection with the office of circuit clerk, to which he was elected a short time after his admission to the bar. As a lawyer Mr. Hewitt has a high character for personal and professional integrity, which has distinguished him during his long legal career in De Kalb County. Well read in the principles of his profession, and possessed of a practical knowledge of the same acquired by long years of successful practice, he has made a record of which he feels deservedly proud. Having acquired a comfortable competency he does not at this time give all of his attention to legal business.

Prominent among the successful lawyers of Northwest Missouri is J. F. Harwood, a native of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., where he was born on the 24th of November, 1843. He began the study of his profession in Illinois in 1868 under Judge O. L. Davis, and was admitted to the bar at Cameron, Mo., in 1868. He began the practice in that city where he continued with marked success until he removed to Maysville in 1886. From 1868 to 1871 he was assistant United States assessor, but it is as a lawyer that he is well known throughout the counties of the northern part of the State. He is a man of high personal integrity, well versed in the law and the discipline of courts, and is deservedly considered the leading lawyer of De Kalb County. In addition to the duties of his profession Mr. Harwood has ever taken an active interest in political affairs, and was twice his party's candidate for Congress. At this time he has an extensive and lucrative practice in a number of counties, and is frequently retained in important cases in distant parts of the State.

Henry E. Glazier, one of the oldest resident lawyers of De Kalb County, is a native of Ohio, and came to Maysville in 1868. He read law at Chillicothe, Mo., with Messrs. McMillen & Norville, and later took a course in the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. He was admitted to

the bar in 1867, and the following year began the practice in Maysville, where he has since resided. Mr. Glazier has made a specialty of land litigation, and upon all matters pertaining to real estate he is a recognized authority. In connection with the legal profession he has been identified with other business transactions, being at this time editor and proprietor of the *Register*, and postmaster of Maysville. He practices in the courts of De Kalb and other counties, and carries on a large real estate business in partnership with K. B. Randolph.

Samuel G. Loring has been from the year 1865 in the active practice of the legal profession in Maysville. He is a native of Massachusetts, and began the study of law in the Cambridge law school, that State, in the year 1859. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Pierce City, Ill., to which place he moved the preceding year. Mr. Loring is well versed in the subtleties of legal science, and as a successful practitioner ranks among the best lawyers of the De Kalb bar. He has been several times elected prosecuting attorney, and in the discharge of his official duties displayed commendable judgment and rare ability. He is at this time senior member of the law and real estate firm of Loring & Riggs.

Daniel Perry is a native of Vermont, and a graduate of the Albany Law School, in which institution he completed his legal studies in the year 1868. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of New York, in March, 1870, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar of Nodaway County, Mo., at the city of Maryville. He came to De Kalb County in 1880, and since 1885 has been engaged in the practice of his profession at the city of Maysville. He is now a member of the law firm of Clark & Perry, which does an extensive legal and real estate business in De Kalb and neighboring counties.

John F. Clark came to Missouri in 1867, from his native State, Indiana. He pursued his legal studies as opportunities would admit, devoting such leisure as he could spare while engaged in other professions and occupations. He located in Maysville in 1874, and ten years later was admitted to the bar. Mr. Clark is a close student, and has already made commendable progress in his chosen profession. He makes a specialty of

real estate, in which he has acquired a large and lucrative business.

Conspicuous among the young lawyers of Northwest Missouri is Kendall B. Randolph, a native of Logan County, Ill. He began the study of his profession in the office of T. W. Collins, of St. Joseph, and later read under the instructions of T. A. Gaines of Pattonsburg, Daviess County. In October, 1882, he was admitted to practice at the Maysville bar, where he soon acquired distinction on account of his superior power as an advocate, being at this time one of the finest public speakers in De Kalb County. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1884, and discharged the duties of that position with credit to himself and all concerned. Mr. Randolph, though but twenty-eight years of age, has already achieved more than a local reputation, and at this time is in the enjoyment of a large share of the legal business of De Kalb County.

Robert A. Hewitt, Jr., present county attorney, was born in De Kalb County, and read law in the office of Henry E. Glazier, Maysville. He was elected county attorney in November, 1886, and in addition to his official duties has a good, general practice. He is a deservedly popular attorney, a fine orator and safe counselor.

Frank B. Miller, of the law firm of Harwood & Miller, is a native of Ohio. He early determined to make the legal profession his life work, and to further his knowledge of the same, entered the office of Yocums & Robb, of Albia, Iowa, in 1868. Two years later he was admitted to the bar in Maysville, since which time he has practiced his profession in De Kalb County. Mr. Miller excels as a criminal lawyer, and is also well versed in the principles of common law, to which he has devoted a great deal of his attention.

I. F. Atterbury, one of the youngest members of the Maysville bar, began the study of law in 1879, with Doniphan & Reed, of St. Joseph. He subsequently graduated from Washington University, St. Louis, and in 1882 was admitted to the bar in the city of St. Joseph, where he began the practice of his profession. In the fall of that year he came to Maysville, where he has since resided, making land litigation and real estate his specialties. He has already met with encouraging success in his profession, and has before him a promising future.

W. F. Costello, the latest addition to the De Kalb County bar, native of Illinois, has been since 1866 a resident of Missouri. He began the study of law in 1882, and the following year entered the University of Michigan, from the law department of which he graduated in 1884. After graduation he went to Idaho, and began practice at the town of Atlanta, that Territory. In 1886 he came to Maysville, was admitted to the De Kalb County bar in October of that year, and has since been in the enjoyment of a successful general practice.

W. W. Riggs, is a native of De Kalb County, and read law in the city of Maysville. He is at this time a member of the real estate and law firm of Loring & Riggs, which does a large business in the courts and throughout the county of De Kalb and adjoining divisions.

Henry Boone is a native of Virginia and at the present time a practicing lawyer at the town of Union Star, De Kalb County. He began reading law about the year 1859, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar at Olathe, Kas. He came to De Kalb County in 1868, since which time his practice has been confined principally to the county. He has a lucrative business and enjoys the reputation of a safe counselor.

Philo M. Hatch, of Osborne, was born in the State of Vermont, and read law at Waukegan, Ill., in 1865, under the instructions of Francis Clark, of that city. He subsequently attended the law department of Douglas University, now the University of Chicago, and was admitted to practice in December, 1866. From that year until 1872 he practiced in the city of Chicago, and at the latter date located at Cameron, Clinton Co., Mo. Two years later he came to Osborne, where he has since resided, practicing his profession in the courts of De Kalb and other counties.

W. S. Herdon practices law at Stewartsville, and is in the enjoyment of a lucrative business. He gives attention to all matters of a legal nature, and stands well with his brethren of the De Kalb bar.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The subject of Christianity occupies a conspicuous place in the history of every enlightened community, and it is to the credit of the early settlers of Northwest Missouri that they were in the main a God-fearing people. Criminals and fugitives from justice, who generally hover on the confines of civilization, where there is no law to restrain or govern, except the public judgment that is crystalized into a restless force, flee before the light that shines from the star of Bethlehem as the morning mist disappears before the rising sun. As the cross advances the rough and turbulent recede, keeping pace with the frontier posts. They can not flourish in a Christian community. Infidelity and ungodliness may array themselves against the Bible, and their clamors may be loud in the assemblies of the wicked, but they have not the courage to enter the sanctuary of a religious home, and listen to the earnest prayers of pious parents as they point their children to the throne of the most High.

There were among the pioneers of De Kalb County, as is the case in all newly settled countries, a rough element, ignorant, vicious and worthless, but fortunately this element was comprised of only a few people. Of the majority, their moral deportment was good, and as stated on a previous page, a spirit of honesty and personal worth early diffused itself throughout the various communities. Scarcely was the nucleus of a settlement formed ere steps were taken to counteract in some way the influence of the lawless and evil minded. This early led to efforts at religious organization and instruction, and often hymns of praise were mingled with the sounds of the pioneer's ax.

The earnest teachings of the times were plain and unvarnished, touched with no eloquence save a sincere desire to show men the way to better things by better living. There was as much sincerity and less hypocrisy then than now, and although unlearned in the subtleties of scholastic divinity, the early preachers were God-fearing men, and did much in their peculiar way toward developing the moral and religious characters of the early pioneers.

From the most reliable information the Baptists appear to have been the pioneers of religion in De Kalb County, and are still well represented in different parts of the county. Elders Jesse Todd and John M. Evans are supposed to have been the first ministers of any denomination to proclaim the "good tidings that should be to all people" in the wilderness of the present De Kalb County. The former moved to the county as early as 1839, and settled in what is now Washington Township, where he was soon joined by several other families who had been members of Baptist churches in the country from which they emigrated. Through the instrumentality of Elder Todd, these settlers assembled from time to time for public worship, and about the year 1842 a church was regularly constituted, of which the following were early members: William Thornton and wife, Jesse Todd and wife, Isaac Agee and wife, William T. Thornton and wife, James Thornton and wife, Joab Todd and wife, Franklin Todd and wife, William Todd and wife, H. P. Adams and wife, William Adams and wife and Eli Adams and wife. Elder John M. Evans assisted in the organization, and at intervals, for several years thereafter, preached with great acceptance to the little band of worshipers. The society was what is known as the Primitive or Old School Baptists, to which faith belonged the majority of the early settlers in the western part of Washington Township.

About the time the organization took shape a small house of worship was erected, which stood for a number of years not far from the Andrew County line. The church increased in membership with the settlement of the country, and until the breaking out of the war was in a flourishing and prosperous condition. Elders Evans, Eppy Tillery, William C. Garrett and Jesse Todd sustained the pastoral relation until the year 1860, when the troubles growing out of the war between the States gave rise to divisions among the members, which in time resulted in the organization being disbanded. At the close of the war, in 1866, a new organization known as Salem Church was constituted in the western part of the township with about twenty-two members, the majority of whom had been identified with the original society. In 1880 a neat frame house of worship was erected, and the church,

although not strong numerically, has had a prosperous career, and at this time numbers about forty-six communicants. The pastors have been Elders E. C. Moore, Eppy Tillery and W. W. Tillery.

Following close in the wake of the Primitive Baptists in Washington Township came the Missionary Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians, ministers of which denominations early visited the different settlements, and held services from house to house several years before any organizations were effected, or houses of worship built.

A society of Missionary Baptists was organized in an early day about one and a half miles east of the present site of Clarksville, where meetings were held for a number of years in a school-house which stood on the land of Jordan Silvers. The society prospered until the breaking out of the war, when, owing to political difference among its members, a spirit of dissension was aroused which finally terminated the existence of the organization.

The Free-Will Baptists many years ago organized a society in the southwest corner of the township, where a thriving organization is still maintained. A substantial brick house of worship was erected several years since, and the congregation, which is one of the most progressive in the southern part of the county, is ministered to at this time by Revs. Silas Kerns and Thomas Hawkins. In the same locality is a society of the Cumberland Church, also an old society, which meets for worship in a good frame building erected a number of years ago. This church has a large and influential membership, and has been the means of accomplishing much permanent good in the community.

The church of the Latter Day Saints is well represented in De Kalb County, the first branch of which was organized two and a half miles north of Stewartsville about the year 1875. This is known as the De Kalb branch, and from a very small beginning has increased to such an extent that there are at this time the names of over fifty communicants upon the roll. A neat and commodious frame building was erected in 1881, and under the spiritual guidance of Elder David Powell, president of the branch, the society is making encouraging progress. The German Stewartsville branch, about five miles north of Stewartsville, was estab-

lished in 1880, and at this time has an active membership of about sixty, all Germans. Elders T. Henderix and Henry Henderix are the preachers in charge. The branch holds its meetings in a neat frame house of worship, and is reported in a prosperous condition. The Pleasant Grove branch, a little northwest of the German Church, has a membership of about thirty, and dates its history from the year 1880. Public worship is held in a rented building, and the congregation is ministered to at stated intervals by Elder Owen Babbett and others.

The Methodists have a flourishing organization in the southwestern part of the township, which meets for worship in a good frame building. The class has a substantial membership ministered to at this time by Rev. P. L. Hooker.

In 1884 a society of the Missionary Baptist order was organized at what is known as the Thornton schoolhouse, where meetings are still held, the present pastor being Rev. W. Dunnegan. The organization, although in its infancy, numbers among its members many of the leading citizens of the community, and has before it a promising future.

CHURCHES OF STEWARTSVILLE.

Presbyterian.—The history of the Presbyterian congregation in Stewartsville dates from about the year 1853. The early records not being accessible, it is impossible to give the precise date of organization or the names of the original members. The first meetings were held in a small log building one mile east of the town, where, until about the year 1858, the society grew and prospered. Shortly after the village was laid out it was deemed best to move the organization thither. Accordingly a lot was procured and a substantial brick house of worship erected, in which the society met until the spring of 1861. In the latter year, and for some time thereafter, the church suffered great tribulation on account of political troubles of the period, and until the close of the war but little was accomplished, and but few meetings held. The building was sold to the Methodists late in the sixties, but the society continued to use it until the present frame edifice in the western part of the town was erected, a few years ago.

Among the pastors and stated supplies of the church have been the following: Revs. C. A. Wiley, Mr. Willis, John Price, H. F. Albright, John P. Foreman, J. A. D. Hughes, and the present incumbent, Rev. Dr. Bowed. The membership at this time numbers about fifty. W. C. Wilkinson, F. M. Dixon and J. L. Wylie, are elders. The deacons are R. J. Pickett, P. H. Deppen, W. A. Wylie, W. T. Randolph and J. H. Wylie. Connected with the church is a flourishing Sunday-school, the officers of which are as follows: J. H. Snow, superintendent; F. M. Dixon, assistant superintendent; and W. C. Perry, secretary and treasurer. The teachers are F. M. Dixon, Dr. P. Stewart, B. F. Clark, Alice Carson and Mrs. W. C. Wilkinson. The average attendance of the school is about sixty.

Methodist Episcopal Church South.—The history of Methodism in Northwest Missouri, up to the date of separation in 1844, and for some time thereafter, is the common heritage of both Northern and Southern divisions of that church. The first Methodist Church in the vicinity of Stewartsville was organized at the residence of James Pickett, about three-fourths of a mile south of the town site, in Clinton County, as early, perhaps, as 1842 or 1843. Who the early preachers were is not now known, nor can the names of the earliest members of the class be recalled, but certain it is that many of the pioneers of both counties identified themselves with the class soon after locating in the new country. About the year 1858 the organization was moved to the village, from which time until the breaking out of the war services were regularly held in the Presbyterian Church, the congregation increasing in membership and influence in the meantime. The division of the church growing out of the slavery question was not felt to any appreciable degree by the Stewartsville congregation until a few years before the war, but about the year 1860 or 1861 dissensions began to arise, which finally culminated in the dissolution of the society. In 1864 the Methodist Episcopal class was organized, and three years later the present Methodist Church South was constituted by Rev. Jesse Bird, with thirty-two members. The village schoolhouse was used for a meeting place until the erection of the Unity Church building in 1870, since which time

services have been regularly held in the latter. Since 1867 the following pastors have ministered to the society at regular intervals: Revs. Jesse Bird, Joseph Metcalf, Charles Standford, John Dusky, D. B. Bone, W. G. Keener, G. Tanquary, C. J. Vandeventer, B. C. Howell and W. A. Hanna. The society has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, and, with an active membership, bids fair to accomplish much good in the future.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Stewartsville class of the Methodist Episcopal Church dates its history from the year 1864, at which time an organization was brought about through the labors of Rev. C. Allen, with the following members: B. F. White, J. R. Pennington and wife, Mrs. D. A. Skelton and Susan Heikes. To this number was early added several others, among whom were Mrs. B. F. White, George Ritchey, J. B. Ritchey and family, C. W. Skelton, John Heikes, A. J. Culbertson and family, J. A. Deppen and family, O. G. McDonald and family, Mrs. G. Bartlett and H. C. Bowyer and wife. About four years after organizing the church purchased the Presbyterian house of worship, and in 1884 a beautiful parsonage was erected. The meeting-house has been thoroughly remodeled, at a cost of several hundred dollars, and is now one of the most comfortable and commodious temples of worship in the town.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. C. Allen, after whom came in regular succession Revs. T. B. Bratton, H. L. Beardsley, George Stocking, J. M. Parker, Oliver Williams, Robert Devlin, E. F. A. Bittner, A. M. Brown, I. V. Ismond, Isaac Hill, E. Rozzell, C. T. Phillips, Isaac Hall, N. M. Enyart and P. L. Hooker, the last-named being pastor in charge at the present time. Under the ministration of Rev. C. T. Phillips, the church was especially prosperous, a general interest having been awakened throughout the entire Stewartsville circuit during his pastorate. Rev. I. V. Ismond was also instrumental in inaugurating a series of revivals, the immediate results of which were numerous additions to the Stewartsville class and other points on the circuit. The growth of the congregation has been steady and substantial, and at this time the records contain the names of over sixty communicants. The officers are A. J. Culbertson, steward; Rev. P. L. Hooker, class leader; John A. Deppen, O. G. McDonald, E. B. Thompson, A. J. Culbertson and B. F. White, trustees.

A Sunday-school with an average attendance of about forty-five pupils is kept up during the year, and under the efficient superintendency of E. W. Wiles has proved an important auxiliary to the church. B. F. White is assistant superintendent; Nellie McDonald, secretary; and Edith Butler, treasurer. The teachers are B. F. White, John A. Deppen, Mrs. John A. Deppen, Anna McDonald and A. J. Culbertson.

Baptist Church.—The present Baptist Church of Stewartsville was reorganized some time in the sixties from an old society which had an existence in Clinton County at a very early period of the country's history. But limited satisfaction was derived in tracing the early history of this church owing to the absence of anything like a connected and reliable record, and the death or removal of the majority of the old settlers who participated in the organization. That the society made commendable progress for a number of years is a conceded fact, but that the task of harmonious action and systematic work among its members finally proved detrimental to its success is also true. Like the religious organizations already mentioned, it sustained its share of tribulation during the stormy period of the war, but at the close of that unhappy struggle a few members who remained faithful continued to meet from time to time with the laudable desire of keeping in tact the loved society of their choice. About the year 1865 or 1867 Rev. Joseph Yates, a minister of good natural ability and fair oratorical powers, became the pastor. Seeing the condition into which the affairs of the church had gotten, he at once went to work to effect a reorganization which was ultimately accomplished with the following members: William Banta and wife, Willis Coffey and wife, Abner Lee and wife, Mary Burnsides, Mrs. Justus, W. H. Standiford and wife, all of whom had belonged to the original congregation. Rev. Mr. Yates served as pastor until 1868, at which time a call was extended to Rev. Robert Livingston, who preached for a period of one year. Following Mr. Livingston came Rev. J. W. Luke, a man of fine scholastic attainments and executive ability, under whose pastorate the church enjoyed great prosperity, quite a large number having identified themselves with the congregation through the instrumentality of his persuasive pulpit efforts. Mr. Luke served the church

until 1875, at which time Rev. G. W. Everett became pastor. He preached for three years, and is remembered for his earnest and self-denying efforts in behalf of the congregation. Rev. James E. Hughes was the next pastor. He was a man of a high order of talent, and for one year preached with great acceptance. Rev. B. F. Rice came next in the order of succession, and ministered to the church for one year, during which time the congregation grew and prospered. The present incumbent, Rev. D. G. Saunders, became pastor in 1882. He is a man of superior oratorical powers, fine executive abilities, and as a minister has much more than a local reputation.

Under his pastorate the church has increased rapidly in members and influence, being at this time one of the most prosperous societies in the association, numbering over 112 members.

From the date of organization until 1879 services were held in the Methodist Church, but in the latter years the place of meeting was changed to the Unity Church building, which was used until 1881. In the meantime an effort was made to erect a house of worship for the congregation, and under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Luke a lot on the southwest corner of the public square was procured for a building site. This effort failing for the lack of proper financial encouragement, nothing further was done until in August, 1881, at which time a second movement was put on foot and pushed forward as rapidly as the nature of the work would admit. A frame building 32x46 feet, costing \$1,700, was completed the following fall, and formally dedicated to the service of God on the 25th day of December, the same year, Rev. E. S. Dulin, D. D., officiating.

The officers of the church at this time are D. J. Ireland, R. G. Chappell and Henry Everett, deacons, and Ben Johnson, clerk. Mr. Johnson is also superintendent of the Sunday-school, which is kept up throughout the year with an average attendance of fifty scholars. The following is a list of teachers for 1887: D. J. Ireland, Mrs. D. J. Ireland, Mrs. G. L. Fowler, Mrs. Clara Ritchey, Miss Lee Word and Mrs. J. Stafford.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Stewartsville has a history dating from

the 18th day of September, 1865, and is indebted for its organization, and a large measure of subsequent success, to the earnest efforts of Rev. W. O. H. Perry. Prof. Perry began preaching in the village a short time prior to the above year, and in a short time succeeded in awakening quite an interest in the cause of Christianity as taught by his church, the immediate result of which was the organization of a society with the following members: William E. Staggs and wife, Milton H. Finch and wife, James W. Brazington and wife, Lorenzo T. Perry and wife, Mrs. Lizzie Perry, W. C. Perry and wife, Sarah Perry, George B. Perry and Margaret Hayter. Rev. W. O. H. Perry looked after the interests of the society from 1865 until 1870, and did much toward placing it upon a permanent basis. Rev. O. D. Allen served as pastor from 1870 until 1872, having been succeeded the latter year by Rev. Mr. Miller, who preached for the congregation regularly until 1875. W. O. H. Perry again became pastor in 1875, and was subsequently followed by Rev. F. M. Miller, and he in turn by Rev. C. B. Powers. At the expiration of Mr. Powers' term, Prof. Perry was then the third time appointed to the pastorate, the duties of which he is discharging at the present time. The society holds its meetings in the Unity Church, in which it owns a one-fourth interest. The present membership is about eighty. The local officers are W. C. Perry, clerk; A. D. Capps, James Watson, J. B. Shewey and W. C. Perry, elders; Alfred Hoggatt and Joseph Pickett, deacons.

Christian Church.—This society was organized March 1, 1867, with the following members: I. H. Majors, Elizabeth Majors, Laban Savage, R. J. Biggerstaff, Harley Crews, Malinda Crews, Anna Hudson, Anna White, Nancy Moore and Mary Culbertson. I. H. Majors and Walter Savage were elected elders, and R. I. Biggerstaff and S. S. Mathes, deacons. The first regular pastor was Elder John W. Hopkins, a minister of fine ability, whose efforts induced many to identify themselves with this church, having the Bible alone for its creed and rule of practice. Elder William Rogers was the next pastor, and after him, from time to time, came Elders Barrow, Hensell, Cartwright, Ellis, Pickerell and others who did not sustain the pastoral relation.

The growth of the congregation during the first few years of its history was very encouraging, and in 1881 the wants of the society foreshadowed the necessity of a house of worship, services previous to that time having been held in different places in the town. A lot on the corner of Ninth and Clinton Streets was purchased, upon which, before the close of the above year, a substantial frame edifice was erected, at a cost of \$1,500. At this time the church is without a regular pastor, but services are held each Lord's day, at which prominent lay members officiate. Between sixty and seventy persons constitute the present membership, and the congregation is reported in a fairly prosperous condition. The elders are William Smith and Walter Savage; deacons, Daniel Bennett and W. D. Totten.

Latter Day Saints.—A branch of the Latter Day Saints was established in Stewartsville in 1882, through the efforts of Elders William Lewis, J. T. Kinneman and J. M. Terry. About forty persons went into the organization, a number which has since been increased to over one hundred. For some time public worship was held in Snow's hall, and later Buck's opera house was secured, which answered as a meeting place until the erection of the beautiful frame temple of worship in 1885. The house stands in the northwest part of the town, is 36x60 feet in size, with a seating capacity of over 500, and represents a capital of \$2,000. The elders above named have ministered to the church since its organization, services being held every Lord's day. The branch has enjoyed much prosperity, and the membership is constantly increasing. J. M. Terry is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of about forty scholars. The teachers are D. R. Baldwin, Mrs. Bettie Smith, Mrs. Jacob Dice and Miss Delphine Worden.

Unity Church Building.—The largest house of worship in Stewartsville, and one of the finest specimens of church architecture in De Kalb County, was built by the Presbyterians, Cumberland Presbyterians and South Methodists, in 1869-70, at a cost of \$5,000. It stands on the corner of Fourth and Clinton Streets, and is an ornament to the city. The Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians have each a fourth interest in the building, and the Presbyterians a half interest. The Sunday-

school which has been mentioned in connection with the history of the latter church is a union school, supported by the three denominations.

At the village of Clarksdale, in Washington Township, is a Christian Church, organized in the fall of 1886 by Elder Adams, which numbers at this time forty-five communicants. The officers are William Thomas, elder; Benjamin Morton, clerk. A frame building, situated in the northern part of the village, was erected about the time of the organization. The society supports no regular pastor. The Latter Day Saints and Missionary Baptists hold services in the same building, but as yet have no regularly organized congregations in the town.

CHURCHES OF MAYSVILLE.

The religious history of Maysville dates from the founding of the town—the majority of the early settlers having been active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South society, which was established as long ago as 1846. This was perhaps the first Methodist class organized in De Kalb County, but of its early history but little is now known, no authentic records having been kept or preserved. The old log courthouse was used as a meeting place for a number of years, and later services were held in the room now used as a printing office by G. W. Gwathmey. Until 1860 the society grew and prospered, but with the breaking out of the war political differences arose, which, with the scattering of the members about that time, soon led to a disorganization of the society.

Maysville Methodist Episcopal Church.—To Rev. J. R. Herbert the credit is due of sowing the seed which, under his watchfulness and care, germinated and developed into the Methodist Church of Maysville. Mr. Herbert, in the year 1865, visited the town, and, gathering the few Methodist families of the community together, organized them into a class, the transaction bearing date of June 19 of the above year. The meeting for organization was held in the old schoolhouse, and from the most reliable information accessible, about thirteen persons identified themselves with the society in the capacity of members. Among this number are remembered John Taylor and

wife, W. D. Lee and family, Josiah Beatty and wife, Seth Brant and wife, and J. W. Fawcett and wife. John Taylor and W. D. Lee were appointed class leaders, and Josiah Beatty and Seth Brant, stewards. This was the first point established in the Maysville circuit, Missouri and Arkansas conference, and from a very small beginning soon grew into quite a flourishing organization. Rev. Mr. Herbert preached one year, during which time a very successful revival was held, resulting in an accession of over fifty members to the church. This year has long been remembered as one of great prosperity, and the good seed then sown has since blossomed and ripened into abundant fruit. Rev. A. J. Gaither was the next pastor, and preached one year. The successor of Mr. Gaither was Rev. W. H. Hanley, a man of fine talents, and a good preacher. He sustained the pastoral relation one year, and was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Turner, under whose pastorate of three years the society increased to over 200 members.

It was during the latter years of his administration that societies were organized at Mount Hope, Hickory Grove and Fairport, in the formation of which quite a number of members withdrew from the Maysville congregation. This loss, while deeply felt, was in a great measure repaired by Mr. Turner, whose superior powers as a revivalist soon had the effect of causing large numbers to identify themselves with the church. The next pastor was Rev. T. B. Bratton, who after preaching a short time was succeeded by Charles Balom, a local preacher, who served out the regular term. Rev. Isaac Hill followed Mr. Balom, and ministered to the church with great acceptance for one year. His successor was Rev. G. H. Stocking, who is remembered as one of the most popular and successful pastors of the Maysville circuit. He preached for a period of three years, during which time his different charges greatly increased in numerical strength and influence. Rev. J. W. Bovee was the next pastor, and after him came O. Bruner, who ministered to the congregation for two years, the first of which was one of considerable prosperity. Rev. W. F. Fletcher served three years, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles Cooper, whose pastorate extended over a period of two years. He was very popular with the church and people, and his administration is remembered as one of the

most successful for substantial growth in the history of the congregation. Following Mr. Fletcher came Rev. Thomas Wolcott, who preached one year, at the end of which time Rev. C. T. Phillips was appointed to the circuit. As a pulpit orator Mr. Phillips ranks among the talented preachers of Northern Missouri, while few surpass him as a revivalist and energetic worker. His pastorate was signalized by prosperity throughout the circuit, and the effects of his self-denying and earnest efforts will long be felt by the Maysville congregation. The pastor in charge at this time is Rev. R. L. Jamison, a minister widely and favorably known throughout Northern Missouri. He is a fit successor to Rev. Mr. Phillips, and has already endeared himself to his congregation by his Christian character and pulpit ability.

After meeting in the schoolhouse for one year, the church inaugurated a movement for the erection of a house of worship, work upon which was commenced in 1866. M. Lavering donated one acre of ground for the purpose, and during the administration of Rev. Hanley a beautiful frame building, 38x40 feet, was erected, the aggregate cost of which was about \$3,000. The committee which pushed the building forward to completion was composed of Josiah Beatty, W. D. Lee and John Taylor. The house has been repaired at different times, and is now one of the most commodious temples of worship in the county.

In 1870 a frame parsonage was built. It was used until 1886, at which time the present neat parsonage was erected at a cost of \$1,300, the proceeds arising from sale of the old building and a part of the church ground. The membership of the church at this time (1887) is 164. The officers of the congregation are Josiah Beatty and W. H. Deppen, stewards; A. E. Putnam, George Howell, W. H. Deppen, George Crenshaw and Josiah Beatty, trustees.

Under the auspices of the Methodist Church, the first Sunday-school in Maysville was organized in 1865, with W. D. Lee, superintendent. This school has been kept up ever since, and at this time has an average attendance of nearly 100 scholars. The officers are George W. Crenshaw, superintendent; G. W. Howell, assistant superintendent, and Harry Inghram, secretary. The following teachers were elected in 1887: A. E. Putnam, R.

A. Howell, Jr., I. B. Willis, W. P. Addison, Flora Jennings, Nannie Howell, Nellie Roush and Mrs. C. E. Moss.

Baptist Church.—Of the earliest efforts to establish this church in Maysville but little is now known. A few Baptist families settled in the vicinity of the town, and at their earnest solicitations Rev. David Anderson began visiting the place and holding meetings in the courthouse as early as 1854–55. These meetings, although held at irregular intervals, finally led to the organization of a church in conformity to the usages and practices of the denomination, the original membership of which numbered about twelve or thirteen, among whom were the following: Morris Lavering and wife, John Whitechurch and wife, Alexander Carter and wife, Mrs. Carter, — Rhoades and wife, and Miss Rhoades.

Alexander Carter and Morris Lavering were chosen deacons, and Rev. Mr. Anderson was duly called and appointed pastor. Mr. Anderson was a man of great personal piety, and a sound though not a brilliant pulpit orator. He visited the little society once a month for several years, and added to the church from time to time, until there were about thirty members belonging. The membership became scattered at the breaking out of the war, and within a short time thereafter meetings ceased altogether, and the society was disbanded.

In April, 1867, a reorganization was effected through the labors of Rev. T. N. O'Bryan, who constituted the present Baptist Church of Maysville, with the following members: A. M. Chrismore, Ira Brown, T. N. O'Bryan, John Whitchurch, Phebe Whitchurch, Elizabeth Scott, Sarah Stobbs, Mrs. Scammerhorn, Mrs. C. C. Bacon, T. M. Dougherty and Mary A. Briscoe. Rev. T. N. O'Bryan was the first pastor, and by his earnest and self-denying labors did much toward awakening an interest in behalf of the church. The next pastor was Rev. Elias George, who ministered to the congregation the greater part of the time for eight or ten years. Elder George is a man of genuine piety, thoroughly devoted to all the interests of the church, and during a long residence in Maysville has won a prominent place in the respect and confidence of all classes of people. His successor was Rev. T. M. S. Kinney, who preached regularly for

two years, after whom Mr. George again became pastor. Rev. George H. Berry was the next regular preacher, and is remembered as a very able and successful pastor, his labors with the church having been crowned with abundant success. Rev. Samuel Smith succeeded Mr. Berry, but did not exercise the pastoral relation for any great length of time, preaching in all about eight months. The pastor in charge at this time is Rev. Mr. Butts.

For some time after the organization, meetings for worship were held in the schoolhouse, and later the courthouse was secured for church purposes. In 1869 a movement to erect a building was inaugurated. A lot was procured on Main Street, and a brick building 54x60 feet in size started. The house was completed and subsequently dedicated, the aggregate cost of the same having been nearly, if not quite, \$5,000. This is the best house of worship in the city, and has a seating capacity of about 400.

The membership of the church at this time is about fifty. The present officers of the congregation are Israel Miles, Nathaniel Rogers, W. B. Kline and Frank Osborne, deacons, and William Meek, clerk. The Sunday-school under the auspices of the church is well sustained, and has an average attendance of fifty-five. N. A. Rogers is superintendent, Edward Smith, secretary, and Dora Osborne, organist. Teachers are Mrs. Israel Miles, Ella Cook, Mrs. S. W. Holmes, William L. Meek, Mrs. Samuel G. Loring and Miss Luella Smith.

Christian Church.—A church was organized in Maysville about 1848 or 1849, by Elder Joseph Shannon, who began visiting the town prior to that time, and holding public services in the old courthouse. Owing to the absence of records it will be impossible to enter into a detailed account of the proceedings of this church during the early years of its history, but from the most reliable authority it appears that a strong membership was gathered in a short time after the organization. Among the early ministers was Elder J. W. Hopkins, who, with Elder Shannon, did the greater part of the preaching for several years. The church became quite popular in an early day, and until the breaking out of the war it grew and prospered, and became the

leading religious organization in the town. With the beginning of the troubles between the North and South, however, internal dissensions arose, the ultimate result of which was a complete dismemberment of the society early in the sixties. From the time of its dissolution until 1869 no efforts were made to revive the church, but in the latter year, through the instrumentality of Henry E. Glazier, Elder Benjamin Lockhart was induced to visit the town and hold a series of meetings, the immediate result of which was the organization of a society of sixty-five members, nearly all of whom joined the church during the progress of the revival. The organization completed, a movement was inaugurated for the purpose of building a house of worship. Accordingly a lot was purchased on Jackson Street, upon which, in 1870, a beautiful and commodious frame building, representing a capital of about \$3,700, was erected. It was formally dedicated to the worship of God in December of the above year, and has been used by the congregation ever since. The first officers of the church were James Sloan and L. L. Daniels, elders; H. E. Glazier and Albert E. Ginn, deacons. Elder Lockhart served one year as pastor, and was followed in regular order by Elders Thomas Williamson, Thomas Graves, John Claypool and W. C. Rowe. Besides the regular pastors many other ministers of the gospel from abroad visited the church from time to time, and broke to them the bread of life. Of late years, however, the church appears to have lost, in some degree, its former spirit of aggressive work, and is not so strong numerically as in its early days. No regular preaching is sustained, and Lord's day services, formerly conducted by lay members, are now remembered as things of the past. There is still a membership, however, of about ninety, and efforts are now being made to procure the services of a pastor. G. W. Lipscomb and James Mahan are the elders. The following are the names of the deacons last chosen: Henry Newby, Albert Ginn, Henry Miles and Charles Weldon. The Sunday-school, under the auspices of the church, is in a prosperous condition, and has an average attendance of seventy. Judge W. H. Rogers is superintendent, and G. B. Atterbury, assistant superintendent. The teachers are Mrs. G. B. Atterbury, Mrs. Kate Lipscomb, Mrs. H. L. Miles, Mrs. Ed. Mitchell, Miss Bertie Glazier and Miss Etta Atterbury.

Methodist Episcopal Church South.—This society was organized in November, 1886, by Rev. J. T. McDonald, pastor in charge of the Maysville Mission. The organization was effected with about thirty members, a number which has not increased to any appreciable extent since. Meetings are held in the Methodist and Baptist Church buildings, and the society, although few in numbers, gives promise of a bright future. The pastor, Rev. Mr. McDonald, is a man of good pulpit ability, and has won for himself the reputation of an earnest and conscientious worker.

CHURCHES OF OSBORNE.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized in the fall of 1865, by Rev. J. H. Hanley, who preached for the congregation for some time thereafter. In 1872 a house of worship costing \$1,600 was erected on Clinton Avenue, and twelve years later improvements to the amount of \$1,400 were added, making it one of the best church edifices in the county. The following pastors have had charge of the church from time to time: Revs. T. B. Bratton,—Parker, Mr. Williams, Robert Devlin, Charles Hill, I. V. Ismond, R. Haler, J. Cox, E. Rozzell, C. T. Phillips and W. H. Welton. The present incumbent is Rev. Mr. John. The society has enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity, and at this time numbers over fifty communicants. The stewards are F. P. Patrick, Thomas Butler and William Fickes; trustees, A. W. Doane, A. L. Morgan, William Fickes, I. B. Bloom and P. M. Hatch. Connected with the church is a prosperous Sunday-school, which under the efficient superintendency of Thomas Butler has been the means of accomplishing much good in the community. The average attendance is sixty; teachers: Fannie Bloom, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Farr, Chauncy Curtis, Mrs. Chauncy Curtis, Mrs. John,—Patrick and Mrs. Mary Leroy.

First Presbyterian Church.—This society dates its history from the 6th of June, 1868, at which time a small organization was established by Rev. E. B. Sherwood. Among the early members were William E. Loring, Sidney J. Brown, T. J. Edie, Nancy Edie, Mrs. Harriet W. Higgins, Miss Carrie W. Higgins and Mrs. Alice A. Loring. William E. Loring was elected elder, Rev. C. W. Higgins, clerk. The first pastor was Rev. C.

W. Higgins, to whose efforts the church was largely indebted for the prosperity it enjoyed during the first few years of its history. In the year 1870 the congregation erected its church edifice on Clinton Avenue. The building is frame and of the English gothic style of architecture, and cost, including church furniture, the sum of \$1,100. The yard in which the building stands was formerly used for a burying ground, but the bodies were subsequently moved to the new cemetery.

The successor of Rev. Mr. Higgins in the pastorate was Rev. Mr. Thornton, after whom came Rev. E. B. Sherwood. Following the latter was Rev. J. F. Clarkson, who in turn was succeeded by D. F. McLeod. In December, 1885, the society was changed to a Congregational Church, by which name it has since been known. The number of communicants at this time is quite small, but the society is reported in a fairly prosperous condition. The Union Sunday-school held in the church has been regularly and successfully kept up, and has proved not only of inestimable benefit to the young, but a great blessing to the church. Dr. S. F. Blair is superintendent and D. McRea, assistant superintendent and secretary. The following is a list of teachers for 1887: William Carr, Mrs. Thomas O'Neal, Mrs. D. M. McRea, Mrs. D. S. Thompson and Miss Lilly Holtzapple. Average attendance, fifty.

Baptist Church.—On December 1, 1870, the Baptist Church was constituted with the following members: Joseph Truex and wife, C. Hoffman and wife, Mrs. A. Peach, Silas H. Murray and wife, Dr. Benjamin Franklin and wife, Thomas L. Bowen and wife, Emery Sheak and wife, Mrs. J. L. Chapman and L. Toby. The organization was effected by Rev. Robert Livingston, who ministered to the congregation until 1873, at which time Rev. D. G. Saunders became pastor. Mr. Saunders is well known to the people of De Kalb County, and occupies a prominent place in the ministry. He is an able pulpit orator, much devoted to his calling, and during his eleven years of pastorate at Osborne the church increased quite rapidly in numbers and influence. In 1881 the membership was 102. One year prior to that date a beautiful gothic structure, on the west side of Clinton Avenue, opposite the public school building, was erected, and solemnly dedicated to the service of God. The building is a fine specimen of church architecture, and represents a capital of \$3,000.

At the expiration of Elder Saunders' long pastorate, a call was extended to Rev. F. W. Houchens, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. C. L. Butts. The pastor at this time is Rev. James E. Hughes.

Conspicuous among the early members of the congregation was Joseph Truex, who was chosen to the offices of deacon and clerk at the time of the organization. He was one of the pillars of the church, and for many years looked after its interests, ever ready to lend the helping hand in its seasons of need. While not so strong numerically as formerly, the church is still in a flourishing condition, the communicants at this time numbering about 100. The officers are J. F. Hughes, H. C. McGlasson, O. F. Stephens, deacons; J. F. Hughes, S. C. Carter and Walden Kelly, trustees; Ed. Truex, clerk. A valuable auxiliary of the church is the Sunday-school, the officers of which are O. F. Stephens, superintendent and Ed. Truex, secretary.

Methodist Episcopal Church South.—The Osborne Methodist Church South was organized in the year 1870, and at this time has an active membership of about eighty-five. Three years after the organization, the beautiful gothic building, faultless in design, and surmounted by a graceful spire, was built at a cost of \$3,400. The following preachers have sustained the pastoral relation to the church from time to time: Revs. H. A. Davis, C. Grimes, D. F. Bone, Rev. Dr. Keener, G. Tanquary, C. J. Vandeventer, D. C. O'Howell, W. A. Hanna, L. B. Madison, William Wainright, and the present incumbent, A. V. Bailey. Officers of the congregation for 1887 are Daniel Coil and James Phelps, stewards, and L. B. Hitt, class leader.

W. S. Moore is superintendent of the flourishing Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of sixty-five, including scholars and teachers. The teachers are Agnes Moore, Mrs. Bessie Hitt, Mrs. Dollie Hughes, William Carr, Miss Minnie Morse and Mrs. Tena Tanquary.

The first Sunday-school in Osborne was organized some time in the year 1866, at the residence of Abel Lee. The school was under the auspices of no particular denomination, but was simply the result of a combined effort on the part of several ladies and gentlemen, who were desirous of providing religious instruction

for the children of the village and neighborhood. Upon the appointed day quite a number of neatly attired juveniles with their parents gathered at Mr. Lee's residence, and with much less formality than is now witnessed, the school was opened and duly organized for work.

It is related that a certain gentleman, who was called upon to introduce the exercises with some appropriatedevotional ceremony, opened the Bible, and after reading a lengthy chapter therefrom surprised those assembled by the startling but unintentional exclamation, "there, by G—d, my part of the work is done; somebody please pray."

N. J. Harvey was elected superintendent of the school, and Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Charles McPherson, Fanny Howard and Mrs. Abel Lee chosen as teachers. The school proved quite successful, and for a period of two years was quite well sustained. In 1868 it was merged into a Sunday-school, organized under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. C. W. Higgins.

Five miles and a half north of Osborne, in Colfax Township, is Marvin Chapel, an organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, established in the year 1880. A fine frame house of worship was erected the same year, and from a small beginning the society has increased numerically, until there is now quite a strong and flourishing congregation. The pastor is Rev. Mr. McDonald.

Ridgeville Methodist Episcopal Church, six and a half miles northwest of Osborne, is an aggressive congregation, ministered to at this time by Rev. P. L. Hooker. The house of worship, a substantial frame edifice, representing a capital of several hundred dollars, was erected and dedicated about the year 1878.

Fairview Baptist Church, in Colfax Township, is a small society organized at the Fairview schoolhouse, in 1885, by Rev. Mr. Brunk. The congregation still meets for worship in the schoolhouse, and has services at regular intervals.

CHURCHES OF UNION STAR.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Union Star was organized by Rev. Mr. Warner, in the year 1882, with seventeen members. The first meetings were held in a vacant store building in the old

town, but shortly after the organization, the Methodists, Presbyterians and South Methodists combined and erected a union church building in the new town, which was formally dedicated in May of the above year. The building is a substantial frame structure on Cedar Street in the western part of the village, has a seating capacity of about 400, and cost the sum of \$1,500.

The Methodist class, while not strong numerically, has a membership of about forty, and is constantly increasing in numbers and influence. The pastors have been Revs. Edmunds, Wolcott, Willison and Showalter. Church officials—James Ibson, class leader; Charles Ruby, James Simpson, George Moyer and George H. Prince, trustees. A large and flourishing union Sunday-school is maintained by the three churches, the average attendance of which is over 100 scholars. The present officers of the school are George H. Prince, superintendent; Martin Casto, secretary; Samuel Stewart, treasurer; Mollie Franklin, assistant superintendent; Mary Harmon, organist. The following is a list of the teachers: Jennie Casto, Emma Hill, Mrs. W. S. Earls, Charles Ruby, Lewis McManus, Kate Ogden, Juletta Ogden, L. P. Franklin, James Landers, Mary Harmon, W. S. Earls, Samuel Stewart, Mrs. Ruth Jenkins and Nettie Shaffer.

Union Star Presbyterian Church was organized September 29, 1882, with the following original members: A. A. Dougherty, Margaret Dougherty, J. L. Ogden, Mariah C. Ogden, Katie Ogden, Juletta Ogden, George Moyes, Jennie Moyes, Rebecca Low, Harriet White, Annie Millen, John Patterson, Agnes Patterson and Mary Teenor. The first person to join the church by profession was Maggie Hudson. The organization was effected by Rev. E. B. Sherwood, and the first pastor was Rev. F. E. Thompson, who ministered to the congregation from 1882 until October, 1883. Rev. J. F. Carson became pastor in November, 1883, and sustained the relation until May 1, 1885, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. Willis Weaver. The church has the names of forty-one communicants upon the records, and is enjoying a fair degree of prosperity.

A society of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in Union Star in 1882 by Rev. C. C. Luce, with a membership of fifteen, a number which has since increased to thirty. Rev. W.

O. H. Perry was the second pastor, after whom came Rev. J. H. Tharp, who was in turn succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. J. H. Thomas. The elders of the congregation are J. G. Williams, Reece Bowman and George H. Prince.

In January, 1887, a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, numbering fifteen members, was established in the village, since which time services have been held at stated intervals in the Union Church building. The society is gaining a footing, and has before it a promising future. The Christian Church is represented in the village by quite a number of members, who are at this time engaged in the construction of a temple of worship, which promises to be the finest church edifice in De Kalb County. The building stands upon a commanding eminence in the south part of town, and with its commodious proportions and graceful spire can be seen for a distance of many miles. Steps are being taken to organize a society, which will be accomplished as soon as the building is completed.

There are several religious organizations in Polk Township outside of Union Star, prominent among which is the Christian Church in the southeastern part, which has a very strong membership and a substantial house of worship. Services are regularly held, and the majority of the citizens of the community belong to the organization.

Oak Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, about one and a half miles southeast of the town, is an old society, organized sometime in the sixties. The congregation meets for worship in a frame building erected a number of years ago, and is ministered to at this time by Rev. Mr. Showalter.

In an early day the Free-Will Baptists had an organization in the southern part of the township, the members of which met for worship in the cabins of the settlers. This was the first religious organization in the northwestern part of the county, and maintained an existence for several years. Among the early preachers are remembered Revs. Mr. Kearns and Antle.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

Kingsley Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, at the village of Fairport, was organized in 1868 under the ministerial labors

of Rev. Mr. Hanley. The original membership numbered about twenty-five or thirty, and for eight years after the organization the society met for worship in what was known as the Union schoolhouse. In 1876 a plat of ground adjoining the village of Fairport, which had been donated for burial purposes by John G. Barton and Isaac Ross, was secured as a site for a church building. Work upon the same began at once, and some time during the year a fine frame house, valued at \$1,500, was erected. When first organized the church was attached to the Maysville circuit, but subsequently became the head of Fairport circuit, by which name it has since been known. The following pastors have had charge of the congregation at different times: W. H. Turner, Isaac Hill, Mr. Bovee, O. Bruner, George Stocking, Rev. Cooper, Mr. Clayton, George Wolcott, C. T. Phillips and the present incumbent, Rev. George Hill. Present membership, eighty-nine. The stewards are Charles Wingate and Charles Bird; Sunday-school superintendent, Dr. J. M. Harmon.

Mount Hope Methodist Episcopal Church, in the southwest corner of the township, is a good congregation, which meets for worship in a schoolhouse. The society is in a good condition, numbering at this time about sixty members; pastor in charge is Rev. George E. Hill, of the Fairport circuit.

In the western part of the township is an organization of the Missionary Baptist Church, which has a good membership under the pastoral control of Rev. William Turnage. The Liberty schoolhouse is used for a meeting place, and the congregation is reported as constantly gaining in numerical strength. The Baptists have also a small organization in the southeastern part of the township, to which Rev. Mr. Campbell preaches at stated times. Meetings are held in what is known as the Strong schoolhouse.

Among other churches in the western and northwestern part of the county is the New Prospect Baptist Church, near the village of Union Star, organized about the year 1876 or 1877. A building was afterward erected at a cost of about \$1,100. The membership numbers fifty or sixty. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Ball.

There are several churches in Sherman Township, among which the Baptists, Christians and Methodists are represented.

The Haydenville Christian Church is an old organization, its house of worship having been erected as early as 1866 or 1867. The society has sustained regular services during a long series of years, and is still in fair condition. About two and a half miles south of Haydenville is a Christian Church, which meets for worship in a substantial frame building erected about the year 1886. The congregation is large, and numbers among its members many of the leading citizens of the community.

New Hope Baptist Church, situated in the northeast part of the township, about eight miles west of Maysville, is an old organization, but one of the leading religious societies in the county, at the present time numbering over one hundred communicants. The first house of worship was a box building, and answered well the purposes for which it was intended until the erection of the present frame edifice, a few years ago. The present pastor of the church is Rev. W. G. Ball.

Prairie Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, in the eastern part of the township, is a large and flourishing society, the membership of which extends over a large area of country. A house of worship was built some time in the seventies.

In the northwest part of the township is a union church building, erected a few years ago by the citizens of the community for the use of all denominations. Services are regularly held therein by different religious orders, ministers of three or four sects preaching at stated intervals. A union Sunday-school is also maintained by the citizens of the community.

CHURCHES IN ADAMS AND GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIPS.

The Methodists, Baptists, Christians and United Brethren have religious organizations in Adams and Grand River Townships, the majority of which have been in existence for a number of years.

Hodge Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church South, is a flourishing congregation in the southwest part of Adams, which meets for worship in a substantial frame building. The present pastor is Rev. J. T. McDonald.

In the southern part of the same township is a large society of the Christian Church, known as the Christian Chapel, at this

time under the pastoral control of Elder Smith. The congregation has a good frame house of worship, and is reported in a prosperous condition. The Regular Baptists have held services for several years near the central part of the township, but have no church edifice. The organization was moved from Daviess County in 1873, since which time public services have been regularly conducted in what is known as the Johnson or Sunny Side schoolhouse. The membership is not large. The pastor, Rev. C. C. Moore, holds services once a month.

Recently the South Methodists organized a society near the southern border of Adams Township, and erected a frame house of worship, in which services are held at regular intervals. The congregation, though small, is in a prosperous condition, and promises to become a strong church in the future.

In the northwest part of Grand River Township is a congregation of the Christian or Disciple Church, which has met for a number of years in the Garden Prairie schoolhouse. The pastor is Rev. Mr. Smith. In Section 13 of the same township is a United Brethren Church, which at one time had quite a flourishing congregation. The leading spirit in its organization was Rev. Jacob Smith, who built and donated for church purposes a substantial frame edifice, in which the society still meets for worship.

Garden Prairie Baptist Church, several miles northeast of Osborne, was organized about the year 1871, by Rev. Mr. Livingston, who sustained the pastoral relation for some time. Revs. D. G. Saunders and C. C. Carter preached for the society at different times, which at one period of its history numbered over one hundred members. The church is not as strong numerically as formerly, but services are regularly held in a schoolhouse, which is used for church purposes. Five miles north of Cameron is the Delena branch of the Latter Day Saints, established about the year 1879. The membership at this time is about seventy-five, and a good frame house recently erected is used for a meeting place. Rev. W. T. Bozarth is pastor.

The Congregational Church, at Amity, was organized April 6, 1871, with thirteen members whose names are as follows: Edward Moore and wife, Sidney Bull and wife, H. C. Nichols and wife, Elder George and wife, George N. Dency and wife, together with

members of their respective families. The leading spirit in the movement was Edward Moore, who as early as 1869 organized a Sunday-school which had much to do in developing the church. The church edifice, a frame structure, was erected in the spring of 1871, Charles Wilcox donating about \$100 toward the building, on the ground that it be used for school as well as church purposes. He suggested the name of Amity from a small village of that name in Orange County, N. Y. The ground upon which the building stood was donated by Capt. James Benedict with the stipulation that the house should be open to general religious worship. From the fact of the Congregationalists being in the majority, and organizing the first society, the church was given that name by which it has since been known. The original location was about three-fourths of a mile from Amity, but in May, 1887, the organization and building were moved to the village. Rev. R. S. Stafford was the first pastor, succeeded in 1874 by Rev. I. T. Hull, and he in 1876 by the present incumbent, Rev. J. P. Field. Present membership, eighty-four.

CHURCHES OF DALLAS TOWNSHIP.

The church history of Dallas Township dates back almost to the earliest settlement. The Baptists, Methodists and United Brethren were early represented, and religious services were held in the cabins of the settlers a number of years before churches were organized or houses of worship erected. At this time there are five religious organizations and three church edifices, one of which is a union building, used jointly by three denominations: United Brethren, Methodist and Christian.

The United Brethren class was organized about the year 1872 by Revs. Alfred King and Brundage, who held a series of meetings in the Hebron schoolhouse, resulting in over one hundred conversions. The society met in the Hebron schoolhouse until the erection of Greenridge Union Church in 1879 or 1880, at which time it was moved thither, where services have since been held. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Bratcher.

The Christians have a good congregation which meets for worship in Greenridge Church, the present pastor of which is

Elder O. D. Hyder. The congregation is in a flourishing condition, and has been the means of accomplishing much good in the community. In the same building is a Methodist class, which is perhaps the strongest in numbers of the three societies. The pastor is Rev. Hugh Teal.

Hopewell Baptist Church, in the southeastern part of the township, has a fair congregation, ministered to at the present time by Rev. W. Savage. The house of worship erected several years ago is a frame structure, representing a capital of several hundred dollars.

Recently a Baptist Church was organized in the northeast part of the township, where in the fall of 1887 a good frame house of worship was erected. The congregation though small is steadily increasing, and the future outlook of the society is encouraging.

EDUCATION.

No question is of more vital importance to a people than that of education. Nothing for which the State pays money yields so large a dividend upon the cost as the revenue expended upon the public schools. From the humble scene of the teacher's labors are radiated into the heart of society the great influences that kindle its ardors for activity, lights civilization on its widening way, and which hold the dearest interest of humanity in its hand. The statistics are the smallest exponents of our schools; these are values that can not be expressed in dollars and cents.

In the early development of Missouri there were a great many obstacles in the way of general education. The settlements were sparse, and money or other means of remunerating teachers scarce, as the pioneers of new countries are nearly always poor. There were no schoolhouses nor were there any school funds, either State or county. All persons of both sexes who had physical strength enough to labor were compelled to take their part in the work of securing a support, the labor of the female being as heavy and important as that of the man, and this continued for many years. In the last place both books and teachers were scarce. Taking all these facts together, the wonder is that the early settlers made such commendable progress as they did in educational work.

It will be impossible within reasonable space to trace the course of Legislature upon this most important subject of public schools. Almost every session of the Legislature has witnessed the passage of some special or general law in relation to the school interests of the State. The difficulties in the way of the early progress of the system were numerous, and for a time almost insurmountable. Funds for the pay of teachers and for the erection of schoolhouses were lacking, qualified instructors could not always be found, the districts were sparsely settled, much of the legislation was found impracticable, funds were mismanaged, and more fatal than all was the strange and unreasonable prejudice entertained by many against popular education under the name of "free" schools. Against the various hindrances, however, the system has gradually made its way, until at this time Missouri enjoys the proud distinction of having one of the largest school funds of any State in the Union, amounting in 1886 to \$10,587,961.81.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The early schools in De Kalb County, like the whole of Northern Missouri, were of the humblest kind, and for many years the cause of education was in anything but a flourishing condition. The buildings as a general rule were small log structures with puncheon or dirt floors, and furnished with rude benches made from the split trunks of trees. A wide board fastened to the walls by wooden pins extended around the room and answered the purpose of a writing desk during certain hours of the day. The apartment was heated by a large open-mouthed fireplace, which occupied almost an entire end of the building, while light was admitted through small window glass and sometimes greased paper fitted into an opening made by removing a section of a log from the wall. The lone remains of few of these humble temples of learning are occasionally found in portions of Missouri — eloquent of an age forever past. The early pioneer schools were maintained altogether by subscription, and it was not until after the lapse of a number of years that any substantial good began to be realized from the general system of public instruction.

SCHOOLS IN WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

One of the first schoolhouses in this township stood on the corners of land belonging to Jesse Todd, William Thornton and William Adams, and was erected early in the forties, by the citizens of the locality for the two-fold purpose of church and school. The building was substantially constructed, and withal comparatively comfortable and convenient for a schoolhouse of that time. It was in use until about the year 1854, and within its walls many of the hoary-headed citizens of the present day were instructed in the mysteries of the alphabet, first reader and penmanship. One of the early teachers in this building was David Barrow, who is remembered by old settlers as a man well qualified to wield the birch, and take the advanced pupils to the "double rule of three." Isaac Sullivan taught in the same building in an early day, as did also Owen P. Stout, Henry Devore and Bettie Stone.

As early as the year 1845 a school was taught in a small vacant cabin, which stood on the land of John F. Doherty, a short distance northwest of Stewartsville. The teacher was a Mrs. Holmes, and her school numbered about ten or fifteen pupils, some of whom came distances of two and three miles. Of Mrs. Holmes' qualifications and scholastic attainments we are obliged to rely upon the remembrance of an old and trustworthy citizen, who says she was a most estimable lady, and a good teacher.

A lady by the name of Nancy Wilson was employed to teach a small subscription school as early as 1846, in a little cabin that had formerly been used as a dwelling by a squatter. It stood on Dr. Allen's land, and was used for school purposes but the one term.

A log schoolhouse was built in an early day in the northwest part of the township, and was in use for a number of years. It was replaced about the year 1855 by a frame building, in which schools were taught at intervals by Samuel Rally, Bettie Stone, James Hall, Wood Walker and others.

The Breckinridge schoolhouse on the Breckinridge land, about three miles northeast of Stewartsville, was erected in an early day. It was a log building, and among the first teachers was Thomas Baxter. The building was subsequently replaced by

a frame structure, which for a number of years went by the name of the "Lone Oak schoolhouse." Another early building stood on the Clark farm, four miles north of Stewartsville, and was known as the Clark schoolhouse. It was torn down several years ago and replaced by a frame building, which is still standing.

Washington Township is now supplied with a number of good substantial school buildings, all of which are well finished and furnished, and supplied with modern educational appliances.

SHERMAN TOWNSHIP.

It is not definitely known when and by whom the first school in what is now Sherman Township was taught. As early as the year 1847, however, a small round log building was erected on the Turner land, in the eastern part of the township, and among the first pedagogues to wield the rod of authority therein is remembered a Mr. Jackson. His successor was George Bell, whose term is said to have run through the winter of 1848-49. An early school was taught near the central part of the township by Daniel Ellis, who used for the purpose a diminutive log building erected by the citizens of the neighborhood. It was known as the Ellis schoolhouse, and was used for educational purposes several years, Mr. Ellis doing the greater part of the teaching therein.

The McCormick schoolhouse in the northwestern part of the township was built as early as 1847 or 1848, and stood until 1855. Nathan Farris was an early teacher. The building was torn down in 1855, and replaced by a frame house, which burned a few years later. The Sharp schoolhouse, a log building, was erected in the northeast corner of the township, some time in the forties, and answered the purposes for which it was intended until 1855.

Not far from the Washington Township line there stood many years ago a log schoolhouse, in which children from both townships met for instruction. Among the first to use the building in the capacity of teachers are remembered Warren Wilkinson, George W. Ford and a Mr. Cwaker. At the adoption of the public school system in 1855, the township was divided into four

districts, known respectively as Sharp, Chapel, McCormick and Carroll schoolhouses. The districts have since been increased, and modern buildings erected. The citizens of Sherman take great pride in their schools, which in point of efficiency will compare favorably with those of any other township in the county.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

One of the first schoolhouses in Adams Township was a log building, which stood in the southeast corner, not far from Taylor's mill. The second house erected especially for school purposes stood on William M. Thomas' farm, in the northeast corner of the township, and was used in an early day by a Mr. McBeath. This building was used until the breaking out of the war. Buildings were erected in different parts of the township late in the sixties, since which time schools have been well maintained.

DALLAS AND GRANT TOWNSHIPS.

The first school in what is now Dallas Township was taught in a part of the residence of James McCoy, as early as the winter of 1846-47. The teacher, whose name has long since been forgotten, was a well educated old bachelor, whose compensation amounted to \$10 per month and board. The school was gotten up by Mr. McCoy, who charged so much per scholar, and paid the teacher out of the proceeds, retaining the surplus. The school was patronized by the McCoy's, Williamses, Woods and other early families in the neighborhood. An early school was taught in the eastern part of Grant Township by Isaac Peete, the building used having been a vacant log cabin, previously erected by an early settler by the name of Ward. The school was attended by about fifteen pupils, and is said to have been very successfully conducted. A hewed log dwelling house was subsequently built in the same locality, in one room of which Braxton Buster taught a small subscription school about the year 1849. He was an uneducated man, poorly qualified for the business of teaching, and is said to have abandoned the work before the completion of his term. The Clark schoolhouse, in the eastern part of the township, was erected about the year 1850, and answered the purposes for which it was intended until the organization of the township into

public school districts. Stephen B. Merritt was an early teacher in Grant Township, having conducted a subscription school in an unoccupied dwelling belonging to Mr. Wood, some time prior to 1850.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

Probably the first school ever taught in the northern part of the county was conducted by one Jonathan Chenoweth, in a small log building erected about the year 1845 or 1846, near the southern boundary of Polk Township. It was built especially for educational purposes, and stood on the farm owned at this time by James Lindley. The school lasted less than three months, and was patronized by the families of Samuel Livingston, James Shaw, Simeon Herndon, David Miller, Mr. McGaughey and Mr. Fitchew. The next teacher in the same place was David Miller, who is said to have been a good teacher for the time. About the same time a small log schoolhouse, 16x16 feet in size, was built on the land of Marshall McQuinn, in the northwestern part of the township. It was first used by Jacob Tribble, whose school was patronized by the families of C. E. Vaughn, Robert Stewart, Carroll Means, Lewis Gibson, Marshall McQuinn and the widow Henry. The second term was taught by Mary Stewart, and the building stood about eight or ten years. As early as 1849 a frame schoolhouse, the first of the kind in the township, was built on the land of Mr. Robinson. It was known as the Wilburn schoolhouse, and was in use for a number of years.

GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIP.

The first school in this township was taught early in the forties by one William Collier, who used for the purpose a vacant log dwelling, which stood on the land of Edward Smith. This was one of the earliest schools in the county, and was patronized principally by the families of Edward Smith, Thomas Hixson, William Hunter and Anderson Smith. Mr. Collier earned the reputation of a competent instructor, and is still held in grateful remembrance by those who attended his school. The Liberty schoolhouse, in the eastern part of the township, was erected about the year 1850, and is still standing. The Parrott schoolhouse, about two and a half miles northwest of Cameron, was erected

early in the fifties, and a little later the Garden Prairie house, in the northwest part of the township, was built and opened for educational purposes.

SCHOOLS OF MAYSVILLE.

As stated in a previous chapter, the first school in Maysville was taught in the old log courthouse by James M. Arrington, one of the earliest residents of the town. Of Mr. Arrington's scholastic attainments but little is now known, but from what can be learned he appears to have been especially prominent in developing an interest in educational matters. As an instructor he is said to have ranked among the best of the time in this part of Missouri. He taught as early as 1845. Since his time Maysville has enjoyed the labors of many excellent educators, among whom was Jacob Kearney, a native of Ohio, and a man of fine scholarship and superior professional training. He had charge of the schools of the town for a period of three or four years, and did much toward awakening an interest in educational affairs. Prof. Edwin R. Richardson, now a distinguished clergyman of the Episcopal Church, was identified with the city schools prior to 1860, and is remembered as a very competent instructor. Contemporary with Richardson was Prof. George W. Covell, now a lawyer of Nebraska City. Later came a number of others, to name whom in the order of their service will be impossible.

In 1871 the increase of the school population foreshadowed the necessity of a building of enlarged proportions; accordingly that year plans were adopted for a new schoolhouse, which was put under way as soon as circumstances would admit. It was completed the following year at a cost of \$10,000, and in point of neatness, convenience, and everything that goes to make a comfortable building, is one of the best specimens of school architecture in Northwest Missouri. It is a large two-story brick structure, contains four schoolrooms, all well finished and furnished.

With some embarrassments, but with generally progressive success, the schools of Maysville have gradually won for themselves a creditable standing among the best schools in the western part of the State. All available means have been used to further their progress. They are justly the pride of the citizens, and so

well established has their merit become that many families from the surrounding country have moved into the city for the purpose of availing themselves of its superior educational advantages. So completely have the schools become identified with the main interests of the people, that many who were once opposed to their establishment have become their zealous advocates, and they are recognized as the safest and surest means of advancement in civilization and prosperity,

The schools at this time are under the efficient superintendency of Prof. L. T. Moulton, assisted by Mrs. L. T. Moulton, Miss Ida Nelson and Miss Lou Wilson. The following is the course of study of the high school:

Junior Class.—Elocution—modulation, tone and the art of delivery; arithmetic—higher; geography—higher, completed and reviewed; grammar—Reed & Kellogg's book second, reviewed and continued to modifications of parts of speech; civil government, physiology, orthography, writing.

Senior Class.—Elocution; algebra; etymology; orthography—written; physical geography; grammar—Reed & Kelley's book second, completed; natural philosophy; writing—Book 6.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

"C" Class.—Reading—fourth reader; articulation, emphasis, inflection, and the correct meaning of words and sentences; arithmetic—intellectual, practical to fractions; geography—elementary completed, with map drawing; grammar—Reed & Kellogg's first book to parts of speech; United States history—orally from outlines; spelling—oral and written, abbreviations; writing—book No. 2.

"B" Class.—Reading—fifth reader, special attention to articulation, emphasis, inflection and expression; arithmetic—practical continued; geography—higher commenced, map drawing; grammar—Reed & Kellogg's first book completed and reviewed; United States history; spelling—oral and written, abbreviations; writing book No. 3.

"A" Class.—Reading—fifth reader, general review and drills in styles and personation; arithmetic—practical reviewed and completed; geography—higher continued; grammar—Reed &

Kellogg's book second commenced; United States history—reviewed and outlined; spelling—oral and written, rules for spelling; writing—book No. 4.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, spelling, drawing, object lessons, physiology, language lessons.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Chart reading, writing, geography, numbers, object lessons, drawing, reading, language lessons, lessons on anatomy.

SCHOOLS OF STEWARTSVILLE.

It is not now known who taught the first school in the town of Stewartsville. The schools were suspended during the war, but revived about the year 1866 by Prof. W. H. Haynes, who opened a school in the southern part of the town on Clinton Avenue. The directors a few years later purchased the Congregational Church building, paying for the same \$1,500. In 1875, this and the first building used were joined, and the school reorganized as a graded school, under the principalship of Prof. J. S. McKee, who taught one year. Prof. W. M. Stigall had charge of the schools in 1876-77 and was succeeded by Z. T. Wilson. From 1878 until 1881 Prof. L. T. Moulton was principal. He was succeeded the latter year by W. C. Lint, after whom came in regular succession B. F. Meek, Josie Mitchell, J. S. McKee and Henry Saunders. A fine two-story frame building was recently erected. The schools are in excellent condition, and rank with the best in the county.

Stewartsville College.—This superior educational institution was established in the fall of 1860 as Stewartsville Academy, by Prof. John A. E. Summers, who taught about one year. It was a private institution for instruction in the higher branches of learning, and early achieved much more than a local reputation. It continued in operation until 1861, when it was suspended on account of the war. It was re-opened in 1863 by Prof. W. O. H. Perry, who purchased the building, and started what was known as the Stewartsville Seminary. The original building was a two-

story frame structure, 30x46 feet in size, and cost the sum of \$1,800. Prof. Perry in 1879 greatly enlarged the building, giving it a two-story frontage of eighty-four feet, and fitting it up with twenty-five rooms and a boarding apartment, at an outlay of \$5,000. An additional building for a ladies' boarding house was subsequently erected at a cost of \$500, and the entire structure situated in a beautiful campus of four acres was an object of which the citizens of the town and county were deservedly proud. The institution was chartered May 21, 1879, as Stewartsville College, and as such was empowered to confer degrees in the arts. The college soon took high rank among the educational institutions of the State, and its course of instruction as well as discipline was inferior to none. The faculty in 1884-85 was composed of the following instructors: Rev. W. O. H. Perry, president, teacher of English literature; Louis Weber, A. M., natural science and ancient and modern languages; Henry W. Saunders, B. S., mathematics; W. F. Perry, B. S., commercial branches; Louis Weber, A. M., instrumental and vocal music; Mrs. W. O. H. Perry, matron and teacher of ornamental and fancy work.

In 1885 the college buildings were completely destroyed by fire. The destruction proving a great calamity to Stewartsville. No efforts have been made to rebuild or revive the institution, and it is now numbered among the things that were.

SCHOOLS OF OSBORNE AND COLFAX TOWNSHIP.

Prior to the erection of the present graded school building, the schools of Osborne were taught in temporary and inferior structures which had been fitted up for educational purposes. So far as now known the first school in the village was taught in 1859 by Miss Sallie Hitt. Miss Fannie Howard taught a little later in the house of Joseph Truex, across the line in Clinton County, and about the year 1867 a kitchen in the dwelling of Abel Lee was fitted up and used for school purposes.

The present building, a spacious two-story brick edifice was erected in 1873 and represents a capital of \$7,000. It stands on the block bounded by Amelia, Hunt, Francis Streets and Clinton Avenue, and ranks among the finest specimens of school architecture in De Kalb or adjoining counties.

The graded school was organized soon after the erection of the building by Prof. Job McVeagh, a distinguished graduate of the University of Virginia, and a man of superior professional ability. He taught successfully for a period of three years, and was succeeded in 1876 by Prof. A. Shumate, a fine scholar and excellent teacher. Prof. George Dawley taught in 1878 and 1879, and was followed by Prof. H. Palen, who had charge of the schools from the latter year until 1881. The next principal was Prof. F. W. Houchens, who was succeeded by Prof. Manring, and he in turn by the present principal, Prof. Kinser. The assistants at this time are Miss Nannie Hughes and Mrs. Hanlan. The citizens of Osborne take a live interest in the schools, and none but competent teachers are employed. The attendance is large, and in point of efficiency the schools will not suffer in comparison with those of any other town in the county.

Among the earliest school buildings in Colfax Township outside of Osborne was the Smith schoolhouse, about four and a half miles north of the town. The Smith schoolhouse was built in 1871, the "Highland" building one year later, and in 1874 a frame schoolhouse was erected in the northwest corner of the township.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE DE KALB COUNTY SCHOOLS.

ENUMERATION, ETC.	
Males...	2,659
Females.....	2,348
Colored males.....	20
Colored females.....	25
Total number of pupils enrolled.....	4,258
Total number of days attendance, 1886.....	321,792
Average days attendance.....	76
Number of days school has been taught.....	10,369
Average number in attendance each day.....	2,418
Number of teachers employed.....	117
Average salary per month.....	\$37 70
Number of rooms occupied.....	79
Seating capacity of all rooms.....	4,869
Number of white schools.....	78
Number of colored schools.....	1
Cost per day per pupil.....	069
Value of school property.....	62,028 00
Average levy.....	52
Number third grade certificates.....	91
Number second grade certificates.....	24
Number first grade certificates.....	2

FINANCIAL.

State moneys.....	\$1,500 00
County moneys.....	2,403 07
Township moneys.....	2,184 17
Direct tax.....	23,716 84
Total receipts for schools.....	38,707 54
Total expenditures.....	30,657 14
County funds.....	24,083 03
Township funds.....	19,721 28
Total of all funds.....	43,824 31
Fines, penalties, etc.....	493 82
Received from public funds.....	00 00
“ “ taxation.....	24,104 86
Tuition fees..	42 95
Paid teachers.....	22,416 36
Paid for fuel.....	1,385 11
Paid for repairs.....	1,234 26
Paid for apparatus.....	2,005 24

NEWSPAPERS.

Hand in hand with the church and school, and scarcely less in its influence upon the character of society than they is the printing press, the introduction of which marks an era in the history of any town or community. The coming of the printer with the black letter, the “stick,” the ink pot, “pi” and “devil” is always an era anywhere, and among any people. In a young and fast growing community it is an event of great portent to its future, for here above any other institutions are incalculable possibilities for good and sometimes well-grounded fear for evil. A free press in the hands of a man aware of the great responsibilities resting upon him is a blessing, like the discoveries and inventions of genius that are immortal.

In the dingy printing office is the epitome of the world of action and of thought, one of the best schools in Christendom, one of the best churches. An eminent divine has truly said: “The local paper is not only a business guide, but it is a pulpit of morals; it is a kind of public rostrum where the affairs of State are considered; it is a supervision of streets and roads, it is a rewarder of merit, it is a social friend, a promoter of friendship and good will. Even the so-called small matters of a village or incorporate town are only small to those whose hearts are too full of personal pomposity.” In the eloquent language of another:* “The press is the drudge and pack horse, as well

*H. C. Bradsby.

as crowned king of all mankind. The gentle click of its type is heard around the world; they go sounding down the tide of time bearing upon their gentle waves the destinies of civilization, and the immortal smiles of the pale children of thought, as they troop across the face of the earth, scattering here and there immortal blessings that the dull blind types patiently gather and place where they will ever live.

It is earth's symphony which endures, which transcends that of the 'morning when the stars sang together.' It is fraught with man's good, his joy, his happiness and the blessings of civilization."

The newspaper's past and present are totally different in many respects. Take the country sheet of fifty, nay thirty years ago, and what an institution it was. Its ponderous editorials stagger us even at this distant day as we read them, and its foreign news from eight weeks to three months old may have been highly entertaining then, but would be considered a little stale now. The editor too was a big man in the estimation of the public. His editorial thunder was hurled at the heads of his political antagonists like battering rams, and his readers were regularly regaled with column after column of matter which they seldom read. The paper had its influence, however, and the mere fact of its existence forms an important page in the history of the town and community.

The first newspaper ever published in De Kalb County was the *Stewartsville Telegraph*, established about the year 1858 by Messrs. Alstott and Williams, who ran it for some time as an independent local sheet, devoted to the interests of the county in general and the town of Stewartsville in particular. From what is now known of the *Telegraph*, it appears to have been a fairly well edited paper, and through its columns the productions of several ambitious local writers were given publicity. It remained under the editorial control and management of Messrs. Alstott and Williams about two years, at the end of which time the office was purchased by F. T. Disney, who converted the paper from an independent to a Democratic sheet, and ran it in the interest of the Breckinridge wing of the party. Mr. Disney was a forcible writer and good editor, and during the time the

Telegraph continued, it acquired a fairly remunerative patronage. The strong stand Mr. Disney took upon the question of slavery and other great questions which agitated the public mind at the breaking out of the war, made his paper peculiarly obnoxious to certain classes, and finding that he could not continue it successfully as a strictly partisan sheet he suspended its publication about the year 1861.

The De Kalb County Register was established at Maysville in 1865, by Messrs. Day & Howe, of Gallatin, Mo., who were at the time connected with the *North Missourian*, a paper published in the latter place. After publishing the *Register* a short time they sold the office to Messrs. Bell & Schrader, who enlarged the paper from a five-column folio to a quarto, and otherwise improved it, making it one of the most successful local sheets in Northern Missouri. Mr. Schrader was the principal writer, and is remembered as a very successful and aggressive newspaper man. He subsequently purchased his partner's interest, and after continuing the paper a short time, sold out to R. J. McNutt, who about the year 1878 disposed of the paper to Messrs. Dalby & Glazier. In the meantime, the last named gentleman purchased the *Stewartsville News*, and moving the office to Maysville consolidated the two papers under the name of the *Register News*, which they issued as partners, for a short time. Henry E. Glazier subsequently purchased the paper, and assuming entire control changed the name to the *Maysville Register*, by which it has since been known. When first started, the *Register* was a Republican paper, and continued as such until Messrs. Dalby & Glazier became proprietors, at which time the political complexion underwent a complete transformation. They made it the local organ of the Democracy of De Kalb County, a distinction which it still enjoys. The office of the *Register* is well equipped, the printing being done by a steam power press, the best of the kind in this congressional district.

In its mechanical make-up the paper will compare favorably with any local sheet in the State, while in its columns is found nothing but home matter. It is in size an eight-column folio, and at this time has a liberal advertising patronage, and a circulation in excess of 1,000. It is a spicy local paper, devoted to

the interests of Maysville and De Kalb County, and is an earnest and uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Democratic party.

The Stewartsville News, to which reference is made above, was a small independent paper, established at Stewartsville in the year 1870, by Messrs. Hicks & Eby. It was a well conducted paper, neat in its mechanical appearance, and as a spicy local sheet compared well with any of its successors. After continuing the publication about two years, Messrs. Eby & Hicks sold out to Dalby & Glazier, who moved the office to Maysville, where the paper was subsequently consolidated with the *Register*.

Conspicuous among the successful local papers of Northwest Missouri is *The Stewartsville Independent*, the first number of which made its appearance in May, 1877. It was started by C. L. Fowler, who moved to Stewartsville from Henry County, Iowa, in the above year, and who has since that time gained much more than a local reputation as a clear, forcible writer and successful editor. The *Independent*, as first started, was a seven-column folio, and continued to be issued as such until 1887, when it was increased to its present size, an eight-column folio. Mr. Fowler began the publication of his paper in the face of many adverse circumstances, but, with the energy and determination characteristic of the man, he has fortunately surmounted them all, and won for the *Independent* a prominent place among the most successful local papers of the State. In 1882 his office was consumed in the great fire which laid the town in ashes, and again in 1883 he suffered a second loss by fire, from the effects of which but few men would have so soon recovered. The complexion of the *Independent* is indicated by its name, but upon all the leading political, social, religious and scientific questions of the day the editor has decided views which he does not hesitate to give publicity. His columns are open to free discussion of all topics, and from its firm stand in favor of all enterprises for the public good the paper has proved a potent factor in promoting the material interests of Stewartsville. The present circulation of the paper is 1,000.

The De Kalb County Republican.—The history of this paper,

the Republican organ of De Kalb County, dates from the year 1877, at which time the first number appeared, bearing the name of Dr. L. H. Weatherby as editor. Mr. Weatherby, after issuing the paper a few months, sold the office to Messrs. Brown & Putnam, under whose management it was regularly issued for a period of about two years, gaining a circulation of over 900 during that time. From the appearance of the first number the *Republican's* success was assured, and but few months elapsed until it had a well paying circulation and a remunerative advertising patronage. Messrs. Brown & Putnam spared no pains or expense to make the paper a success, and such was their determination in this direction that they failed to realize any great fortune from the venture. Under their management, however, the *Republican* soon took high rank among the local papers of Northern Missouri, and to it more than to any source is due the credit of publishing to the world the great natural resources and superior advantages of De Kalb County as a point for immigration. Douglass Ogle, an able journalist and successful newspaper man, succeeded Messrs. Brown & Putnam, and continued the publication of the paper about two years. During that time the *Republican* grew steadily in favor, and as a political sheet did much toward the unifying of the party's interests and leading it to success in the local campaigns. Succeeding Mr. Ogle came J. S. Stevens, who, after acting as editor about three months, sold out to Charles Branscomb, under whose management the paper made its periodical visits for only a limited period. Messrs. Randolph & Atterbury were the next proprietors, but having had no previous experience in journalism they disposed of the paper in December, 1884, to J. K. Gwathmey, who has since been editor and proprietor. Mr. Gwathmey is an experienced newspaper man, and by strict attention to his paper has made it worthy the patronage of the public. The *Republican* is an orthodox party sheet, devoted to the interests of the Republican party of De Kalb County, and as a medium for the discussion of leading public questions is fair, honest, and free from abusive personalities. The paper is an eight-column folio, neat in its mechanical make-up, and with a circulation of 900 we bespeak for it a future of great prosperity.

In the year 1882 F. W. Riedel began the publication in Stewartsville of a German paper, the name of which was *Das Echo Der Gegenwart Und Der Zeitgeist*, which he had previously published in the city of New Albany, Ind. This was a sixteen-page paper, printed in the German language, and devoted to the discussion of religious, scientific and social questions, with the promotion of Christianity as the primary object. Mr. Riedel was educated in Germany, and, being a man of fine scholastic attainments and critical research, his articles gained wide publicity for their cogent arguments, clear reasoning and Catholic spirit. He continued the publication of his paper until 1884, when, finding a journal of its character could not be made financially successful, he established an independent local sheet, in the English language, by the name of the *Stewartsville Investigator*. After issuing the *Investigator* about one year in Stewartsville, Mr. Riedel moved the office to Osborne, and, changing the name to the *Osborne Investigator*, has, since 1884, published it at the latter place. As an enterprising local sheet the *Investigator* is up to the standard of any other paper published in De Kalb County, and as a forcible and elegant writer the editor ranks among the progressive journalists of this part of the State. The paper has a liberal advertising patronage, a constantly increasing circulation, and is steadily growing in public favor.

In the year 1883 F. H. Austin established at Osborne an independent paper called the *Oracle*, the existence of which terminated three years later. The *Oracle* was a small sheet, well edited, and had a good local circulation.

The *Tooth Pick* is the name of a paper established at the town of Union Star, in September, 1883, by Theodore W. Gulick. The *Tooth Pick* was a five-column folio, independent politically, and, under the editorial management of Mr. Gulick, an experienced newspaper man and a good writer, soon acquired a remunerative patronage. In December, 1886, John R. Needles became editor. He changed the name to the *Union Star Comet*, and has continued its publication ever since. The *Comet* is a sprightly little paper, ably edited and well printed, and is looked upon as one of the town's important business enterprises.

The latest addition to the local press of De Kalb County is

the *Stewartsville Weekly News*, established a short time ago by W. T. Randolph. It is an eight-column folio, devoted to the local interests of the town and county, and has already gained a good circulation. Mr. Randolph has displayed considerable ability as a journalist, and although he has had to struggle against much opposition, the paper is steadily coming to the front.

MILITARY RECORD.

De Kalb County has no military history prior to the late great struggle between the Northern and Southern States. It is true that among her early settlers were several men who had participated in the last war with Great Britain and the struggle with Mexico, and perchance some who had been engaged in Indian warfare, but nothing like a military organization had been attempted within the county until the secession movement of 1861.

It would be interesting to go back to the beginning, and trace out step by step the cause or causes that led up to this great struggle, but this has been done by abler pens, and the reader is referred to the numerous works giving fair and impartial views of the subject. Though there were many secondary causes, the war had its origin primarily in the introducing of African slavery into the colonies. This institution was the germ seed of the deadly upas, that, planted in the virgin soil of the colonies, grew with the growth of years, and finally spread its blighting shadows over the whole continent. It was the infectious virus, which, injected into the veins of that youthful people, ultimately resulted in the poisoning of the whole body politic of the full grown nation; nor is it a question of responsibility as to its introduction, nor as yet to its agitation by the friends and champions of either side. The years of heated agitation of the subject of slavery both in and out of Congress finally brought matters to a culminating point, when, in 1860, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, as representatives of the anti-slavery party of the North were elected President and Vice-President of the United States. The South looked upon this as an open declaration of hostilities upon its reserved rights and constitutional prerogatives, and in the following December the State of

South Carolina met in convention at Charleston, and passed an ordinance of secession. This ordinance cited among other reasons for the act the fact that the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa (all of which had supported Lincoln and Hamlin) had enacted laws which either nullified the acts of Congress for rendition of fugitives from service or rendered useless any attempt to execute them; and that Iowa and Ohio had refused to surrender fugitives from justice charged with various crimes, and with inciting servile insurrection in the John Brown raid, as well as the danger to be apprehended from the centralizing doctrines and principles of the party soon to come into power in the executive department of the general Government. This act of secession upon the part of South Carolina was soon followed by similar acts upon the part of Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. A congress of Southern States was called to meet at Montgomery, Ala., on the 14th of February, 1861, and on the same day a peace congress in Washington City, by the friends of peace in both North and South, was held.

In the latter many notable speeches were made by representative men of both sections, but that which produced the profoundest sensation throughout the South was delivered by Salmon P. Chase, the accredited Secretary of the Treasury of the incoming administration. Speaking for the party that had just elected Mr. Lincoln, he declared among other things that the North would never consent to the decision of the supreme court in reference to the extension of slavery in the Territories, nor yet to the constitutional provisions for the rendition of "fugitives from service," where such fugitives sought asylums within their jurisdiction. The effect of this declaration was a confirmation of the fears of the more moderate slave holding States, and measures were accordingly taken by nearly all of them to follow the example of the other seceding States.

In the meantime the feeling throughout the North rose to a fever heat, and the action of South Carolina was looked upon as a movement to dis sever the Union not to be tolerated. All party distinction was in a measure lost sight of in the one common cause,

to coerce the rebellious States, and when the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter was telegraphed over the country, followed by the President's call for troops from every State, county, city and hamlet throughout the North, patriotic and determined men volunteered their services in defense of the national union.

The Congress was held at Montgomery, and a constitution for one year adopted, with Jefferson Davis of Mississippi as president, and Alexander H. Stevens of Georgia as vice-president of the new confederation. The State of Missouri was rent and torn by conflicting opinions. Three parties sprang up—the Southern feigning secession, the Northern feigning union at all hazards, and the neutrality party opposing both. The action of the State, touching the great questions of the day, will be found in another part of this volume, and need not be mentioned in this connection.

Intense excitement prevailed everywhere; towns, cities, communities, churches and even families were divided in sentiment, giving rise to bitter animosities, and in many cases to scenes of violence and bloodshed. Both Northern and Southern sympathizers rushed to arms, and both established their camps of instruction and rendezvous in various parts of the State.

The people of De Kalb County partook largely of the general excitement, and many of them being in sympathy with the Confederacy were not slow in preparing for the struggle, and repaired at once to the Southern camps. Others organized into companies for home protection, with a view of maintaining Southern supremacy in the county, a fact which gave rise to much bitter feeling and animosity. The population of this county, however, being largely composed of Northern people, the Union sentiment predominated, and, in order to counteract the influence of Southern sympathizers, Union meetings were held in various parts of the county, addressed by able speakers, who urged upon the citizens to stand fast in their allegiance to the national cause. One of the first of these meetings was held at Maysville in the spring of 1861. It was attended by a large and enthusiastic concourse of people, who, after listening to an address, raised a Union flag in the courthouse square. The same day the Confederates met for military drill not far from the town, and no sooner had the

Union meeting dispersed than they marched to the public square, tore down the flag, and took possession of the town in the name of the Confederacy.

It is related that some of the men, more determined in their hatred toward the Union than others, tore the flag into strips, chewed and spit pieces of it upon the ground, and actually danced upon the colors, accompanying their actions with boisterous merriment and bitter imprecations.

In the summer of 1861 occurred the first bloodshed in the county caused by the war, the occasion being the death of Malcolm McDonald, a Southern man, at the town of Stewartsville.

Early in 1861 a Confederate company was raised in Stewartsville and vicinity, of which Robert Clark was elected captain and Mr. McDonald, lieutenant. Shortly after its organization they repaired to a Southern camp in Andrew County, preparatory to joining the Confederate forces of Gen. Price near the central part of the State. While the company was in camp, young McDonald returned to his home in Stewartsville, and was there when a detachment of Iowa troops passed through the town on their way to St. Joseph. Before reaching Stewartsville, however, a lieutenant of one of the companies, who had formerly edited a Stewartsville paper, informed his comrades that he could show them a rebel flag upon a certain house in the town, viz.: the one occupied by the McDonald family. When the train stopped two men asked and obtained the Colonel's permission to secure the flag, and proceeding at once to the place they found the flag floating from the building, but were met by young McDonald, who, with drawn revolver, forbade them entering the yard. The soldiers then requested that the flag be delivered to them, but the sturdy young Southerner replied that it could not be taken without first going over his dead body, presenting his weapon at the same time. Before he could fire, however, one of the soldiers shot him dead, his revolver exploding as he fell. The news of the killing spread through the town like wildfire, causing the most intense excitement, as the young man was well and favorably known, having always borne a most excellent reputation. His death was greatly deplored by both Union and Southern men, but under the circumstances the soldiers were justified in what they did.

The ordinance of 1861, which provided an oath of loyalty to be taken by all county officers in the State, affected De Kalb County to the extent of causing the county and circuit clerks' office to become vacant, the incumbents of which were at the time in hearty sympathy with the Confederacy. About this time a second company of Confederates was recruited, but of its history as a body little is known, the men having subsequently served in different regiments.

After 1862 there was little trouble in the county, and from that time until the close of the war the Union cause maintained the ascendancy. The presence of Home Guards had a salutary effect in repressing anything like an armed outbreak, and the subsequent disarming of all those suspected of being in sympathy with the South was the means of maintaining comparative quiet until the cessation of hostilities. Some of the home troops, however, occasionally transcended the limits of their authority, by arbitrarily arresting suspected persons, and subjecting them to much humiliating treatment. Among these were some of the best citizens of the county, and men who had taken no part directly or indirectly in aiding or abetting the Southern cause. Various arrests were made, meetings were broken up, and ministers who had not taken the required oath were imprisoned or otherwise summarily dealt with. The organization of what was known as the Paw Paw militia in the latter part of the war had a wholesome effect in allaying much of the excited feeling, while the efforts of the peaceably disposed citizens were not barren of good results.

The number of Federal soldiers furnished by De Kalb County is variously estimated at from 600 to 800 men, the majority of whom did valiant service in defense of the national Union. These men enlisted in various regiments, but few companies having organized wholly in the county. The first of these was Company H, First Cavalry Missouri Militia, organized in the spring of 1862. The following were the officers of this company: Capt. Charles C. Harvey, served from April 4, 1862, until his death at Lexington, Mo., November 22 of the same year. His successor was William Meredith, whose period of service lasted from December 3, 1862, until mustered out at expiration

of the term, March 30, 1865. Mr. Meredith at the organization of the company was elected first lieutenant, and served in that capacity until promoted captain in the year above mentioned. The second lieutenant was S. M. Williams, of Gentry County, who was promoted first lieutenant to succeed Capt. Meredith. His successor was James E. Teal, who held the position of second lieutenant from December 3, 1863, until the expiration of his term of service, March 30, 1865.

The First Regiment Cavalry Missouri Militia was organized on the 9th day of April, 1862, and was recruited from the counties of Daviess, Sullivan, Putnam, Gentry, Linn, De Kalb, Harrison and Grundy. Subsequently companies were attached from Andrew, Buchanan, Worth, and Gentry Counties. This regiment was commanded by Col. James McFerran, of Gallatin, Mo., ex-judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and its first scene of action was a small engagement with a detachment of Confederates, under the command of Capt. Cash in Chariton County, Mo. During the first year of service, the regiment was engaged in a number of battles and skirmishes, among which were Newark, Kirksville, Panther Creek, Walnut Creek, Lee's Ford on the Charleston River, and a guerrilla warfare in Linn and Livingston, Lafayette, Jackson, Johnson and Henry Counties. During the fall and winter of 1862 the regiment was stationed at Sedalia, and the following year was mainly spent in an irregular warfare with guerrilla forces. The following were among the engagements in which the First participated: Battle in Bates and Vernon Counties with Marchbank's guerrillas; battle with Quantrell's men in different places; engagement with guerrilla forces in Lafayette County commanded by Blount, Graves and Peery, and other skirmishes not noted.

The following year was spent by the different companies in scouting after straggling parties of guerrillas that infested the country; and numerous engagements took place in which the regiment lost quite a number of men. Subsequently it took part in the battles of Independence, Big Blue and Osage. In the latter and in the gallant and decisive victory of the campaign the regiment had the advance in bringing on the engagement, and occupied the right center of the line, and sustained the

severest losses of the Federal forces engaged. On the 1st of January, 1865, the regiment was stationed in the Central district of Missouri, and was engaged in exterminating the band of guerrillas that infested that region of country, and performing guard and escort duty until mustered out.

Company H, Fourth Cavalry Missouri Militia, was organized at Stewartsville in April, 1862, and was made up principally from De Kalb County. As organized, E. T. Howard was captain; Michael Ryan, first lieutenant, and E. D. Bowen, second lieutenant. Howard served from April, 1862, until his death at Springfield, September 6 of the same year, and was succeeded by E. D. Bowen, who resigned December 31, 1862. January 13, 1863, Michael Ryan was promoted captain, and served until his dismissal from the service, February 1, 1864. C. J. Messimer then took command of the company, and served as such until the expiration of the term, April 18, 1865. After Messimer's promotion, J. W. Chambers became first lieutenant, and held the position from April, 1864, until mustered out of service in 1865. The successor of E. D. Bowen as second lieutenant was Charles W. Skelton, who resigned the office August 9, 1864. The following is a brief historical memorandum of the part the Fourth Cavalry took in the war. Until May, 1862, the companies of the regiment had not been together, but in that month they were consolidated at Kansas City, and equipped for active service. The regiment then joined the command of Brig.-Gen. E. B. Brown in Southeast Missouri, and the following summer took part in a number of engagements with guerrillas and irregular Confederate forces. In January, 1863, the regiment participated in the battle of Springfield, later took part in the battle with Shelby's raiders, at Marshall, engaged with the enemy at Huntsville, Ala., besides fighting a large number of skirmishers of which no accounts have been preserved. During 1864 the regiment saw a great deal of active service, and it is estimated that the average distance marched by the different companies from January till December of that year was 2,500 miles. The field of service was central Missouri, and the duty consisted in ridding the county of guerrilla bands. The companies were divided among different towns and sections, company H being stationed during a part of the summer at Jeffer-

son City. In June, 1864, the headquarters were removed to Sedalia; thence July 30 to Warrensburg; August to Tabo, Lafayette County, and during the month of September to points as follows: Georgetown, Boonville, Otterville, Tipton and Sedalia; thence via Tipton to Russell. In June, July, August and September the regiment was constantly on the march, scouting the country extending from the northern boundary of Lafayette county to the mouth of the Osage, and was during this time in frequent fights and skirmishes with guerrillas. In the latter part of September, 1864, the regiment was concentrated at Sedalia, and in connection with other troops under Gen. Brown, moved to the defense of Jefferson City against the rebels under Gen. Price. From that time until the expiration of the term of service the regiment was engaged in guerrilla warfare, and lost quite a number of men.

During these periods of activity the company from Stewartsville bore itself creditably, and performed distinguished service in the various battles and campaigns. The loss of the company is not now known, though the ranks were considerably depleted upon the return of the boys in 1865.

Company I, Eighty-seventh Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia was organized in De Kalb County in 1862. Captain, O. G. McDonald; first-lieutenant, William H. Sifers; second-lieutenant, George W. Howard. O. G. McDonald was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in October, 1864, at which time William H. Sifers became captain. He served until the office was vacated March 12, 1865. Upon the promotion of Sifers, Charles C. Vance was chosen first lieutenant, and as such served from October, 1864, until March 12, 1865. George W. Howard resigned his commission as second lieutenant on the 20th of April, 1864, and was succeeded by A. J. Culbertson, who served until the expiration of the term.

Company K, same regiment, was recruited at Stewartsville, and as originally organized had the following officers: G. M. Brown, captain; George Shuckman, first lieutenant, and Edward L. Titcomb, second lieutenant. The latter was promoted to the command of the company on October 20, 1864, and served in that capacity until mustered out March 12 of the succeeding year.

These companies were engaged principally in guarding the county against the depredations of guerrillas and bushwhackers, and preventing the Confederates from recruiting in the country. They were subject to be called wherever needed, however, and held themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice. At one time they were engaged in guerrilla warfare in several of the Northern Missouri counties, but do not appear to have participated in much active service, or in engagements of any importance.

In the latter part of the war, 1865, the Fifty-fourth Regiment Missouri Militia was organized in De Kalb County for home protection, and consisted of three companies. The officers were Levi Pritchard, lieutenant-colonel; O. G. McDonald, major; and Daniel Ransom, quartermaster. This was only a partial organization, and had an existence but a few months. Company A was commanded by William H. Sifers, captain; Robert Smith, first lieutenant, and William G. Frouns, second lieutenant. The only officers of Company C were William Henry and Daniel M. Albright, first and second lieutenants, respectively. The officers of Company D were Alhira Manring, captain; Cyrus J. Hunt, first lieutenant, and Samuel Leach, second lieutenant.

The above constitute the companies organized in De Kalb County for the Federal service. The close of the war was hailed with delight by the people of the county, at which time an era of good will was inaugurated, which still exists. Due forbearance was exercised by the returned soldiers of both sides, who, differing in opinion, wisely permitted the difference to be buried with the dead past. Had other portions of the State been guided by the same wise counsels, they would have been spared on many occasions the bitterness and humiliation that frequently fell with heavy hand upon person and property. All honor to both Union and Southern men of De Kalb for their moderation and forbearance.

CRIME.

Notwithstanding the fact that De Kalb has always been noted for its good order and the peaceableness of its inhabitants, several transactions of a sanguinary nature have at different times occurred within the county. As the rough and turbulent

spirits of the pioneer period drifted away before the benign influence of civilization, the society began to improve materially. But the history of all countries, from the earliest colonization, has shown bad men mingled among the early settlers, and that as law and order are established, these characters are weeded out. So it was here. Shortly after the county was formed, and the different branches of the court were organized and put in operation, De Kalb County became as law abiding a community as any in the State. And with the great mass of the population this has ever since been the case. But there was a period dating back, when not only this, but surrounding counties were affected with a species of lawlessness, that to the better class of citizens was extremely annoying. Horse stealing became quite common, likewise petty theiving, and occasionally burglarious attacks of an alarming nature varied the monotony of the times, and led to the general belief that there was an organized band of men who made robbery their chief occupation. For a time the greater part of Northern Missouri seemed to have been troubled in this way.

Depredations were connected in rapid succession at points widely separated, and yet with such characteristic skill as to create the belief that they were done by the same inspiration if not by the same person. Such a conclusion involved a belief in a widespread conspiracy, which so covered the country with abettors and sympathizers that the ordinary official felt powerless to thwart their plans, or arrest the offenders against the law.

Happily this state of affairs did not exist in De Kalb County for any great length of time, but in the early history of the country a number of daring robberies and other crimes were committed with apparent impunity. Later, several crimes were committed, the details of which are not remembered sufficiently to give a full account of the transaction.

In the year 1851 a man by the name of Frost was killed in the eastern part of the county during a drunken row. The name of the person who committed the deed is not known.

About the year 1852 the body of an unknown man was found in a patch of brush some four miles west of Maysville. When discovered the body was partly wrapped up in an old quilt, and

the supposition was that the murder had been committed at another place, and the body brought to the brush for concealment. Upon examination it was discovered that a ball had penetrated the left shoulder of the unfortunate man, and flattened itself against the ribs. The body was shockingly mutilated, having been torn beyond recognition by hogs and buzzards, which had been feeding upon it for several days. It was discovered at a place known in the neighborhood as "Grubb Point" near which lived a man of unsavory reputation by the name of Hiram Clark, who was at once suspected of having committed the murder. He was arrested and charged with the crime, but as nothing could be proven against him the court ordered his release.

Several years ago a young man by the name of Titcomb had a difficulty with his father about the division of some land. Being of a hasty temper he shot and killed his father for which unnatural crime he was arrested, tried and sentenced to the State's prison for the term of eighteen years.

In August, 1865, Joseph E. Branscom, ex-sheriff, was shot and killed in front of Pritchard & Truex's store in Maysville, by one Stoffle, who had been stopping about the city for some months. He sustained the reputation of a worthless and desperate character, and certainly had no motive for the killing as no trouble had previously existed between him and his victim. After committing the bloody deed he seized a horse and succeeded in evading his pursuers, and making good his escape. He was subsequently captured in Howard County, Kas., tried and acquitted upon some legal technicality.

The killing of George Walters, about the year 1875 or 1876, by a young man by the name of Groomer, in the northern part of the county, was an event greatly deplored by all who knew the parties. It appears that the Groomers had been charged with the commission of some crime for which the arrest of one of them was ordered—George Walters and John Thompson having been deputized to make the arrest. Walters met young Groomer at the latter's house and made known his errand, but was told to wait a few minutes until certain arrangements could be made. In the meantime Walters had drawn his revolver, which, according to the statement of some, was accidentally discharged in the

house, the ball passing through the clothing of a sister of Groomer, and raking the flesh on the hand of a smaller brother. No sooner was the revolver fired than the boy and girl both cried that they were shot, whereupon another brother rushed into the house, and shot Walters, killing him instantly. Both brothers made their escape. Other members of the family were arrested for complicity in the killing, but nothing could be proved against them.

An Englishman by the name of John Godwin was murdered in the southeastern part of the county in 1884. The circumstances surrounding this bloody deed are very mysterious, and as yet no clue to the murder has been discovered. Mr. Godwin was found lying in his cellar with his skull fractured, having evidently been struck from behind with some heavy instrument, and then pitched head-first down the stairway. The cellar door was closed, but near by was lying a fence stake, upon which blood and hair were found.

The killing of Malcolm McDonald in Stewartsville by Federal soldiers early in the war is noted elsewhere.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cities are generally founded with regard to some great commercial advantage, either as seaports possessing deep harbors adapted to trade with foreign countries; as manufacturing depots convenient to labor, fuel, or water power; or as agricultural centers where the products of the soil may be exchanged for other commodities.

But to none of these conditions is the thriving little city of Maysville indebted for its origin, although the last named may have had its influence in determining the location, for certainly few finer agricultural districts are to be found than that by which the town is surrounded.

Maysville was originally selected as a town site in 1845 by the commissioners appointed by law to select and locate the permanent seat of justice of De Kalb County. Within a short time after the location had been decided upon, G. W. McPherson was appointed commissioner to have the same surveyed and the lots sold. The site is admirably situated, being very near the

geographical center of the county, and the selection reflects great credit upon the commissioners. The court approved the report of the commissioners on the 18th of August, 1845, and three years later the land (the northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 59, Range 31) was entered for the county by Thompson Smith at the land office at Plattsburg, the patent for the same bearing date of January 1, 1848.

In the meantime the commissioners of the county seat secured the services of James Venable, surveyer, who, assisted by Andrew H. Skidmore, Daniel Coil and James Skidmore, laid out the original plan of the town, the plat of which was formally acknowledged on the 4th of May, 1848, before James M. Arrington, clerk of the court. As first surveyed the town consisted of nineteen blocks subdivided into 132 lots, with a public square in the center of the plat. Running east and west are the following streets: Atchison, Jackson Main and King, and crossing them at right angles are Sloan, Dallas, Polk, Washington, Camden and Water Streets. With the survey of the foregoing plat begins the history of the town proper.

To go back to the beginning of Maysville, and give a true detail of its earliest settlement, and an account of its every branch of business and industry, when it commenced, and by whom, is a task beyond the power of the writer to accomplish. There are few persons now living in the county who were here when the town was located, and those few were too young then or too old now to remember much about it; accordingly the chronicler is forced to depend in a large measure upon "hearsay evidence" for facts pertaining to the first few years of its history.

It is believed by those who have a good opportunity of knowing, that the first house on the town site was a log dwelling, erected as early as the year 1845, by John Buckingham. The following year Walter A. Doak built a log courthouse on the east side of the square, in which the circuit court was first held in the spring of 1847. An early mechanic by the name of George Ward erected a double hewed log house on Main Street, near where Ed. Clark's livery stable now stands, and was one of the first carpenters in the town. He assisted in building a number of early residences in the town and surrounding country, but

subsequently disposed of his property and emigrated to Oregon. H. L. W. McPherson, about the year 1846, erected a log dwelling on the north side of Main Street, on the lot now owned by R. A. Hewitt, Sr. Mr. McPherson was a farmer and trader, and appears to have taken an active part in the early development of the town. George McPherson, commissioner of the county seat, was also an early resident. He built his dwelling on the south side of the public square, and was for a number of years prominently identified with the material interests of the town and county. The lot where the Lytle Hotel now stands was first occupied as a building site by a hewed log residence, erected about the year 1846 by Elijah Hudson, who, a little later, opened his house for the accommodation of such travelers as saw fit to accept and pay for his hospitalities. He subsequently erected a frame building on the corner, and started the first hotel in the town, which early became a favorite stopping place for the traveling public. This building stood until 1886, at which time it was torn down, and replaced by the elegant brick hotel, erected that year by Mr. Lytle. Among those who became residents of the town soon after it was laid out was one Andrew Evans, a trader, who erected a log dwelling on the east side of Water Street, the site of his building being owned at this time by Thomas Hull. Mr. Evans subsequently laid out an addition to the town, the survey of which was made on the 30th day of May, 1856. Conspicuous among the early settlers was James M. Arrington, who moved to the town shortly after it was located in order to take charge of the clerk's office, to which he was elected shortly after the organization of the county. He also had the honor of teaching the first school in Maysville, and is remembered as one of the town's most intelligent and worthy citizens. His dwelling, a simple log structure, stood on Main Street, where Mrs. Gilbert now lives. George Linkenfelter came in an early day, and erected a log dwelling upon the lot occupied at this time by a part of the Orr block, on the south side of Main Street. Another early comer was James Grant, who made some improvements east of the public square on Washington Street, where Taylor & Hewitt's business house stands. He was the first postmaster of Maysville, and also served as treasurer of De Kalb

County in an early day. Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, in Block 11, were purchased in an early day by Daniel Shambaugh, who erected a residence, and kept the first saloon in town. His brother, Hon. I. N. Shambaugh, the first resident attorney in the county, improved the lot now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Rose, and was for a number of years a prominent citizen of the place. Additional to the foregoing were the following, all of whom became residents of the town during the first few years of its history: George Leaman, Andrew Bunton, Joseph Evans, Elijah Cottrell, Samuel Holpain, Eli Hewitt, G. B. Edwards, James B. Shambaugh, Andrew H. Skidmore, William Lucky, George Leasure, James Y. Johnson, Thomas Brooks, Greenbury Edwards, E. W. Chappell, John W. Bishop, Thomas Wilkinson, John McCrea, George Ward, James Spurgeon, Jacob Kearney, Thomas Iden, Robert Forbes, T. J. Wilkinson, William H. Ritchie, Andrew Hamer, N. B. Norville, Robert Ray, Stephen Bowles, Elijah McCall, Elias Parrott, and others, the majority of whom purchased unimproved lots prior to 1850. The following non-residents purchased real estate in the town in an early day: James Sloan, William Hunter, S. J. Brown, Jacob Myers, John Fletcher, Lemuel Harvey, Powell H. Sharp, George Ward, John B. Sharp, William Matthews, Samuel S. G. Bunton, Andrew Harvey, Andrew Sherard, Greenfield Mathis, John H. W. Boker, H. R. Hodge, James Tracy, William Hudson, John Doherty, Nicholas Sharp, Sinclair Kirtley, R. L. Lemon, and others.

BUSINESS MEN.

From the most reliable information accessible it appears that one George Leaman was the first person to open a stock of merchandise in the town of Maysville. He came as early as 1846, and erected a small frame building on Lots 6 and 7, Block 17, north of the public square, in which were stored a small general stock of groceries and dry goods and a generous supply of "corn juice," without which no mercantile establishment was then considered complete. In those days goods were brought principally from Plattsburg, Liberty and St. Joseph by wagon, and a little later, freighting as a business became an important industry. A merchant usually bought about two stocks of goods a year, spring

and fall, and had no means of replenishing his stock every thirty days, as now, through the medium of traveling salesmen. Of the success of Mr. Leaman's mercantile venture but little is now known, save that he continued the business about one year, and then sold out to Eli Hewitt of St. Joseph. Upon taking possession of the store, Mr. Hewitt greatly increased the stock, and soon afterward erected a new frame building adjoining the business house, besides making an addition to the latter. He was identified with the mercantile interests of the town from 1847 until 1866, and in the meantime succeeded in building up a large and lucrative business. His death occurred in the latter year. The next store of any importance was started about the year 1852, by George Funkhouser, who brought a stock of goods from Plattsburg, which he sold for some time in partnership with a man by the name of McMichael. Their store building was a log structure on Main Street, west of the public square, which had been previously erected by George Ward. Mr. Funkhouser, in 1853, purchased from the county the old log courthouse on the east side of the square, which he fitted up for store purposes, and in which he carried on a successful business for a number of years. In the meantime other tradesmen were attracted to the place, among whom was William H. Ritchie, who opened a grocery store in an early day, where M. N. Jones' business house now stands, corner of Main and Polk Streets. Like the merchant first named, Mr. Ritchie kept in his cellar a good stock of whisky, which caused his place to become the favorite rendezvous of all the idle and worthless characters of the town and surrounding country. It is related that at an early session of the county court two men from the country became involved in a quarrel, which finally ended in a personal encounter, to quell which the sheriff was obliged to arrest both combatants. He took them before the court, when they were given a trial, the result of which was the clearing of one on the ground of self defense, and the assessing of a fine and costs against the other. The poor wretch having no money with which to settle his fine was ordered by the court imprisoned, whereupon the sheriff was put to his wits ends to find a place of incarceration, there being, at the time, no jail in the county, and but one cellar in the town, to wit, the one

under Ritchie's store. Seeking the merchant the sheriff requested the privilege of putting the prisoner into his cellar overnight, which was granted. Accordingly the unfortunate countryman was introduced into the subterranean apartment. Now it so happened that there were a goodly number of whisky casks in the cellar, and the prisoner having a peculiar taste for the inspiring beverage, soon found a way to refresh himself, so lying down upon his back with his mouth beneath the faucet, and turning on a copious draft of the oh-be-joyful, he was within an incredibly short space of time oblivious to his surroundings, and by far the happiest prisoner ever incarcerated in any jail. In the meantime his friends came to seek him, and learning of his whereabouts, and the manner of his imprisonment, laid the matter before an attorney, who, for a liberal fee, promised to secure his release. Going before the court on the following morning, the attorney very gravely informed that august body that it had no jurisdiction over matters of a criminal nature, and at the same time demanded the immediate release of the prisoner. The members of the court fearing that they had transcended their powers, and a little apprehensive of the result of so doing, at once ordered the sheriff to set the imprisoned pugilist at liberty. Proceeding to Mr. Ritchie's cellar, the officer of the law, after considerable search, found the prisoner in a state of blissful unconsciousness, with his head under a barrel and his body nearly half submerged in a pool of whisky, which had escaped from the cask during the night, the faucet having been left open. It required the united efforts of five men to liberate the stupid prisoner, who declared, as soon as he opened his eyes, that he would not object to lying in jail a week if he could have the company of the barrels in Ritchie's cellar.

Mr. Ritchie, after selling groceries for a short time, opened a general store which he carried on about three years, but in which he did not meet with financial success. He subsequently erected a frame hotel on the same corner, and for a period of about two years ministered to the wants of the traveling public. One of the first brick buildings in the town was erected on the east side of the square, by Jesse Weatherlee, who kept a general store in the same for a short time. The building is still standing,

owned and occupied at the present time by Henry E. Glazier. Robert Ray engaged in the sale of general merchandise, about the year 1853, and sold goods in a frame building which stood on the lot now occupied by G. W. Lipscomb's business house, Main Street, south of the public square. He was a fairly successful tradesman, and carried on his store until the breaking out of the war.

Additional to the foregoing, the following men were identified with the mercantile interests of the town from time to time: Ira Brown, James Ewart, William Meek, James Clark, who kept the first drug store, John Pritchard, Manford Lancaster, Andrew Hamer and others, whose names were not given the writer.

MECHANICS.

Among the earliest mechanics to locate in Maysville was George Ward, a carpenter, who came within a short time after the town was located. The first blacksmith was William Lucky, who built a small shop on Lot 1, Block 6, where the Ohio House now stands, as early, perhaps, as 1845. He carried on a fairly successful business until 1849, when he sold his shop to George W. Leasure, and emigrated to Oregon. Thomas T. Iden was an early blacksmith also, and among the early carpenters and workers in wood are remembered James Y. Johnson and Thomas Brooks, both of whom acquired the reputation of skillful builders. Greenbury Edwards, in an early day, started a cabinet shop where John Winter lives on Main Street, but his factory appears to have been conducted upon a very limited scale, and was abandoned after a short time. The first tailor was John Gilmore, who opened a shop on Lot 4, Block 4, east side of the public square, where for several years he carried on a remunerative business.

Among the earliest industries of the town was an old fashioned "tread mill" built by John W. Bishop, about the year 1847. It stood where Mr. Lipscomb's dwelling now stands, Lot 7, Block 3, and was perhaps the first contrivance for the manufacture of flour and meal ever constructed in De Kalb County. The machinery of the mill was of the most indifferent kind, operated by a large incline wheel, upon which horses, oxen and sometimes cows were used for motive power. It ground very slowly, and made a coarse article of flour, but being the only

mill within a radius of many miles was patronized quite extensively for several years.

In 1852 the first saw mill was brought to the place by George Wilson. It stood in the south part of the town, and for a mill of its capacity did a very fair business.

Ed. Davis engaged in the manufacture of furniture about the year 1883, and continued the business with encouraging success until 1886. Maysville has never achieved any prominence as a manufacturing center, having always been essentially a commercial town. It is surrounded by a fine farming country, and, being considerably removed from the natural advantages of water and fuel, its citizens have never given much attention to manufacturing enterprises. The industries of this kind have been confined to a few furniture factories, saw mills and brick kilns, none of which ever proved very successful financially.

During the first eight or ten years of the town's history its growth was by no means rapid, a variety of causes combining to produce this result. A number of miles distant from mills, and from any point where provisions or supplies could be obtained, her residents were obliged to dispense with many of those articles considered in older communities as among the necessities of life.

Goods were freighted with considerable difficulty from St. Joseph and Liberty, and the absence of railroads, navigable streams and other traveling facilities had a tendency to keep back immigration and retard the development of the town. As the population of the county increased, and the importance of the town as the only available trading point for a large area became established, merchants, mechanics and professional men saw here favorable openings for their particular trades and professions of which they were not slow in taking advantage. Commodious brick business houses replaced the temporary structures occupied by the early merchants, and mercantile establishments second to none found in country towns marked the steady and substantial growth of the place. The erection of the public buildings, and the necessary business connected with the county seat added greatly to the material improvement of the town, and gave it a decided advantage over its rival in the southern part of the

county. After the destruction of the courthouse in 1878, a movement was inaugurated to change the seat of justice to Stewartsville, the effect of which for a time proved very disastrous to the future prospects of Maysville. The people, however, decided by ballot to retain the county seat at its original location, after which the town became infused with new life, and its business prospects began to brighten. The most important era in the town's history, however, was the completion in 1886 of what is now the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, the immediate result of which was a vast increase, both in population and wealth.

Fully 300 new buildings have been erected since that time while a number of others are in process of construction, and from a town of only 418 in 1880, the population at this time is nearly if not quite 1,500. With the completion of the road, came as a matter of course a large influx of laborers, mechanics and business men to swell the population and increase the local demand. Many were attracted by the beauty and healthfulness of the location, the comparatively small expense of living, the superior educational advantages offered, and the guarantee of liberal remuneration for labor in their respective fields.

ADDITIONS.

As already stated the first addition to the original survey of Maysville was made by Andrew Evans, May, 1856, and recorded on the 5th of the following July. It was simply a subdivision of lots in the old plat into twenty-six smaller lots. Gilbert's addition of fourteen blocks, forty-five lots, was surveyed October 11, 1869, by County Engineer J. Pritchard, and on the 2d day of June, 1885, John H. Keats surveyed and platted an addition of sixty-five lots for Elizabeth Taylor. Taylor's second addition was made May 25, 1886, and on the following day an addition of ten lots was laid out by Albert G. Crew, known as Crew's addition. The above are the principal additions to the town.

INCORPORATION

Originally the municipal government of Maysville was under a board of trustees provided for by an act of the county court.

The early records of the board having been lost or misplaced, but little is now known of the early town Legislature. By an act of the Legislature approved April 2, 1885, the town was granted a charter as a city of the fourth class. By the provisions of said charter the city is entitled to the following officers: Mayor, board of alderman, city clerk, city attorney, marshal, street commissioner, treasurer, health officer, fire warden and assessors.

The first officers were L. H. Weatherby, mayor; S. W. Holmes and Conrad Kochan, alderman; Robert E. Iden, marshal; F. Dinsmore, city clerk and attorney; William H. Addington, street commissioner and S. W. Holmes, treasurer. March 9, 1886, a special election was ordered for the purpose of extending the corporate limits of the city, and on the 6th of the succeeding month an election for city officers was held resulting in the choice of the following gentlemen: Dr. P. A. Dent, mayor; R. E. Iden, marshal; R. A. Hewitt, Jr., Peter Bleistein, R. M. Taylor and Samuel W. Holmes, aldermen. The following officials were appointed: R. A. Hewitt, Jr., city attorney; F. A. Dinsmore, clerk; R. E. Iden, street commissioner, and S. W. Holmes, treasurer.

The government of the town, under the city charter, which is a very liberal one, has been all that the people could reasonably desire, and in no place of its size in the State are the municipal affairs more economically and systematically managed. Ordinances have been adopted relating to the following: regulating the meetings of the board of aldermen, concerning appointment of officers and designating the duties of the same, *providing for a corporate seal, concerning contagious diseases, nuisances bawdy houses, fire limits, fires, resistance to officers, vending of intoxicating liquors, fire crackers and torpedoes, misdemeanors, fees of officers, omnibuses, contracts, notices and summons, streets and alleys, licenses, elections, fire apparatus, dogs, assessment and collection of revenues, sidewalks, storage of combustibles, enforcement of penalties and others. The following are among the things especially provided against: "Any wholesale or retail dealer in vinous or spirituous liquors, who shall sell or give away or per-

*The corporate seal of Maysville is a circular body, encircled with the words "Corporate Seal of Maysville, De Kalb County, Missouri," and inscribed in the center with a figure of Justice holding the scale and sword.

mit the same to be done by persons in his employ to any person intoxicated, or who shall sell or give away any vinous or spirituous liquors knowingly to any person who is buying for the purpose of furnishing it to any person while intoxicated, inside the corporate limits of Maysville, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in a sum not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars for the first offense.

‘For failure to keep streets and sidewalks in front of places of business, fine of ‘not less than one, nor more than twenty-five dollars.’ For failure to keep streets free from obstructions, minimum fine one dollar, maximum fine, fifty dollars. For firing of guns, cannons or any fire arms, except in case of necessity or in performing a public or lawful duty, without first obtaining permission in writing from the mayor, to be punished by a fine of not less than five, nor more than twenty-five dollars. For climbing or jumping upon cars or locomotives while in motion, a fine of not more than one hundred dollars. For unlawfully assembling for the purpose of doing violence to persons or property, or the perpetration of any unlawful act, a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars. Assault and battery or affray; quarrel, threaten or contend in a turbulent manner; disturbing the peace by loud and unusual noise; indecent language or indecent action or behavior; disturbing wilfully, maliciously or contemptuously any religious meeting, or any lawful assemblage of people by rude or indecent behavior; profane discourse, loud talking, etc.; carrying within the corporate limits of the city any pistol, slung shot, knuckles, knife or other deadly weapon; riding and driving beyond a moderate gait; leaving animals without being fastened or guarded; being guilty of misdemeanors while intoxicated; keeping gambling tables; betting upon any gambling device; playing cards, base ball or amusements of like nature on Sunday; being guilty of open lewdness; engaging in any sport or exercise likely to frighten horses, injure passengers, or embarrass the passage of vehicles; destroying bridges, culverts, ditches, etc.; appearing in public place in a state of nudity or dress not belonging to the sex; exhibiting any indecent or lewd book, or exhibit or perform any lewd play, etc.; turning stock into grave yards, leaving open and uncovered or unguarded any cellar door or other subterranean

opening from, into or upon street, sidewalk or alley; writing, printing, painting with chalk or other material any obscene pictures, words or language or expression upon fences, walls, buildings or other places; any person refusing to aid in the arrest of any offender, when ordered to do so by proper officer, are each and all considered misdemeanors, and punishable by fines commensurate with the offense."

The following is the license tax levied upon all business trades and amusements carried on in the city:

On auction house or auctioneer, per day.....	\$ 2 50
On auction house or auctioneer, per month.....	10 50
On auction house or auctioneer, three months.....	15 50
On auction house or auctioneer, one year.....	25 50
On butcher or meat market, six months.....	3 50
On butcher or meat market, one year.....	5 50
On foot peddler, one day.....	1 00
On foot peddler, one month.....	2 50
On foot peddler, one year... ..	4 50
On wagon peddler, one day.....	2 50
On wagon peddler, one month.....	5 50
On wagon peddler, one year.....	15 50
On dealer in patent rights, one month.....	2 50
On dealer in patent rights, one year... ..	5 50
On menagerie or circus, one day.....	10 50
On each side show accompanying menagerie or circus, for one day.....	4 50
On every public show, concert or amusement, except lo- cal entertainment, composed of citizens of this city, and excepting such as do not charge or receive any- thing for admission, one day.....	2 50
The same as above, for three days.....	5 00
The same as above, for one week.....	8 50
On peanut or lemonade stand, one day.....	1 50
On peanut or lemonade stand, two days.....	2 50
On peanut or lemonade stand, one week	3 50
On gift enterprise, for one day	2 50
On gift enterprise, for one month	6 00
On billiard, Jenny Lind, pool, pigeon hole or other like table, each table for six months.....	10 00
On same for one year.....	20 00
On shooting gallery, lifting machine, or other machine for the trial of strength or skill, for one day.....	2 50
On the same as above, for six months.....	5 50
On the same as above, for one year.....	10 50
On bowling saloon or ten-pin alley, each, for six months	10 50
On the same as above, for one year... ..	17 50
On each drayman, for each dray, for six months.....	7 50

On each drayman, for each dray, for one year.....	10 00
On each two-horse truck or wagon, for six months.....	10 50
On each two-horse truck or wagon, for one year.....	17 50
On each skating rink, six months.....	10 00

The officers of the city at this time are the following: P. A. Dent, mayor; W. Frank Costello, clerk; R. E. Iden, marshal; L. W. Holmes, George W. Howell, G. W. Crenshaw and R. A. Hewitt, Jr., councilmen.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The churches of Maysville are four in number, to wit: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Christian and Methodist Episcopal Church South, the last of which has no house of worship. The Methodist Episcopal is a large and flourishing congregation, and their temple of worship is one of the finest specimens of church architecture in De Kalb County. The Baptists meet for worship in a beautiful brick edifice; while the Disciples or Christians have a frame building, substantially constructed, commodiously arranged, and capable of seating comfortably a congregation of several hundred people. These various organizations are well supported, a fact which bespeaks the presence of a worthy and moral class of people. The history of each is more fully given in another chapter.

Ever since its first settlement Maysville has enjoyed excellent educational advantages, its schools at this time, under the superintendency of Prof. Moulton, having much more than a local reputation. The public school building is a fine two-story brick structure, containing four rooms, all of which are supplied with the latest conveniences.

The newspaper press is another illustration of the city's growth and development. A newspaper, the *De Kalb County Register*, was established in Maysville about the year 1865; but as an extensive sketch of the press has been given elsewhere, nothing additional need be mentioned in this connection. Reference is merely made by way of noting the growth and improvement of the town. The press of the city, the *Register* and *Republican*, are happy illustrations of its growth, development and prosperity.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Of the learned professions, Maysville has known some as able men, perhaps, as any city in the State. The early members of the bar have been mentioned in preceding pages. Of the medical profession there were Dr. E. W. Chappell, Dr. Miller and P. A. Dent (the latter still here), and others whose names can not be recalled. They were all learned in their profession, and faithfully performed their duties to their fellow-men.

BANKS.

The Maysville Exchange Bank was established in the year 1871 by Ira Brown, James Ewart and R. J. House. It was organized merely as a branch of the Cameron Bank, and continued under the original management until the spring of 1872, when Ira Brown became sole proprietor. He conducted a very successful business until 1876, at which time it was purchased by the present proprietor, James Ewart, who has made it one of the most successful banking houses in Northwest Missouri. The bank building, erected after plans and specifications made and drawn up by Mr. Ewart, is said to be one of the most secure and substantially constructed buildings of the kind in the State. As an evidence of the strong financial condition of this institution see the following figures from statement of May, 1887:

RESOURCES.

Loans undoubtedly good on personal and collateral security.....	\$181,160 18
Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate.....	16,250 00
Over drafts due solvent customers.....	144 49
United States bonds on hand.....	.....
Other bonds and stock at present cash market value.....	.....
Due from other banks, good on sight draft.....	8,979 52
Real estate, present cash market value.....	4,000 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,000 00
Checks and other cash items.....	.....
Bills of National Banks and Legal Tender United States notes.....	889 00
Gold coin.....	10,000 00
Silver coin.....	1,650 00
Exchange maturing and matured.....	.....
Total.....	<u>\$225,373 29</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$35,000 00
Surplus funds on hand.....	27,999 65
Deposits subject to draft at sight.....	162,373 64
Deposits subject to draft at given dates.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....
Due other banks and bankers.....	.....
Total	<u>\$225,373 29</u>

THE DE KALB COUNTY BANK.

This institution was organized in December, 1883, as a private bank, and continued as such until reorganized and incorporated as a stock bank in April, 1886. Its career has been an exceptionally successful one, and at this time it ranks among the best banking establishments in the northern part of the State. The officers and directors are among the leading business men of De Kalb County, and the reputation of the bank is much more than local. The commodious brick building, on one of the principal business streets of the city, is a model of neatness and arrangement, and by far the handsomest structure in Maysville. It was built in 1886. The officers of the bank at this time are G. Y. Crenshaw, president; Eugene S. Low, cashier, and G. W. Crenshaw, assistant cashier. The following gentlemen are directors: S. W. Holmes, A. E. Putnam and Eugene S. Low.

The following is the financial statement of the De Kalb County Bank made and published in June, 1887:

RESOURCES.

Loans undoubtedly good on personal and collateral security.....	\$31,873 30
Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate security.....	600 00
Over drafts by solvent customers.....	12,374 45
United States bonds on hand.....	.....
Other bonds and stock at cash value.....	.....
Due from other banks, due on sight draft.....	1,511 24
Real estate, present cash market value.....	7,598 39
Furniture and fixtures	729 69
Checks and other cash items.....	.....
Bills of National Banks and Legal Tender United States notes.....	2,000 00
Gold coin	1,000 00
Silver coin	184 83
Exchange maturing and matured.....	.....
Total	<u>\$57,871 90</u>



DE KALB COUNTY BANK, MAYSVILLE, MISSOURI.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$15,000 00
Surplus funds on hand.....	3,937 25
Undivided declared dividends and deposits subject to draft on sight.....	31,028 05
Deposits subject to draft at given dates.....	4,597 80
Bills payable... ..	450 00
Due other banks and bankers.....	2,858 80
Expenses now due.....	... ..
Total.....	\$57,871 90

LODGES—MASONIC.

The moral and benevolent institutions wield as great influence in their way as the Christian churches themselves. Of the charitable and benevolent organizations, Freemasonry is pre-eminently the most ancient and honorable. Its history is more or less familiar to all the civilized world, and, as the order claims, to many of the semi-civilized and even good Masons are to be found among barbarous people. Among its chief-claimed merits and glories is its great age, the oldest organization in the world, ante dating all sects and even all social life, since the coming of our foreparents to the Garden of Eden. Again it is sometimes given as the history of its foundations that, as the named indicates, it was founded and organized among the workmen for mutual protection at the building of that historical structure, Solomon's Temple. But like everything else, it has adapted itself to the inevitable that follows the workings and growth of the human mind. And now well regulated benefit associations have been attached, which distribute much real and beneficial charity to fellow members, and the widows and orphans of deceased brethren. The cardinal ideas of Masonry have always been a high morality founded upon the Bible, and a law of mutual protection of a brother toward a brother.

The order was introduced into Maysville in 1852, at which time Maysville Lodge, No. 62, was organized, with about ten members. The place of meeting was in the second story of the old courthouse, and within a short time succeeding the organization the lodge numbered among its members many of the leading citizens of the town and surrounding country. Among those who were especially prominent in bringing about the organiza-

tion were Elias Parrott, Andrew H. Skidmore and I. N. Shambaugh, the first of whom was chosen Worshipful Master, and his name appears on the charter as such. For about nine years the lodge grew and prospered, but at the breaking out of the war internal dissensions arose, which soon led to estrangements, resulting in a complete dismemberment of the organization. The charter was finally surrendered, and about 1861 the Maysville Lodge, No. 62, was numbered among the things of the past.

PARROTT LODGE, NO. 308.

The order was revived in Maysville by the organization of Parrott Lodge, the charter of which bears date of October 12, 1869. The first meeting under the charter was held on the 29th of the above month, at which time the various offices were filled by the following members, who had been previously appointed to the position by dispensation, viz: Willis Giffong, W. M.; Ira Brown, S. W.; N. A. Rodgers, J. W.; Isaac Wilson, Sec.; J. W. Lipscomb, S. D.; John Stewart, J. D., and A. M. Chesmore, Tyler. At this meeting an election was held, resulting in the following officers being chosen: R. A. Hewitt, W. M.; Ira Brown, S. W.; G. W. Rose, J. W.; A. M. Chesmore, Treas.; Isaac Wilson, Sec.; Jesse Carpenter, Tyler; N. A. Rodgers, S. D., and G. W. Lipscomb, J. D. It might be proper to state that the lodge worked for six months under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge before obtaining a charter, making the organization date from May, 1869. Meetings were held in a building belonging to G. W. Lipscomb, until 1873, at which time the present hall was erected. It is a commodious apartment, well furnished, and affords the lodge a very comfortable place in which to hold its sessions. The membership at this time numbers about sixty, and the organization is in the enjoyment of a greater degree of prosperity than at any previous period of its history. The officers for 1887 are the following: G. Y. Crenshaw, W. M.; W. B. Kline, S. W.; E. J. Smith, J. W.; R. M. Taylor, Treas.; W. H. Riggs, Sec.; K. B. Randolph, S. D.; James Ewart, J. D.; H. L. Miles, S. S.; J. H. Williams, J. S.; E. B. Ogle, Tyler.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Odd Fellowship, the twin sister of Masonry in charity and benevolence, was first represented in Maysville Lodge, No. 106, instituted on the 23d day of April, 1857, by D. D. G. M. Henry Blount. The first officers were Eli Hewitt, N. G.; William Sherard, V. G.; William Walker, Sec.; William Ransom, Treas. This lodge met regularly until 1861, when, like the Masonic Society, its existence was terminated by troubles growing out of the war.

A second organization by the name of Integrity Lodge, No. 204, was instituted on March 4, 1869, with a flourishing membership. It enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity for the first two years, after which inroads were made upon the membership by deaths and removals to such an extent that it was mutually agreed to disband the organization. The last meeting of which there is any record was held in December, 1871.

INTEGRITY LODGE, NO. 204.

This lodge was revived in January, 1886, at which time a re-organization was effected with the following members: G. B. Atterbury, Josiah Beatty, W. B. Bond, James T. Berlin, Elisha Carter, W. Frank Costello, William H. Deppen, James Ewart, D. B. Eldridge, Taylor Fawcett, A. Galliher, James Gibson, Charles Jennings, Conrad Kochan, E. S. Lowe, Charles Lytle, E. J. Murray, P. A. Dent, A. E. Putnam, George H. Roberts, William H. Riggs, F. A. Reynolds, Z. Savage and L. H. Weatherby. The following officers were chosen: E. S. Lowe, N. G.; E. S. Carter, V. G.; George H. Roberts, Sec.; James Ewart, Treas.; L. H. Weatherby, Conductor; G. B. Atterbury, Warden; James Gibson, I. G.; Charles Jennings, O. G.; A. Galliher, R. S. N. G.; Josiah Beatty, L. S. N. G.; Conrad Kochan, R. S. V. G.; D. B. Eldridge, L. S. V. G.; W. Frank Costello, R. S. S.; Taylor Fawcett, L. S. S.

The present membership of this lodge is forty-four. The officers at this time are L. H. Weatherby, N. G.; George H. Roberts, V. G.; W. H. Rogers, Sec.; A. E. Putnam, Treas.; F. A. Reynolds, Conductor; W. F. Costello, Warden; Taylor Fawcett, I. G.; G. B. Atterbury, O. G.; P. A. Dent, R. S. N. G.; C.

O. Moore, L. S. N. G.; W. H. Deppen, R. S. V. G.; E. J. Murray, L. S. V. G.; I. F. Atterbury, R. S. S.; G. K. Gwathmey, L. S. S.

MAYSVILLE POST, NO. 96, G. A. R.

This post was organized on July 12, 1883, with the following charter members: Henry E. Glazier, Emerson A. Rood, Henry Hornberger, J. S. Stevens, W. S. Gourlay, Daniel Perry, Henry C. Nichols, G. W. Lipscomb, John Renner, James Ewart, Eli B. Harris, B. M. Clayton, Lewis H. Weatherby, G. B. Atterbury, Abel Hansel, David B. Wilson, William H. Deppen, J. S. Shearer, J. M. Whitchurch, Jacob Poor, Isaiah Elwood, Levi Wood, H. L. Miles, G. W. Williams, John V. Swearingen, George H. Roberts, James M. English and John M. Perry.

The membership at this time is fifty-five, and the post is reported in a flourishing condition. The present officers are as follows: H. E. Glazier, Commander; Henry Nichols, S. V. C.; Jacob Poor, J. V. C.; James Gibson, Q. M.; W. S. Gourlay, O. D.; Elisha Marshall, O. G.; Henry Hornbarger, Adjutant; George H. Roberts, Chaplain; Dr. L. H. Weatherby, Surgeon, and H. L. Miller, Q. M. S.

MAYSVILLE AS IT IS AT PRESENT.

As already stated the progress of Maysville, since the completion of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, has been steady and substantial. Considering the utter absence of ostentation or display regarding its achievements and commerce, it is not strange that the city is not better known throughout Northern Missouri, and awarded its proper rank among the leading towns and commercial centers. But while other cities have taken the lead in parading their advantages to the world, the citizens of Maysville have within the last few years commenced a system of advertising that promises not only to introduce the town to the country at large, but to insure speedy communication to the outside world. In substantial enterprises, which promise permanent advantage to Maysville, the citizens, under the lead of wise and sagacious business men, have been wise and energetic, and this after all is the truest index to the character of any people. Judging the population then in this light, they have shown com-

mendable zeal and public spirit in building a town here, which in all that goes toward making a prosperous commercial mart will compare favorably with any place of like size and population in the State. Added to the natural beauties of the location, and the embellishments wrought by enterprise and skill, Maysville takes high rank among her sisters of the great West for the extent of her public improvements, salubrity of climate, facilities of education and general eligibility of location as a place of residence.

In its retail trade it will compare with any inland town of Northwest Missouri. Its stores and business houses are large, and of a much better class than is usually found in a city of its size. The brick blocks south of the square, Lytle Hotel, the row of substantial buildings on the east side of the square, the De Kalb County Bank building, and a number of others, are a credit to the city, and show the energy and enterprise of the citizens. Others are in course of erection that will compare favorably with those already constructed, and still others are contemplated, which, no doubt, will be built during the coming year. This spirit of improvement denotes a healthy business and general prosperity, and it is no wild or extravagant prediction to suggest the probability of Maysville soon becoming one of the leading towns in this section of the State.

The handsome residences should not be overlooked in the general summary of the city's prosperity. Many fine and even elegant homes, situated in beautiful grounds, and surrounded with trees, shrubbery and fragrant flowers, are seen along the principal streets, and would be creditable to a much larger and more pretentious city. But of the many we will particularize none, for fear of omissions that might appear unjust to the owners. Another ornament of architectural beauty is the courthouse, than which a finer or more imposing structure is not to be found in any of the adjacent counties.

The business of the town is represented at this time by the following register: Bleistein & Miles, general merchandise; S. W. Holmes, drugs; Orr & Weldon, general store; J. B. Allen, drugs; Fawcett & Berlin, drugs; Meek & Atterbury, general stock; John Roberts, groceries; M. N. Jones, hardware; "Uncle"

Baum, clothier; Rose Bros., general merchandise; Craig & Davis, general stock; Orr & Gallagher, hardware; H. E. Glazier, confectionery, stationery and general notions; N. A. Harness, harness; C. D. Black, harness-maker; Herman Bros. & Co., general store; Gurley & Whitchurch, mill; Wilson & Mayhew, mill; A. Bennett, saw mill; C. Moore, manager of the Chicago Lumber Company; E. Boggess, lumber dealer; Frank Osborne, Jerome Hamer and Whitten, blacksmiths; G. W. Wyatt, meat market; Bond & Morton, meat market; Craig & Davis, manufacturers and dealers in furniture; G. W. Lipscomb, agricultural implements; Benjamin Bleistein and John Johnson, shoemakers; Chipps & Ray, G. W. Winters and Jacob Shepherd, livery stables; W. H. Deppen, proprietor of the Lytle House; Bert Moulton, photographer; Harry Reed and Call Register, barbers; L. H. Weatherby, P. A. Dent, John McKinnon, E. E. Lytle, — Reynolds, physicians; E. Murray, dentist.

THE GARDEN PRAIRIE CORNET BAND.

This band, near Maysville, one of the best in Western Missouri, was organized February 13, 1884, by W. F. Dieter. It is finely equipped, and has played in nearly all the towns in this section of the State. It is composed of the following persons: W. F. Dieter, E flat cornet; C. E. Munn, E flat cornet; F. J. Dieter, E clarionet; J. A. Dieter, B flat cornet; A. L. Joiner, solo alto; Moses C. Joiner, first alto; T. J. Wilson, second alto; J. C. Dieter, tenor; C. S. Evans, baritone; A. L. Dieter, tuba; J. D. Johnson, snare drum; W. E. Munn, bass drum; Herbert Duce, drum major.

STEWARTSVILLE.

To the mind of a person unacquainted with the history of Stewartsville, it would hardly occur that only thirty years ago the site of the flourishing town was almost as nature had made it. It was difficult for any but an American to realize that within the memory of living men, where is now an intelligent and populous community "circled with all that exalts and embellishes civilized life, the rank thistle nodded in the wind, the wild fox dug his hole unscared." Such a thing is only found in America, and is

possible with Americans. It is the peculiarity and pride of American civilization that it advances so swiftly that the dull and slow going mind of Europe is unable to follow or comprehend it. Accustomed to the snail-like pace of the Old World, the brilliancy of American enterprise is to the European as the whirl of a great city to an unsophisticated rustic. It is on account of this pardonable density of the faculties of comprehension and perception the Old World writers generally speak in a vein of unfavorable criticism upon any and everything American. For the same reason England's greatest novelist became disgusted with what he was by nature incapable of understanding. It is exceedingly difficult for an Englishman to be compelled to make a change in his map, and rapid progress frequently confuses his mind and rouses his ire. It will be many years in the dim future before it will dawn upon his mind that the howls of the wild beast and the war hoop of the savage are not still heard in the streets of some of America's most progressive and populous cities.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, traversing Missouri from east to west, in opening to the ambitious Eastern emigrant the boundless and undeveloped West, deserves mention as an important factor in that splendid system of internal improvements by means of which the vast domain west of the Mississippi was brought into prominent and favorable notice.

Simultaneously with its completion it became a thoroughfare for a large proportion of Eastern enterprise traveling westward for a noble purpose. But while contributing to the development of what is more truly the West it opened up to a class of thrifty, energetic settlers the rich fields of Missouri for many miles on either side.

It also led to the establishment of many towns and villages that proved to be convenient trading points to settlers as well as to thousands who, in covered trains, pushed on in their dreams of hope and wealth to the more remote Territories beyond. Prominent among the early outgrowths of the railroad was Stewarts-ville, which dates its history proper from the summer of 1854. The proprietor, one George Tetherow, had previously attempted to found a village on Third Fork, which was early named Doodle-

ville in compliment to Evan Doodle, a prominent business man, and one of the chief actors in the movement. Doodleville soon became noted as a local trading point, and until the projection of the railroad through the country, gave promise of becoming an important commercial mart.

The site, however, being some distance from the road, it was thought best to change the location; accordingly, on the 16th day of June, of the above year, Mr. Tetherow procured the service of the county surveyor, J. Venable, and had laid out on part of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 16, Township 57, Range 32 west, a town plat consisting of twenty-one blocks, and 109 lots, which was named after himself, Tethertown. This name was subsequently changed to Stewartsville, in compliment to Hon. Robert M. Stewart, late governor of Missouri, and one of the originators and chief promoters of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Mr. Tetherow displayed excellent judgment in his choice of a location, the advantages of which are made apparent at a glance. The town is situated in the extreme southern part of the county, about thirty-three miles from St. Joseph, and is surrounded by beautiful rolling country, which in point of fertility, and other natural advantages calculated to make a region prosperous, is unsurpassed by any other part of Northwest Missouri.

The first building on the town site was a story-and-a-half structure erected by Mr. Tetherow, some time before the survey, and by him used for the two-fold purpose of a dwelling and hotel. It stood on Second and Castile Streets, south of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and as a place of entertainment appears to have been extensively patronized by the traveling public and visitors to the village during the early days of its history. Soon after the removal of Mr. Tetherow to his new place, and the survey of the town, lots were purchased by a number of parties, and upon the completion of the railroad a little later the superior advantages of the place as a trading and shipping point attracted quite a number of business men and mechanics.

The first person to open a store in the town was Mr. Tetherow, who in 1854 opened a family grocery, which he carried on

for some time in connection with the hotel business. D. M. MacDonald, O. H. P. Gibson and John Oldacre were among the first to engage in the mercantile business, and a little later came Dr. Chappell, who opened the first drug store, about the year 1857. Prominent among the early merchants was O. G. MacDonald, who erected a business house on the corner of Railroad Avenue and De Kalb Street, in which he conducted a very successful business for a number of years. He was railroad land agent until 1865, and during his stay did much toward advancing the material interests of the town.

Additional to the foregoing the following business men have been identified with the commercial interests of the city from time to time: Conway & Baxter, Williamson & Atterbury, Parks & Oldacre, P. Pennington, E. P. Epperson, Robert J. Biggerstaff, S. Hardwick, B. Tucker, Eugene Palmer, John Palmer, John W. Lafoon, A. B. Lafoon, Joseph Chrissman, A. J. Culbertson, Peyton & MacDonald, Pinger & Joseph, Saunders & Ransom, Saunders & Snow, Owens & Wills, John McCullough and S. T. Burgess.

Among the early mechanics were W. H. Waddell and John Parr, blacksmiths; B. Brakenbury, Mr. Messinger, David Davidson, Harley Crews and Oscar Wise, cabinet-makers, and Abner Lee, blacksmith.

The first physician was Dr. Henry C. Bartlett, who came to the town as contractor on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; since then the following medical men have practiced the healing art in the town at different times: Drs. Chappell, R. H. Smith, A. G. Hudson, H. P. Sanders, A. T. Shaw — Mills, — Hill and A. J. Culbertson. At this time the health of the city and adjacent country is looked after by Drs. J. C. Ritchey, J. C. Bynum and Robert Stewart, all of whom are fortified for their profession with diplomas from first-class medical colleges.

INCORPORATION.

Stewartsville was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in the year 1860, but the first officers refusing to serve, the town was practically without corporate authority during the war and until 1869.

At the earnest solicitation of the business men of the town, and through the efforts of the representative in the Legislature from De Kalb County, the corporation was renewed the latter year, and a mayor and other municipal officers elected. The first mayor under the renewed charter was C. W. Skelton, who served until 1872, since which time the office has been filled by the following persons: O. G. MacDonald, J. B. Smith, E. Sears, H. Crews, H. S. Buck, who served several terms, and J. W. Anderson.

The city officials elected for the year 1887 are as follows: H. S. Buck, mayor; A. J. Culbertson, J. H. Snow, W. O. H. Perry, A. L. Fowler, T. G. McCrosky and John Egel, councilmen; B. F. Clark, clerk; Aaron B. Henry, marshal and street commissioner; W. S. Herndon, city attorney, and Dr. J. C. Bynum, health officer.

The first addition to the original town of Stewartsville, consisting of forty-six lots, was laid out by Elisha T. Howard, on the 27th of October, 1854, and recorded on the 2d of the succeeding month.

January 16 and 17, 1855, James Venable, county surveyor, platted an addition of ten blocks—fifty-five lots—for Chester Messenger and Cornelius A. Clawter, known as Messenger & Clawter's addition.

Hike's addition of eleven blocks, laid out by Susan Hike, was surveyed by H. B. Doherty on the 9th and 10th of September, 1879. E. G. Sheldon's addition, thirteen blocks—eighty-six lots and a private park—was surveyed and recorded in September, 1882. On the 16th of May, 1882, H. S. Buck laid out an addition of twenty-one lots, and February 27, 1883, a plat of 124 lots was surveyed for L. D. Putnam, proprietor. November 12, 1883, the corporate limits were established by a complete re-survey of the town, since which time additions have been made by D. M. Turney and George Tetherow.

MANUFACTORIES.

Situated as it is in the midst of a rich agricultural region, Stewartsville's growth and importance are attributable to its superior advantages as a trading and shipping point, consequently, but little attention has been given by its citizens to manufactur-

ing enterprises. About the time the town was founded George Tetherow erected a combination steam mill for the manufacture of lumber and flour, which was in operation for only a limited period.

Thomas L. King, in 1857, erected a steam saw mill in the southern part of the town, to which he subsequently attached machinery for grinding grain. It was afterward purchased by Messrs. Thompson & Standiford, who, about the year 1870, remodeled the structure, and converted it into a flouring-mill with machinery attached for carding, spinning and otherwise working up wool. It was in successful operation for a number of years, and as both woolen and flouring-mill proved very remunerative to the proprietors. Walter Thompson was the last owner.

The City Mills, corner of Seventh and West Streets, was built in 1881 by John E. Luettker, at a cost of about \$4,000. The mill is a substantial frame structure supplied with good machinery, and under the present management of George Collor is doing a fairly successful business.

An enterprise for the manufacture of well and sewer piping, chimneys, etc., was established in Stewartsville about the year 1883, by Messrs. Baldwin & Dice, who have made their business one of the important industries of the city. They manufacture all kinds of cement tubing, and a force of several men is kept constantly employed in order to supply the increasing demands of the trade.

The manufacture of butter has grown to be one of the most important branches of industry to be found within the limits of Stewartsville. The Stewartsville Creamery conducted at this time by J. M. Terry, was established by William Lewis in the year 1885. The gentlemen connected with the enterprise are practical business men, and the creamery has already become one of the leading industries in the southern part of the county. Two wagons are kept running during the year, and the production, for which there is an increasing demand, is principally disposed of in the city of St. Joseph.

BANKS.

The Stewartsville Bank was established in the year 1875 by

Capt. H. S. Buck, Franklin Finch and William D. Totten. Mr. Buck subsequently became sole proprietor and conducted a very successful business until September 1, 1887, at which time T. G. McCrosky became a partner, and the capital stock was increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000. In December, 1887, much to the regret of every citizen, the bank was obliged to suspend. The large and commodious building on the principal street of the city is one of the finest bank buildings in the northwestern part of the State.

De Kalb and Clinton Bank, one of the successful banking houses of Northern Missouri, was recently established here, and has already become a prominent factor in the business of Stewartsville and De Kalb County. The proprietors are shrewd, practical business men, and withal courteous, as is attested by the fact of the constant growth of the enterprise in the confidence of the people. The officers at this time are Ed. J. Pickett, president, and Joseph Chrissman, cashier. The financial condition of the bank is shown by the following statement, prepared and published in May, 1887:

RESOURCES.

Loans undoubtedly good on personal and collateral security	\$18,931 22
Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate security.....	5,614 04
Over drafts by solvent customers.....	405 10
United States bonds on hand.....	.....
Other bonds and stock, etc.....	.....
Due from other banks and bankers, etc.....	5,882 96
Real estate, present cash market value.....	3,750 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,200 00
Checks and other cash items.....	.....
Bills of National Banks and Legal Tender United States notes.....	5,400 00
Gold coin.....	400 00
Silver coin.....	113 00
Exchange maturing and matured.....	121 96
Total	\$41,818 43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$20,000 00
Surplus funds on hand.....	187 69
Deposits subject to draft on sight.....	14,196 56
Deposits subject to draft at given dates.....	7,341 20
Total.....	\$41,818 43

LODGES.

The oldest secret organization in Stewartsville is Stewartsville Lodge, No. 182, A. F. & A. M., chartered May 28, 1859, with Daniel Conway, W. M.; D. M. McDonald, S. W., and Elisha Wills, J. W. The lodge numbered among its original members some of the leading citizens of the town and country, and started with every prospect of success, but owing to local troubles growing out of the divided political sentiment of the times, a spirit of dissension soon arose, which caused the suspension of the organization early in the sixties. At the close of the war a movement was inaugurated for the purpose of reviving the lodge, which was accomplished some time in 1866, at which time the following officers were elected: John F. Doherty, W. M.; R. J. Biggerstaff, S. W.; R. G. Chappell, J. W.; John Jones, Treasurer; O. H. P. Gibson, Secretary. During the succeeding four years the lodge greatly increased in numbers and financial strength, and, although having experienced its seasons of depression since its subsequent growth, has on the whole been substantial and satisfactory. In 1870 the following officers were elected: Joseph Chrissman, W. M.; John F. Doherty, S. W.; J. W. Jones, J. W.; S. B. Staggs, Treasurer; James C. Ritchey, Secretary, and Charles Etschman, Tyler.

The officers in 1875 were T. G. McCrosky, W. M.; William A. Clark, S. W.; W. H. Fields, J. W.; A. J. Culbertson, Treas.; John W. Lafoon, Sec.; H. S. Buck, S. D.; A. D. McCrosky, J. D., and E. B. Wills, Tyler.

In 1880 Joseph Chrissman was W. M.; A. D. McCrosky, S. W.; R. C. Chappell, J. W.; A. J. Culbertson, Treas.; C. L. Fowler, Sec.; H. S. Buck, S. D.; E. G. Sheldon, J. D., and L. D. Smith, Tyler.

The officers at this time (1887) are as follows: T. G. McCrosky, W. M.; C. L. Fowler, S. W.; Harry Fields, J. W.; Jacob Schmitt, S. D.; I. I. Kibbey, J. D.; Frank Dalrymple, Sec.; A. D. McCrosky, Treas., and C. McMullen, Tyler. Meetings were held until 1881 in the hall over Chrissman's drug store, but in that year the present spacious and elegantly furnished room in Buck's bank building was first occupied by the lodge.

The organization is reported in a prosperous condition, and at this time has an active membership of over sixty.

Russell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 77, was instituted December 4, 1872, and worked under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge until November 5, 1875, at which time a charter was obtained under the above name and number. The first officers were John F. Doherty, H. P.; H. S. Buck, K., and J. Allen, S. The same officers were re-elected under the charter in 1875.

The next officers (elected in 1876) were H. S. Buck, H. P.; T. G. McCrosky, K.; W. H. Fields, S.; John R. Norton, Treas.; James C. Ritchey, Sec.; Joseph Chrissman, C. H.; R. G. Chappell, P. S.; A. D. McCrosky, R. A. C.; A. J. Culbertson, G. M. Third V.; Joseph Clark, G. M. Second V.; William A. Clark, G. M. First V., and E. Ellis, Guard. Officers for 1879-80: W. H. Fields, H. P.; R. G. Chappell, K.; E. Wills, S.; A. D. McCrosky, C. H.; H. S. Buck, P. S.; A. J. Culbertson, Treas.; John Chrissman, Sect.; J. C. Ritchey, R. A. C.; George Ward, G. M. Third V.; Ed G. Sheldon, G. M. Second V.; J. C. Minor, G. M. First V., and S. B. Clark, Guard. Officers for 1887: J. C. Bynum, H. P.; J. Dean, K.; Harry Fields, S.; A. D. McCrosky, C. H.; C. L. Fowler, P. S.; H. S. Buck, R. A. C.; F. Dalrymple, Sec.; A. J. Culbertson, Treas.; T. G. McCrosky, G. M. Third V.; J. Schmitt, G. M. Second V.; J. Ducoing, G. M. First V., and C. E. Knable, Guard. Present membership, forty.

Stewartsville Lodge, No. 137, I. O. O. F., was organized under a charter bearing date of May 17, 1860, with the following members: O. G. MacDonald, Hiram P. Sanders, Robert H. Smith, Charles W. Skelton and H. P. Epperson. The first officers were Hiram P. Sanders, N. G.; Robert H. Smith, V. G.; Charles W. Skelton, Treas., and Hiram Epperson, Sec.

The lodge has enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity ever since its organization, and although not so strong numerically as formerly has at this time the names of thirty-five members upon the records. The hall in which meetings were first held was destroyed in the fire of 1882, since which time a neatly furnished room over Clark's drug store has been used for lodge purposes. The elective officers for 1887 are J. W. Wills, N. G.;

John A. Deppen, V. G.; W. S. Herndon, Sec., and W. O. H. Perry, Treas.

A lodge of the Daughters of Rebecca was instituted several years, and kept up for some time, having had a good membership. It was finally abandoned, however, the primary cause of which being death and removal of its members.

There have been two efforts made to establish posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Stewartsville, the first of which (date not known) was only partially successful. A post was organized, however, and at one time gave every indication of permanent prosperity, but owing to various causes the organization was abandoned after an existence of several years.

The second attempt proved more successful, resulting in the organization of Stewartsville Post, No. 298, which was chartered November 10, 1886, the following veterans constituting the original membership: Charles L. Fowler, H. S. Buck, A. J. Culbertson, P. H. Deppen, J. H. Majors, G. J. Cherry, J. W. Wills, William E. Sprague, D. J. Ireland, Newcomb Dyer, E. J. Townsend, W. H. Fields, John Bays, John Stratton and D. E. Wing. The post, although less than one year old, has a membership of thirty-five, and is in a very flourishing condition. The officers at this time are the following: Charles L. Fowler, Post Commander; H. S. Buck, S. V. C.; A. J. Culbertson, J. V. C.; D. J. Ireland, Adjutant; P. H. Deppen, Q. M.; G. J. Cherry, Chaplain; W. E. Sprague, O. D.; J. W. Wills, O. G.; John Stratton, S. M.; D. E. Wing, Q. M. S.

POSTMASTERS.

The Stewartsville postoffice was established in 1853, with O. H. P. Gibson as postmaster. Since the expiration of his term of service the following gentlemen have discharged the duties of the position: J. G. Downs, Mrs. J. G. Downs, B. F. White, E. Spears, A. G. Crews, Walter Savage, John A. Deppen, J. H. Wheat and the present incumbent, W. M. Stigall.

RAILWAY AGENTS.

As already intimated Stewartsville owes much of its growth and permanence to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, the local

agents of which have always occupied no insignificant place among the city's business men. The first person to hold the position was D. M. McDonald, appointed upon the completion of the road in 1858. Following him in succession came the following gentlemen: J. A. E. Summers, H. C. Hike, Joseph Entrican, O. M. Comfort, William Burk, — Briggs, J. B. Durett, J. H. Wheat, Thomas O'Neal and J. E. Stout.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Prominent among the influences which tended to the social and material progress of Stewartsville were the church and school. Whatever success the individual lacking these influences may achieve, a community or city can never prosper without them. The Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Cumberland Presbyterians, Christians and Latter Day Saints are represented by flourishing organizations, and five commodious temples of worship bespeak the Christian character of the citizens of the town. The various societies are all in a prosperous condition, as can be seen by reference to the chapter devoted to the religious history of the county.

The educational interests of Stewartsville have kept pace with her material progress. The philanthropic forethought of the early residents led to the erection of a schoolhouse when the town was but a mere straggling village, and since that time educational affairs have occupied a conspicuous place in the minds of the people. The first institution for instruction in the higher branches of learning in De Kalb County, the Stewartsville Academy, was founded here in 1860. Out of this subsequently grew Stewartsville College, a school which in point of proficiency ranked high among the educational institutions of the State. It enjoyed a prosperous career until the destruction of the college buildings in 1885. The public schools of the city have ever enjoyed a favorable reputation for thorough and systematic work, and none but instructors representing a high order of professional ability are employed to teach in the same. The citizens of the town take a just pride in their splendid schools, which in all that goes to constitute success will compare favorably with those of any other city of the State.

STEWARTSVILLE COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

This company composed of the leading business men of Stewartsville was organized in the spring of 1887, for the purpose of developing the coal deposits in the vicinity of the city. The officers of the company are W. D. Coberly, president; A. McCallum, vice-president; T. G. McCrosky, treasurer, and B. F. Clark, secretary. Prospecting commenced one-fourth of a mile southeast of the town, at which point coal was found at a depth of 680 feet. A second test was made a short distance southwest of the corporate limits, where at a maximum depth of 685 feet, 44½ inches of coal were discovered, in veins of 6, 23 and 15½ inches, respectively. A seven-inch vein was subsequently struck, and at this time the company are preparing to follow up their good success by opening and developing a mine. The discovery of coal in such paying quantities has given a decided impetus to the business interests of the town, and the prospects are favorable that at no distant day Stewartsville will become an important mining center.

FIRE.

Stewartsville suffered from a most destructive conflagration in the month of May, 1882, during the progress of which the best improved part of the city was reduced to a mass of shapeless ruins. The fire appears to have originated in a building belonging to Mr. Sheldon, on the corner of Main Street and Railroad Avenue, and when first seen about 4 o'clock in the morning of May 16 was under too great a headway to be checked or controlled. From the Sheldon building the driving element made its way rapidly up the street and avenue, and before it could be stayed the greater part of the city was a smoldering mass of ruins. Every effort that could be desired was resorted to, in order to control the flames, but all attempts proved futile. Among the destroyed by the conflagration, and the loss sustained by business men, were the following: Ed. G. Sheldon, building and large stock of general merchandise and agricultural implements, loss \$40,000. Joseph Chrissman's drug store, stock valued at \$7,000, a part of which was saved, building destroyed. D. J. Ireland, general store, loss \$6,900. J. H. Snow, a two and a one story brick building, loss \$3,000 and \$1,135, respectively.

A. J. Culbertson's store building and stock, loss to the latter about \$3,200. B. F. White & Son, hardware and grocery dealers, building valued at \$3,000, completely destroyed. The loss to stock amounted to \$5,500, beside which their barn and contents, amounting to about \$700, were consumed. John A. Deppen's store building was burned to the ground, and merchandise destroyed to the amount of over \$600. O. G. MacDonald's business house, \$2,000, lumber yards, \$400, besides other losses of which no minute was kept. The loss to L. D. Smith's stock of drugs aggregated fully \$2,500. W. M. Stigall's store-room, stock and household goods, all valued at \$6,650, were reduced to ashes. Messrs. Crews & Burnside's furniture and undertaking establishment, together with a dwelling house, were burned to the ground, entailing a loss of about \$3,700. J. A. Clark & Son's stock of drugs, books, jewelry, etc., was consumed with the building, the aggregate loss amounting to \$6,200. Peter Smith's wagon factory, blacksmith shop and stock, \$5,000. F. L. Littleton, dry goods, groceries and millinery stock, \$1,000. Squire & Henry's grocery, \$950. Mrs. Crane's hotel and household effects, \$2,000. S. N. Bradford, two buildings, valued at \$800. T. A. Squire's business house, \$1,250. *Independent* printing office, \$2,000. Three business houses, belonging to Dr. J. C. Book, \$4,000. H. M. White's business house, \$1,500. Business house belonging to Sander's heirs, \$1,000. James Shear's harness shop and stock, \$1,100. Residence of Mr. Stagg, \$800. Householder's blacksmith shop, tools, etc., \$1,500. Joseph Dunn, dwelling and contents, \$800. John Thompson, billiard hall and fixtures, \$750. C. Bush, billiard hall and contents, \$1,400. Casper Gantz, stock of boots and shoes and business house, \$1,800. H. S. Buck, bank fixtures and safe, \$950. James Burgess, residence, \$1,200. G. Collins, stock of saddlery and harness, \$1,000. James R. Belke, restaurant, several hundred dollars. Henry Elbelt, jewelry, tools, etc., \$300 or \$400 loss. J. H. Wheat, stationery in postoffice building, \$200. Masonic hall and lodge paraphernalia, \$900. Odd Fellow's fixtures and regalia, \$200. Dr. J. C. Bynum, medical library and office furniture, \$250. H. B. Doherty, county surveyor, instruments, plats, etc., kept in office of the

Independent, \$200. Peter Peterson, business house, \$500. B. F. Bennett, building material, \$230. Henry Haynes, saloon and fixtures, \$120. D. M. Turney, law office, loss to library and legal papers amounting to over \$50. T. F. Orr, butcher shop, \$50. J. G. Cherry, household goods, \$25. Merriam & Holmes, photographers, sustained a loss of about \$100. A. Ray, barber shop, damaged considerably, and Jackson Morgan lost a part of his household goods, damage not known.

It will be seen from the foregoing that few towns have passed through such a fiery ordeal, and survived the destruction. The appearance of Stewartsville the morning after the fire was indeed deplorable, but the citizens with characteristic energy, soon rallied from the effects of the terrible visitation, and went to work with a will erecting temporary buildings in which to carry on their business enterprises until more substantial structures could be gotten under way. Like many other towns that have suffered from the fire fiend, and rallied from the effects of the flames, Stewartsville profited by her destructive conflagration, for within a period of eight months, the burnt district was rebuilt with a class of substantial brick and frame structures, which are to-day the beauty and pride of the city. Among the buildings erected since the fire are the Snow block, corner of Railroad Avenue and Main Street, Stewartsville Bank, one of the finest business houses in De Kalb County; De Kalb and Clinton Bank building on Main Street; White & Co's. brick business house; Buck's opera house; postoffice building, erected by W. M. Stigall, besides a number of other store-rooms and residences.

Second Fire.—Scarcely had Stewartsville arisen from the ashes of her first conflagration, when her citizens were aroused from their fancied security, and compelled a second time to pass through a fiery ordeal. The following from the *Independent* is an account of the visitation of the fire fiend on December 21, 1884. "The fire originated in a two-story frame business house, on West Main Street, the lower part of which was occupied by Messrs. Beck & Calvert, and the upper story by the law office of H. W. Haynes, and the carpenter shop of H. C. Haynes. The alarm was given at 1 o'clock in the morning, at which time

flames were discovered issuing from the rear end of the building, whence they soon communicated to Collins' harness shop on the north, Ray's barber shop and Gantz's boot and shoe store on the south; then crossed Main Street to Hildebrandt's blacksmith shop, Berkey's livery stable, the office of the *Independent*, and residence of J. H. Wheat, in the rear of the last two buildings named. The flames were checked on the north by a large open space between Collins & Ireland's drug store, and Hildebrandt & Kittredge's lumber yard office; on the south by a brave and determined fight at Maj. Bradford's hotel and W. D. Totten's dwelling; on the west by trees surrounding the dwellings, and on the east by the tearing down of Mr. Wheat's residence, and covering with carpets saturated with water the dwelling of H. Crews. Like the fire of May 16, 1882, the buildings were burned to the ground before the people could recover from their dazed condition, and within one hour, fully \$25,000 worth of property was reduced to ashes. Very little, if any, of the contents of the various buildings were saved; not a cent's worth was gotten out at Collins', nothing but horses from the livery stable; and a single dray could have hauled all that was taken from the other buildings. All the people except Berkey and Hildebrandt were losers by the fire of 1882, some of them having met with heavy losses at that time, and nearly all of them had almost every dollar of their possession invested in the destroyed buildings and their contents." The following is a *resume* of the losses sustained: G. Collins, building and stock, \$5,000; W. W. Haynes, building, books, etc., \$1,000; H. C. Haynes, carpenter's tools, etc., \$150; Belk & Calvert, billiard tables and fixtures, \$600; A. Ray, building and contents, \$1,200; C. Gantz, building and stock, \$10,000; G. Hildebrandt, building and contents, \$1,100; B. F. Berkey, building and contents, \$2,800; C. L. Fowler, *Independent* office, \$2,500; J. H. Wheat building and contents, \$1,100; E. A. Aumings, household effects in Wheat's building, \$75. The fire was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, but the clue to the guilty party or parties has never been discovered. The majority of those who suffered by the fire had insurance upon their property, and within a comparatively short time new buildings took the place of those destroyed, and business went on as before.

STEWARTSVILLE OF TO-DAY.

As will be readily seen from the foregoing, Stewartsville has been called to pass through seasons of despondency and discouragement. In spite of these, however, she still sustains her former business character, and is to-day one of the most prosperous trading and shopping points on the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway, and with the possible exception of Maysville, the leading commercial town of De Kalb County.

The city presents a neat and cleanly appearance, containing a large number of elegant and comfortable residences, and the health enjoyed by its inhabitants is proverbial. The population is now over 1,500, with a steady, quiet, substantial growth, that promises well for the future. The society is excellent, the religious influence strong, and the intelligent and moral tone of the community equal to that of neighboring towns and cities. In general the business men of Stewartsville are distinguished for their integrity, enterprise and business capacity. The majority of them are men of thorough business training and experience, and as a body will not suffer in comparison with those of much larger and more important cities.

The business interests of the city are represented at this time by the following directory: W. D. Snow & Co., general merchandise; Sprague & Dickinson, hardware and tinware; W. D. Totten, drugs; Harley Crews, furniture and undertaking; R. M. White & Co., stoves, tinware and hardware; J. A. Clark & Son, druggists; A. J. Culbertson, dealer in general merchandise; S. F. Word, groceries; W. M. Stigall, drugs; Casper Gantz, boots, shoes and furnishing goods; S. N. Bradford, proprietor of the Bradford House; D. J. Ireland, clothing and general merchandise; J. A. Deppen, general stock; Hiram Elrod, general store; Mrs. E. L. French, millinery; James Shearer, saddlery and harness; Berkey & Deppen, dealers in wagons, buggies and agricultural implements; Samuel Duvall, merchant tailor; O. G. MacDonald, lumber yard and coal; Kibbey & Bros., livery and feed stable; J. H. Wiley, livery stable; John Wolfley, harness and saddlery shop; Peter Schmitt & Sons, carriage-makers and blacksmiths; L. F. Henry, real estate and insurance agent; Charles L. Fowler, editor and proprietor of *Stewartsville Independent*; W. T. Ran-

dolph, editor of *Stewartsville Weekly News*; W. S. Herndon, attorney at law; Alexander McCallum, dentist; J. C. Ritchey, J. C. Bynum and Robert Stewart, physicians; M. Holmes, photographer; G. Hildebrandt, blacksmith; Berkey & Deppen, elevator; Baldwin & Dice, manufacturers of cement piping; J. H. Snow, grain dealer; George Collor, city mills; Worden & Co., meat market; Merriam & Harvey, meat market; Joseph York, blacksmith; Charles McMullen & Co., brick makers; Coberly, Brown & Bennett, stock dealers; W. G. Winstead, stock dealer; W. N. Butler, Frank Skelton, Mr. Carson and Joseph Dunn, painters; W. N. Butler, jeweler; B. F. Bennett, H. C. Haynes and John Egel, carpenters, W. M. Stigall, notary public.

OSBORNE.

This thriving and prosperous town, beautifully situated in Colfax Township on the Clinton County line, twenty-nine miles east of St. Joseph, fifty-five miles northeast of Kansas City, and nine miles south of Maysville, is an outgrowth of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and dates its history from the year 1858. Upon the completion of the road in the above year, Henry Baker, at the time division engineer of the Western Railroad division, William Osborne, managing partner of the firm of John Duff & Co., together with John Duff and J. T. K. Hayward, land agents for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, laid out the town on the southwest quarter of Section 14, the southeast quarter of Section 15, the northeast quarter of Section 22, and the northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 57 north, Range 31 west, and named it Osborne in compliment to one of the contractors. The original plat, surveyed in June, 1858, consists of eighty-four blocks. The following streets of the town run east and west: Frances, Amelia, Emma, Harriet, George, Baker, Platte, Ross, Wells, Abel, Reynolds and Putnam. The streets running north and south are Wallace, Park, Hunt, Clinton Avenue, Carpenter, Groat, Morris and Morrell. About the time of the platting of the town, Col. Henry Baker, now of St. Joseph, moved his office to the place, and soon afterward started a lumber yard, his office having been the first building on the town site. In the fall of 1858 William Ferguson and T. B. Harber built a business house,

and each of them a dwelling, and early the succeeding year, a man by the name of McPherson, from Maine, opened the Penobscott House, the first hotel in the place. The same year it was transferred to Andrew Bunton and R. W. Wheeler, who ran it for some time under the name of the Osborne Hotel. The railroad track was laid to Osborne in June, 1858, and later, the same summer, a depot was built and an agent appointed to have charge of the same. The first shipment from the village by rail was made some time in the above year, and consisted of several car loads of cattle for the Chicago market.

The first store was opened by Messrs. Ferguson & Harber, who engaged in business with a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise, shortly after the town was founded. They carried on a successful trade for a period of three or four years, and subsequently disposed of their stock to S. B. Hitt. In 1863 H. C. Duncan purchased an interest in the store, and the firm thus constituted soon built up quite an extensive and lucrative trade. In the meantime other business enterprises were attracted to the new town, among which was the lumber yard started by Mr. Hitt, and by him conducted upon quite an extensive scale until the breaking out of the war. As early as 1859 the town had become a prominent trading and shipping place as well as a point of travel, at which time there was a regular line of Concord coaches between it and Kansas City via Plattsburg, operated by Roberts & Co. Among the early residents of the town were Paul Holmes, Philander Webster, E. E. Lear, Andrew Bunton, R. W. Wheeler, Charles McPherson, H. C. Duncan, Mrs. Margaret McPherson, the Widow McCord, Joseph Kinkaid, Mr. Barry, Con Tooey, Capt. Joseph Truex and N. J. Harvey, all of whom took an active part in the material prosperity of the town.

In 1865 Capt. Joseph Truex, who moved to the place several years previous, purchased the stock of Hitt & Duncan, and engaged in the mercantile business. He did more, perhaps, toward advancing the material prosperity of Osborne than any other man, and during a long and successful business career became widely and favorably known among the leading business circles of his own and other States. He erected the large brick business block which was destroyed by fire in 1886, and in many other ways

bore a conspicuous part in making Osborne what it has since been, one of the best commercial towns of its size in Northern Missouri.

The first saloon in Osborne was opened in 1860, by Benjamim McCord, and the first millinery establishment, kept by Mrs. C. A. Perry, was started several years later. Additional to the business men enumerated, the following were identified with the commercial interests of the town at different times: Hitt & Moore, Daniels & Hill, Loring & Emmerson, R. W. Nicholson, G. W. Good, Morse & Mills, Hart & Crook, E. B. Harvey & Co., — Heatherington, Peter Oakes, William Ecton, Thompson Bros., Holmes & Smith, Hatch & Curtis, L. Owens and Graham & Tanquary.

As already stated, the first house for the entertainment of the traveling public in Osborne was opened by a Mr. McPherson. The Young American House, erected by Henry C. Baker, on the street which bears his name, and kept for some years by Richard Wheeler, was the first real hotel in the town. The next hotel was erected by E. Goldsmith, who kept it for several years. It was destroyed by fire in 1878.

The first practicing physician in Osborne was Dr. I. B. Garrison, who located in the town about the year 1859. Drs. Carpenter, Johnson and Thompson were early practitioners also. The postmasters of the town have been T. B. Harber, Joseph Truex, R. W. Nicholson, — Payne, P. M. Hatch, Newton Miles, and the present incumbent, E. J. Morse.

The first railroad agent was W. L. Ferguson, after whom came Samuel B. Hitt, Mr. Bush, J. H. Vincent, Edward Dudley, Del Allen, W. S. Morey, C. W. Brisby, A. H. Erwin, Alexander Larkin and D. Batchellor.

The first mechanic was Ed Adair, and the first person born in the town was Miss Nannie Harber, whose birth occurred on the 12th of March, 1858.

INCORPORATION.

Osborne was incorporated by the county court on the 7th of August, 1887. The following municipal officers were elected: James F. Montgomery, mayor; W. S. Moore, clerk; J. F. Hughes, Charles Davis and Dr. W. A. Metcalf, councilmen. There has been but one addition made to the original town of Osborne, the one platted by the railroad company, in September, 1868.

INDUSTRIES.

Like Stewartsville, Osborne is essentially a mercantile town, and as such ranks second to but few places of its size in Northern Missouri. But little attention has been given to manufacturing enterprises by its citizens. A flouring mill was erected in 1870 by Messrs. Millbank & Cox. It stood on the Clinton side of the railroad, had two runs of buhrs, and was in operation about five or six years.

The Osborne steam roller mill, which stands a little southwest of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad depot, was built in the year 1884-85 at a cost of about \$15,000. As one of the finest and best equipped flouring mills in this part of the State, it is an establishment of which the people of Osborne have every reason to be proud. It can truly be said that no enterprise has been of more value to the town than this mill, which is fully up to the standard of first-class flouring mills, and which is now well provided with all the latest inventions for the manufacture of superior grades of flour. It is also a fact that the different brands turned out at this mill are generally recognized as equal to the best in the markets. The dimensions of the mill proper are 40x70 feet, and the engine room adjoining measures 20x50 feet. The building is a large three-story frame structure, substantially built, and supplied with the latest improved milling machinery. The capacity is 100 barrels of flour per day, the greater part of which finds ready sale in the home markets. The amount of grain used averages about 150,000 bushels per year, and none but A No. 1 wheat is used in the manufacture of their different brands of flour, of which the Cyclone, the High Patent, Sea Foam and Magnolia are so well and favorably known in this and neighboring counties. The mill is owned and operated by Messrs. J. E. Hughes, R. O. Pixlee and Ben A. Hughes, men thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its details, and among the most liberal and enterprising citizens of the town.

LODGES.

Osborne Lodge, No. 317, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October 28, 1869. The first officers were J. R. Mills, W. M.; H. C. Smith, S. W.; T. B. Harber, J. W.; Joseph Truex, Treasurer;

S. B. Hitt, Secretary; George Walker, Tyler, Sanford Booker, S. D., and J. Peach, J. D. The following officers were elected for the succeeding year: Joseph Truex, W. M.; A. C. Smith, S. W.; J. S. Brown, J. W.; S. B. Hitt, Treasurer; J. Thompson, Secretary, and George Walker, Tyler.

The officers for 1880 were W. Kelley, W. M.; T. D. Rice, S. W.; R. L. Evans, J. W.; J. K. Parrott, Treasurer; T. H. Welch, Secretary, and C. Culver, Tyler.

The following officers were elected for the year 1886-87: T. D. Rice, W. M.; L. D. Noland, S. W.; S. P. Morman, J. W.; S. T. Blair, Secretary; Walden Kelley, Treasurer, and Nathan Walp, Tyler. The hall in which the lodge held its meetings was destroyed in the fire of 1886, since which event meetings have been held only for routine business. The organization has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, and at this time has an active membership of forty-one.

The Order of the Eastern Star was established in Osborne in 1874, the first elected officers of which were James Thompson, W. P.; Elijah J. Moore, W. M., and Amanda Peach, A. M. It maintained an existence for some time, but finally, from some cause not known, suspended operations.

The G. A. R. was represented in Osborne by a post a few years ago, which at one time promised to become a permanent feature of the place. Owing to the removal of a majority of the members it was thought best to disband the organization, which was accordingly done by mutual consent.

CHURCHES.

The citizens of Osborne are a moral and religious people, as is evinced by the presence of four churches, with as many beautiful temples of worship. The denominations represented are the Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Church South and Congregational. The houses in which the different societies meet for worship are constructed upon the latest pattern of church architecture, and reflect great credit upon the congregation and the town.

BANK OF OSBORNE.

This bank was organized in July, 1883, by Messrs. H. C. Dun-

can, president; and R. W. Nicholson, cashier, as a private bank of exchange and discounts, with a paid up capital of \$5,000. It was reorganized on the 1st day of August, 1886, as a stock bank, with \$10,000 of paid up capital, with Messrs. H. C. Duncan, R. W. Nicholson, A. J. Hitt, Joseph S. Corman and Thomas Turner as directors and shareholders. This bank has a fair name and a general and wide-spread reputation for promptness for business and kind treatment and inviolable integrity with its customers. Although comparatively young, it is one of the most prosperous institutions of De Kalb County, its officers and directors being among the oldest residents and most substantial farmers and business men of the counties of De Kalb and Clinton. During the financial collapse of 1884 this bank, while young in years and experience, and, being bound up in suspended banks to the amount of over \$30,000, never wavered, and paid money over its counters as fast as checked for. The only inconvenience the bank experienced during the panic was the necessity of stopping of discounts and the calling in of all matured paper, which was readily done, the same month. The great fire of September, 1886, which occurred soon after the reorganization of the bank, and that laid low the magnificent brick block in which was the banking room and vault, was rallied from in haste, and business resumed in a temporary building in the evening of the day of the conflagration. The only inconvenience sustained by the bank officials in consequence of the fire was the destruction of the office furniture and the inconvenience of a secure place to do business until October 1, 1886, when they procured a Beard Bros.' best automatic time-lock screw door fire and burglar proof safe, and fitted up in a very neat and cozy style the room they now occupy in the Hatch building. Notwithstanding all the trials and adversities experienced by the bank since its organization, it has steadily grown in the confidence of the people, and at the present time is in a very prosperous condition, and ranks well among the banking firms of Northwest Missouri.

FIRES.

Like her sister town, Stewartsville, Osborne has been twice called upon to pass through the fiery ordeal, the first time on

June 10, 1882. This fire originated in a building 74x84 feet, belonging to Capt. Joseph Truex, which, together with a large portion of his stock of merchandise was destroyed, entailing a loss of about \$25,000. The other losses were store building, occupied by W. Kelley, where stock was damaged to the amount of about \$2,200; store building belonging to P. S. Hatch, and occupied by P. M. Hatch, completely destroyed, together with stock of merchandise and postoffice. Residence in the rear of the Hatch building, several corn cribs, and three or four box cars, the aggregate loss of the fire amounting to fully \$40,000.

The great fire of September 2, 1886, during the progress of which the greater part of the business portion of the town was reduced to a smoldering mass of embers, originated in the Oracle printing office, in the Truex block. It was discovered at 3 o'clock A. M., and when first discovered was under too great a headway to be checked. The flames soon spread to all the buildings of the block, and within a very short time the finest business houses in the town were enveloped by the devouring element, the whole block presenting a scene of terrific grandeur. The people did all in their power to arrest the flames, but were compelled to retire defeated, and watch the wholesale destruction of the valuable buildings and property. The following were among the heaviest losses by the conflagration: The Truex block, \$22,000; J. S. Corman & Co.'s grocery and hardware store, \$8,000; Montgomery & McCrea's stock of dry goods and clothing, \$8,000; furniture and fixtures of the Osborne Bank, \$400; George Vancamp & Co., general store, \$7,000; Walden Kelley, drugs, books, jewelry, etc., loss \$1,500; the Osborne House, \$1,500; Masonic Hall, furniture and fixtures, complete loss; public hall, complete loss; Moore & Austin, real estate and insurance office totally destroyed; business house belonging to R. L. Evans; Mrs. Wheeler's barn; a stock of millinery goods, and other losses went to swell the great destruction. The total loss of property was in the neighborhood of \$60,000, a part of which was covered by insurance. The town has not yet entirely recovered from the terrible effect of its fiery baptism, but efforts are being made to rebuild the burned district.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE TOWN.

Osborne is generally acknowledged to be one of the best and most flourishing towns in De Kalb county, having a live, energetic and substantial class of business men, who love and are proud of their little city, and who are always, and under all circumstances, alive to its interests. The village is always full of life and vigor, and is the principal trading point with the farmers living within a radius of ten or twelve miles. It also enjoys the happy facility of having four mail and passenger coaches, and four or five freight trains through it daily, and the abundantly rich stock and farming country immediately surrounding, brings in a large amount of grain and stock for shipment. An immense amount of fine fruit, especially apples, is also raised around the town, most of which is shipped to St. Joseph, where it finds a ready market. The people of Osborne are generally progressive and active, open hearted in their generosity, industrious and hospitable, social and polite, and are never backward in assisting and supporting every good and honest enterprise that may be of benefit to the town or conduce to the public welfare. The present business of the place is represented by the following men and firms: Montgomery & McCrea, dry goods; J. S. Corman & Co., groceries and hardware; George Vancamp & Co., general merchandise; C. W. Curtis, stoves and tinware; L. H. Hegner, confectionery; Walden Kelly, drugs; W. S. Moore, lumber dealer; F. W. A. Riedel, editor and proprietor of the *Osborne Investigator*; Nathan Walp, shoemaker; S. P. Morman, agricultural implements; R. C. Wells, John Thompson and Richard Gasmeyer, blacksmiths; Dooley Blakely, wagon-maker; D. S. Thompson, wagon-maker and carpenter; Morman & Stacy, livery stable; William Long, proprietor Young America Hotel; T. D. Rice and A. J. McCoy, carpenters; J. R. LeRoy & Co., grain dealers; William Winning, grain dealer; Samuel Hoover, barber; Robert Hanlin, painter; P. M. Hatch, attorney at law; A. J. Hitt, insurance agent; R. G. Hurd, railroad agent; W. A. Metcalf, A. J. Lawrence and S. T. Blair, physicians; N. J. Harvey, dealer in real estate. Present population of the town is about 650.

UNION STAR.

This enterprising little city is beautifully situated in the extreme western part of De Kalb County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, to which it owes much of its growth and prosperity. The country surrounding is one of the finest agricultural regions of Missouri, and the town site commands a beautiful and romantic view of a large area of country, where elegant residences, large barns, magnificent farms, and other evidences of material prosperity bespeak the presence of an intelligent and thrifty population. The town is a place of about 700 inhabitants, and is noted for its beautiful location, excellent schools, fine churches, comfortable homes and intelligent and enterprising business men. The locality is proverbially healthy—what might be termed by enterprising physicians distressingly healthy—the high and dry location being a safeguard against the malaria and fevers prevalent in early times in the lower lands.

The events which led to the birth of Union Star originated in a general desire of the people of the neighborhood for a trading place nearer than Rochester, Savannah and Maysville. Accordingly, some time in the fifties, James Powell opened a small general store on land outside the present town limits, and for some years carried on a successful business, his establishment having been highly prized by the settlers in the vicinity. About the beginning of the war Capt. Story purchased Mr. Powell's stock, and, after selling goods for a limited period, disposed of the same to a Mr. Weaver. In the meantime several mechanics were attracted to the place, and following these came the hotel, which, with the store building, a couple of shops, and three or four residences, formed the nucleus of quite an enterprising little village. A man by the name of Ross started the first blacksmith's shop, and to N. Zink the credit is due of opening the first hotel. A second store was started by Morris Brady, who carried on a fairly successful business for about two years. In this humble and unpretentious way the little village was content to pursue the even tenor of its way until the prospects of a railroad caused the inhabitants to awake from their monotonous existence, and dream of greater possibilities. The projection of

what is now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad through the country, led to the laying out of a town a short distance east of the village, the survey of which was made in May, 1879. The plat, as recorded, shows eleven blocks—143 lots—situated on the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 60 north, Range 33 west. The proprietor, Levi Sheaffer, at once offered the lots for sale, quite a number of which found ready purchasers, as the admirable location promised much for the future of the village. The building in which Mr. Weaver sold goods was moved to the new town, and a short time after the survey a store building was erected on Cedar Street by James Van Gilder. This building was subsequently moved and used in the construction of a feed-mill and cheese factory. Mr. Van Gilder opened a general store, and, after running the same a short time, disposed of his stock to J. T. Simpson & Co., who are still identified with the mercantile interests of the town. W. M. Hudson erected the business house on Cedar Street occupied by J. C. Ogden, and the building now used by Ruby & Co. was built soon after the town was laid out by James Redding, one of the first merchants of the place. Among the first to erect residences were L. Sheaffer, George H. Brines, Dr. W. T. Whiffin and Charles Sheaffer. N. Zink built the first hotel, of which he is still proprietor; and the second hotel was erected by J. G. Williams.

The growth of the town during the first five years of its history was steady and substantial, and the business men who located here erected buildings greatly superior to those usually found in villages of its size. The Shepherd brick block, erected in 1884 by Shepherd & Co., is one of the largest and most commodious business houses in De Kalb County, and but little inferior are the brick storerooms of L. Sheaffer, built in the fall of the same year. The majority of the residences are of a superior grade of architecture, and, taken all in all, the material prosperity of the town has undoubtedly outranked that of any other place in the county.

A brick school building, costing \$4,000, was completed in 1885; and the Christian Church edifice, erected in 1887 at a cost of \$2,800, is one of the finest specimens of church architecture to be found in Northwest Missouri. The building on Cedar

Street in which the Methodist and Presbyterian societies meet for worship is also a beautiful and commodious structure, and a credit alike to the churches and village.

In November, 1882, the citizens of Union Star decided to assume the responsibility of erecting and maintaining a town corporation. Accordingly the necessary arrangements were perfected by the action of the county court at the regular November term. On November 9 of the above year the following officers were chosen to put the municipal machinery in operation: J. C. Ogden, Milton Wise, G. H. Prince, J. D. Shepherd and John McMoran, trustees. The first marshal was John Bradshaw. The official board at this time is composed of W. S. Earls, John L. Newman, W. E. Piper, Amos Casto and James Lindley. James Murphy is marshal; John R. Needles, clerk; and Levi Sheaffer, street commissioner.

UNION STAR BANK.

One of the prominent features of the town is the Union Star Bank, established in November, 1884, by W. S. Earls, with a paid in capital of \$15,000. Mr. Earls does a general banking business, and by his business sagacity, successful management and fair dealing has won for himself an honorable place in the confidence and esteem of his numerous patrons. W. L. Earls is the efficient cashier. The following is the financial statement of the Union Star Bank as prepared in September, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Loans undoubtedly good on personal and collateral security.....	\$28,649 92
Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate security.....	.....
Over drafts by solvent customers.....	1,044 69
United States Bonds on hand.....	.....
Other bonds and stocks at their present cash market value.....	.....
Due from other banks due on sight draft.....	2,906 58
Real estate at present cash market value.....	6,115 56
Checks and other cash items.....	.....
Bills of National Banks and Legal Tender United States notes.....	2,142 50
Gold coin .....	.....
Silver coin.....	500 00
Exchange maturing and matured.....	.....
Total.....	\$42,508 20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$15,000 00
Surplus funds on hand.....	3,720 73
Deposits subject to draft on sight.....	23,787 47
Deposits subject to draft at given dates.....	.....
Bills payable.....	.....
Due other banks and bankers.....	.....
Total.....	<u>\$42,508 20</u>

LODGES.

Union Star Lodge, No. 124, A. F. & A. M., was organized in March, 1883, with a membership of about eighteen or twenty, a number which has since increased to thirty-four. The first officers were George H. Prince, W. M.; Henry Knight, S. W.; J. J. McQuinn, J. W.; Henry H. Cochran, Sec.; J. F. Call, Tyler. In the fall of 1886 a beautiful hall was erected over Hudson & Hay's drug store, where the lodge has since held its meetings. The organization is in a prosperous condition, and a spirit of harmony existing among its members bespeaks for it a successful future.

The officers elected for 1886-87 are as follows: J. J. McQuinn, W. M.; Marshal King, S. W.; H. D. Moyes, J. W.; Henry Cochran, Sec.; L. P. Franklin, Treas.; G. H. Prince, S. D.; W. M. Hudson, J. D., and W. T. Conyer, Tyler.

G. A. R. Post, No. 198, was organized September 18, 1884, and mustered by C. H. Burnham, special mustering officer of the sixth district. The following are the names of the original members: Samuel Stewart, Alexander Brashear, John W. Williams, Thomas D. Collow, Jackson Trulock, William Speaker, Levi Sheaffer, Amos W. Harmon, Enoch O. Briant, James E. West, Henry Knight, Samuel Showers, James R. Widows, Nathaniel M. Zink, Jonathan Eppler, Sylvester Vennard, Moses E. Pickard and Matthias Atterbury.

First officers were Henry Knight, Commander; J. W. Williams, S. V. C.; T. A. Brashear, J. V. C.; A. W. Harmon, Chaplain; J. E. West, Q. M.; Samuel Stewart, Adjt.; T. D. Collow, S. M.; Samuel Showers, Q. M. S.; Jonathan Eppler, O. D.; N. Zink, O. G.

Present officers (1887) are J. W. Pierce, Commander; William Speaker, S. V. C.; T. A. Brashear, J. V. C.; Samuel Showers, Q.

M.; Enoch Brown, Surgeon; N. Zink, S. M.; F. B. Taylor, Chaplain; Jonathan Eppler, O. D.; M. Golden, O. G.; Samuel Stewart, Adjt.; A. W. Harmon, D. M. S. Present membership is 30.

A lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen was instituted in Union Star in February, 1882, with an original membership of ten persons. At one time the records contained the names of twenty-one members, and meetings were held at stated intervals until 1886. On account of having no lodge room or place of assembly the organization was disbanded by consent of the members some time in the above year.

OTHER AND PRESENT INTERESTS.

Union Star has not been backward in the field of journalism, a paper the *Union Star Herald* having been established in the town in the year 1882. The *Tooth Pick*, a live local sheet was started in 1883, by Theodore W. Gulick, who subsequently sold the office to John R. Needles, by whom the name of the paper was changed to the *Comet*. The *Comet* is a fixture of the town, and has a good circulation and liberal advertising patronage.

In 1887 a feed-mill and cheese factory was started in Union Star by G. W. Hicks, who has already built up quite an extensive and lucrative business. The capacity of the cheese factory is 600 pounds of cheese per day, for which there is a steady demand in the St. Joseph markets. Mr. Hicks has erected substantial buildings, and his mill and factory are destined to remain permanent fixtures of the town.

Union Star is admirably situated in a commercial point of view, and ranks among the best trading towns on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Its business men are intelligent and progressive, and the town boasts of having the largest mercantile establishment in the county. The following is an exhibit of the business for the year 1887: J. D. Shepard & Co., general merchandise and everything demanded by the general trade; W. M. Hudson & Co., dry goods and groceries; J. T. Simpson & Co., dry goods and groceries; C. P. Miller, confectionery; Hudson & Hayes, drugs; O. N. Noyes, drugs; A. Casto, groceries; M. G. Ruby & Co., dry goods and notions; Misses Kirtley & Graham milliners; Stewart & Prince, lumber dealers; Mrs. Stapp, milli-

nery; Veal & Autrey, meat market; Joseph Shearer and S. Wise, blacksmiths; Eades Bros., wagon-makers; N. Herbert, carriage painter; Lindley & King, livery stable; Bradshaw Bros., livery; W. M. Hudson, A. O. Varner and Dr. Hill, physicians and surgeons; Henry Boone, attorney at law; J. G. Williams, proprietor of the Williams House; N. Zink, proprietor of Zink Hotel; J. E. Lawhead, railroad agent; C. Caldwell, barber.

FAIRPORT.

Charmingly situated about nine miles northwest of Maysville, in Grant Township, is the romantic little village of Fairport, than which a more beautiful town is not to be found within the limits of De Kalb County. Located upon an eminence in the midst of a phenomenally fertile tract of country, the little hamlet commands an extensive view, and whether embowered in the living green of summer or the variegated tints of autumn, a more attractive and desirable spot would be difficult to find anywhere in the beautiful region of Northwest Missouri.

The village of Fairport was never regularly platted, but grew up spontaneously—the outgrowth of the neighborhood's demand for a trading point, the nearest towns being Maysville and Union Star.

In the year 1869 John G. Barton, an intelligent business man, erected a building and stocked it with a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise, and for six years thereafter carried on a very successful and lucrative trade, accumulating a handsome competence in the meantime. August, 1875, he sold his stock to John B. Robinson, who, some years later, disposed of the business to Messrs. Stevens, Drain & Co., a firm which was subsequently changed to read Stevens & McIninch. The members of this firm at the end of two years, closed out and retired from the mercantile business. In the meantime (1877) H. C. Burnham located in the village, and in partnership with Mr. Barton erected a store building, and the firm thus constituted sold goods for a period of eighteen months, Barton & Son purchasing the entire interest at the end of that time. In 1880 Barton & Son were succeeded by Stevens, Hull & Co., they in turn by Hull & Son, and still later Thomas Hull purchased the entire business, which

he still carries on. A hardware store was started in 1882 by M. Barnaby, who erected the main part of the building now occupied by Thomas Hull. Mr. Barnaby built up quite a lucrative business, but in a short time was succeeded by J. T. Stewart, who in turn sold out a little later to Hull & Son. Oliver & Co. in 1878 opened a drug store, and about the year 1881 Samuel Sherard brought a full line of furniture to the town, which business he carried on for some time. George Lloyd, A. R. Matheny and J. C. Caldwell were also identified with the mercantile interests of the village at different times, the last named closing out a few years ago to P. M. Taylor. At this date (1887) the mercantile business of the place is carried on by Thomas Hull, who handles general stock; R. M. Taylor, groceries and hardware; J. T. Stewart & Co., general merchandise; H. C. Burnham, drugs; and Anna Larey, millinery.

The first mechanic in the village was M. Barnaby. The mechanics at this time are A. R. Matheny, and T. B. Crocker, blacksmiths; Oliver Wait, wagon-maker; Frank Hammond, shoemaker, and Marion Hartwell, plasterer. The physicians have been Drs. J. S. Groves, G. A. Lierly and J. M. Harmon.

The population of Fairport probably does not exceed 200, but the village is supplied with all the necessary auxiliaries of the kind and quality of trade demanded by the people in the country surrounding. In consequence of its central location and remoteness from other towns and railroads, it is likely to command a large share of the trade of Northern De Kalb for years to come. There is a fine graded school in the village, of which Prof. B. F. Meek, county superintendent, is the efficient principal, and a Methodist Church, Kingsley Chapel, which has a good membership, and a beautiful temple of worship.

The Grand Army of the Republic is represented by the John Williams Post, No. 218, which was organized in October, 1885, with the following members: Charles Means, William Pittman, Eber Newton, Samuel Sherard, John A. Watkins, B. B. Fitzgerald, John W. Wolf, Isaac R. Mathis, John R. Smith, William H. Sherman, John W. Crawford, Barney Jones, Frederick Keener, Martin Ewing, James J. Mason, Marion Hartwell, W. H. Johnson, George Lloyd, Thomas Smith, A. R. Matheny and William Sherard.

The following is a list of the first officers: William Pittman, Commander; Frederick Keener, S. V. C.; Martin Ewing, J. V. C.; George Lloyd, Adjt.; A. R. Matheny, Q. M.; Marion Hartwell, O. D.; J. W. Crawford, Chaplain; Barney Jones, O. G.; John Wolf, Surgeon; Isaac Mathis, S. M.; and J. L. Williams, Q. M. S. The post has a membership of thirty, and is reported in prosperous condition.

Officers for 1887: Martin Ewing, Commander; Marion Hartwell, S. V. C.; T. D. Osborne, J. V. C.; William Pittman, Adjt.; A. R. Matheny, Q. M.; Samuel Sherard, Surgeon; John Renner, Chaplain; Frederick Keener, O. D.; Peter Price, O. G.; Isaac Mathis, S. M.; and John G. Henry, Q. M. S.

The Independent Order of Good Templars has a flourishing lodge, recently organized, which holds its meetings in the Methodist Church. Among its members are some of the leading citizens of the village and country, and a good work has already been accomplished by it in the cause of temperance.

CLARKSDALE.

The recent construction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad through this part of Missouri has given rise to quite an activity in village building along its line, especially in the county of De Kalb. The town of Clarksdale, consisting of sixteen blocks—eighty-nine lots—in Section 25, Township 58 north, Range 33 west, was laid out by John F. Clark, in December, 1885. It is situated near the southern boundary of the county, in Washington Township, and from its elevated location commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country and fertile valley, through which the railroad winds its way. The original plan of the town embraces an area of considerable extent, upon a commanding elevation, from which the ground gently recedes upon three sides, affording an easy, natural drainage. The town, though still in its infancy, has a number of substantial business houses and fine residences, and its advantages and resources are of quite a varied character. As a shipping point it has already acquired considerable prominence, while in point of mercantile importance it ranks with the best towns in the county. A. J. Culbertson and J. F. Clark built the first

business houses, about the time the survey of the town was made, and opened out in the mercantile trade, which the latter still continues. L. Thornton & Son, in October, 1886, purchased the stock of Culbertson & Fisher, and are still in business on the south side of the public square. Farrington & Kimberlin began business early in 1886, and about the same time James Brashear started a meat market, and a little later engaged in the grocery and confectionery business. Nearly all of those who engaged in business when the town was founded are still here, while others, attracted by the advantages of the place, are constantly swelling the population of the village. The following comprises a list of the business men and mechanics for the summer of 1887: John F. Clark, groceries and hardware; Farrington & Kimberlin, general store; L. Thornton & Son, general stock; James Brashear, groceries and confectionery; J. Dean & Son, drugs; D. Barnett, shoe shop; James M. Clark, blacksmith; G. W. Adams, C. P. Brooks, Ed Townsend and G. W. Morton, carpenters; A. P. Stout, dealer in furniture; J. A. Clark, agricultural implements; A. G. Meyers, manager of the Chicago Lumber Company; Aaron Carr, hotel and livery stable; Levi Butler and M. F. Stone, meat markets; Mrs. Brooks, boarding house; Morton & Brooks, livery stable; B. H. Cord, plasterer; Henry Cahill, painter; Cyrus Alderman, painter; W. C. Hamilton, physician and surgeon; W. A. Thornburgh, attorney at law; Peter Neauheaus, railroad agent; James P. Perkins, pool and billiard hall; Mrs. Nellie Bradford, millinery; James M. Campbell, barber; Mrs. Kate Clark, dressmaker.

In July, 1887, Clarksdale was incorporated. The following are the town officers: Luke Thornton, A. G. Myers, George Farrington, W. B. Brooks and Aaron Carr, board of trustees; W. A. Thornburgh, clerk; Henry Cahill, marshal; James Clark, collector; William Thornton, assessor; Marion Kimberlin, treasurer; Samuel Ogle, street commissioner.

There is one church building in the town, used by the Christian, Baptist and Latter Day Saints denominations.

Population of the town is about 250.

WEATHERBY.

Like its sister town, Clarksdale, Weatherby is an outgrowth of the Rock Island Railroad, and dates its history from November, 1885. It is situated in the northern part of the county, and, as originally laid out, embraces five blocks—sixty-two lots—on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 59 north, Range 30 west. The streets running north and south are First, Second and Third. First Avenue and Second Avenue run east and west, and Railroad Avenue runs in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. The plat is recorded in the name of G. W. Crenshaw, as trustee for Malcolm McKinnon and others, and the town received its name in compliment to Dr. L. H. Weatherby, a prominent physician of Maysville. In April, 1886, an addition of forty-seven lots was surveyed and recorded, which, with the original plan, comprises an area sufficiently large for a town of 600 or 700 inhabitants.

Like other towns on the Rock Island line, Weatherby is still in an incipient state, but its growth thus far may be taken as a favorable augury of its future possibilities. It is surrounded by a fertile farming district, and has already acquired a fair proportion of the stock and grain trade of Northeast De Kalb.

The first business house on the town site was erected in November, 1885, by J. Swikes & Co., who also started the first mercantile establishment. The second store was opened by Paul Riggs, and the third by S. & J. Duncan, in 1886. A. Riggs erected the building now occupied by McClure & Weldon in the above year, and among the first to erect residences were S. E. Johnson, James Hudson, J. McClure, E. P. Sanford, John Woods, Z. T. Riggs, P. Riggs and J. Swikes. The following is an exhibit of the business of Weatherby at this time (1887): McClure & Weldon, dry goods, groceries and general merchandise; S. & J. Duncan, hardware; J. Swikes & Co., dry goods and groceries; Paul Riggs, drugs; Alvin Ellis, restaurant and boarding house; D. Duncan, livery stable; Noah Carbolt, blacksmith; Woods & Channels, blacksmiths; Mrs. Julia Rhoades, millinery; E. K. Woods, C. N. Robinson and J. N. Clark, physicians; J. M. Ross, harness-maker; R. Wood, saw mill; George and M. Truex, carpenters; A. Smith, carpenter; Pass Harmon, barber; E.

C. Westfall, hotel; Ed Mitchell, lumber dealer; O. Mercer, painter; Stephen Savage, jeweler.

The Weatherby Cornet Band was organized October 6, 1886, with the following members: Charles McClure, first E flat; A. E. Harper, second E flat; William McClure, first B flat; John Riggs, second B flat; William Caldwell, first alto; Lincoln McClure, second alto; Eli McClure, first tenor; Claude Riggs, baritone; Robert Riggs, tuba; Finley McClure, bass drum, John McClure, snare drum. The band is a credit to the town, and one of which her citizens may feel justly proud.

AMITY.

Amity, a small village about six miles from Maysville on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, of which it is an outgrowth, is situated in a part of the southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 58, Range 32, and was laid out by G. Y. Crenshaw. The plat show ninety-two lots and the following streets: Main, Oak and Maple running east and west, and Second and Third running north and south. It was called Amity from a church of the same name in the immediate neighborhood which has since been moved to the village, and although a mere hamlet has become one of the most prosperous trading points in the county. It is surrounded by a beautiful prairie country, and is the principal shipping point for stock and grain for a large area of territory. There are at this time two good stores, one hotel, a blacksmith shop and a Congregational Church. The population is about 200.

SOMERVILLE.

Somerville, a paper town, was surveyed by Joseph Venalle in 1854, for Samuel McCorkle, proprietor. The record shows a plat of four blocks and thirty-two lots on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad in the southern part of the county. The town was never improved, and the only evidence of its ever having been laid out is the plat in the clerk's office.

BUCKLIN.

Bucklin, another town existing upon a paper record only, was laid out August, 1855, by Lewis Morris and Blair H. Matthews.

The site occupies the south half of the northeast quarter and north half of the southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 57, Range 32, and contains 226 lots. No attempts were ever made toward improving the place, the plat having been vacated some years.

SANTA ROSA.

Santa Rosa, a small country village in Dallas, has been for several years a good local trading point. The first store was started by a Mr. Peram, who carried on business for some time. J. W. Matthews was in the drug business for a few years. There is one general store at this time, kept by Price & Son, and a blacksmith shop, operated by Braxton Browning. The town was never laid out.

STANDARD.

Standard, ten miles southwest of Maysville, has one store. It is a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, but is not a place of any commercial importance.

WINSLOW.

Winslow is about ten miles northwest of Maysville in Sherman Township, and was at one time a flourishing country village, and for several years a good trading place. There is no business there at the present time.

BIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX.

ANDREW COUNTY.

David P. Abbott, a prominent citizen of Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in Lawrence County, Ind. He is the son of David P. and Celestina (Phelps) Abbott. The father was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., January 1, 1808, and was the son of James Abbott, who was a Revolutionary soldier. David P., Sr., was a farmer and trader, and went to California during the gold fever of 1849, where he died in Sacramento City, on the 15th of the following December, filling the first grave made in that city. The mother was born in Dover, Kent Co., Del., April 13, 1811. She was the daughter of Francis Phelps, and was a member of the Christian Church. She died at Savannah, Mo., June 21, 1883. They were married, in October, 1826, and in 1842 removed to Savannah, Mo. To them eight children were born as follows: Margaret A., born February 28, 1829; James A., born in January, 1831, died in Texas on December 31, 1872; Lovina, born in 1833; William M., born December 19, 1835, died June 26, 1870; George A., born May 14, 1838; David P., born December 4, 1840; Columbus, born in 1843, died in 1849; Laura A., born in October, 1848. Our subject was reared on the old homestead near Savannah, and acquired his education in the subscription schools of the neighborhood. At the age of nineteen he went to the Pacific Slope, and the next twelve years he spent in the gold mines of Southern Oregon, Northern Idaho and Montana. Returning to Andrew County in 1872, he engaged in stock dealing and raising, in which business he is occupied at present in partnership with Dr. E. B. Ensor. He was married, May 18, 1870, to Susan H. Hutchinson, who was born in Savannah, Mo., on September 5, 1848, and is the daughter of Brazil Hutchinson, deceased. Three children have blessed this union, two of whom are living.

William B. Allen, a member of the firm of Allen & Ensor, and one of the prominent citizens of Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., was born May 9, 1822, in Callaway County, Mo., and was given a limited education at the subscription schools of the neighborhood. He removed to Andrew County in 1843, and engaged in farming. In 1846 he erected a mill in this county, and for three years followed that business. He next moved to the farm. He filled the office of county assessor for two years, being elected in 1864, and in 1872 was favored with that office again. In 1874 he was elected county collector of Andrew County, which office he filled with marked ability. In 1875 he moved to Savannah, where he has since resided. During the late war he was a Union man, and at times

held the positions of enrolling officer and provost-marshal of the county. He was married, March 27, 1845, to Isabella C. Beattie, who was born in Virginia February 15, 1818, and is the daughter of David Beattie, who was an early settler of Andrew County. Bethell Allen, the father of William B., was born in North Carolina April 29, 1780. He immigrated to Smith County, Tenn., soon after his marriage, and in 1816 removed to Callaway County, Mo. From that county he removed to Pettis County, Mo., in 1833, thence to Platte County in 1837, and to Andrew County in 1844. In about 1849 he went to Atchison County, Mo., and about 1853 settled in Nebraska. He died September 15, 1856. Elizabeth Reed, the mother, was born in North Carolina in 1783, and died in Atchison County, Mo., in 1858. Mr. Allen never had any children of his own, but has raised fifteen, all of whom now reside in the county, and are among its most frugal and highly respected citizens, one only, Miss Belle Strock, still living with him. 'Squire Allen, as he is familiarly called, is looked upon as the father of orphans of the county, having been guardian and curator of more than a hundred minors. He is at present public administrator of the county, which position he has held for seven years, during which time, and at the present, some of the most important estates of the county have passed through his hands. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He should be proud of the esteem in which he is held by all his neighbors. No man ever more fully enjoyed the full confidence of those among whom he lived than 'Squire Allen.

John Augustine, treasurer of Andrew County, Mo., and one of the prominent citizens of Savannah, was born in Stark County, Ohio, on February 17, 1845, and is the son of Joseph and Julia A. (Unkerfer) Augustine, both of whom were natives of Maryland. From Ohio the parents immigrated to Missouri, reaching St. Joseph on April 20, 1850, and settled in Buchanan County, eight miles east from St. Joseph, near Platte River. While living in Ohio the father followed milling and farming, but in Missouri turned his attention exclusively to farming. The father died in 1864, and the mother in 1876. Our subject was reared on the farm, and attended the schools of Buchanan County. He remained on his father's farm until the breaking out of the late war, when, on August 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, of the Thirteenth United States Regiment of Missouri Cavalry. After the battle of Lexington, the company was mustered out, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company E, of the Fifth Regiment of Missouri Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. This regiment being mustered out in the fall of 1863, he again enlisted in Company L, of the First United States Regiment of Missouri Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at St. Louis about July 15, 1865. At the close of the war he made a trip across the plains into Montana, where he remained about six months, when he returned to Missouri, and settled in Andrew County, where he began farming, which occupation he continued until 1872, when he engaged in

merchandising in Buchanan County for two years. He then returned to Andrew County, and continued merchandising until his election in November, 1886, to the office of county treasurer. He was married, in 1866, to Sarah E. Castle, daughter of John D. Castle, of Andrew County. To their union two children were born, one of whom survives. The wife died in 1872, and in 1874 he was married to Julia A. Hines, daughter of Aaron Hines, of Buchanan County. She died in 1876, and in 1880 he married Sarah A. Carter, daughter of Alexander Carter, of De Kalb County, Mo. Four children have blessed this union, three of whom are living.

William J. Barnes, an enterprising merchant of Fillmore, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, October 14, 1849. He is the third child born to Benjamin and Celinda (Vick) Barnes. They were both of English descent. The father was a native of Northampton County, N. C., born December 25, 1816. The mother, a native of Southampton County, Va., was born June 28, 1818. In early life they immigrated with their parents to Ohio, where they were married in April, 1836. After their marriage they settled on a farm in Clinton County, where they lived until their deaths; the father's occurred February 2, 1869, the mother's January 30, 1881. They both died worthy members of the Episcopal Church. In politics the father was a Democrat. William J. spent his early life in assisting his father on the farm, and received a good education in the common schools. After the death of his father, which happened about the time he reached his majority, he remained on the farm till his twenty-fifth year, assisting his mother in rearing the family. On October 28, 1874, he wedded Miss Mary E. Hinkson, also a native of Clinton County, born July 16, 1855. She was the daughter of John and Susan (Thorp) Hinkson. This happy union was severed by the death of his wife seven months after his marriage, May 28, 1875. The following October he left home on account of ill health, and traveled in the Cumberland Mountains of Virginia and East Tennessee. In the early part of 1876 he left his mountain resort, and turned his steps toward the West. On January 14 he stopped at Fillmore, and one year later opened a drug store, which he operated two years, after which time he went to Kansas, and remained six months. Returning to Ohio, he spent seven months in his native State, and came to Fillmore, and opened up his present business. In March, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Laura I. Custer of Smith County, Kas., born March 7, 1858. They have four children: Burrell B., Imo I., Lula L. and an infant. In politics he is a Democrat.

John G. Barton was born in Green County, Ky., June 16, 1837. He is the son of Samuel S. Barton and Margaret Ward. The father was born in Virginia, and was a gunsmith by trade, but in early life he followed farming and blacksmithing. In 1846 he removed to Missouri, where he engaged in milling and millwrighting. The mother was born in Kentucky, and has reared eight children, of which our subject is the fifth. He lived on the farm until about thirteen years of age, and received a limited

education in the country schools. When fifteen years old, he entered the employ of O. P. Falkner & Co., Albany, Mo., as clerk, and during succeeding years sold goods in various towns of Northwestern Missouri and Southern Iowa. Since 1876 he has resided at Rochester, Mo., and is at present operating a flouring-mill. In 1858 he was united in marriage with M. M. Hines, daughter of Joseph and Emily Hines. Eight sons and a daughter have been born unto them, of whom six sons and the daughter are living. Mr. Barton is a Master Mason, and in politics is an ardent Democrat.

Eli Beaghler, a prominent citizen of Andrew County, Mo., and clerk of the county court, was born near Fremont, Ohio, on April 7, 1843, and is the youngest of a family of eight sons born to Henry and Nancy (Chapman) Beaghler. Henry, the father, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1807. About 1820 he removed to Ohio, where he successfully engaged in farming. He died in 1844, when our subject was but one year of age. Nancy, the mother, was born in Vermont, in 1807, and with her parents removed to Ohio. She died in 1872. Eli was reared at home, and acquired a good education in the schools of Fremont, Ohio. He remained on the farm until his fifteenth year, when he left home, and taught school for one year in the neighborhood. He then removed to Western Ohio, and taught for six consecutive years. In 1865 he removed to Andrew County, Mo., and purchasing a farm, followed farming in the summer and teaching in the winter, which he continued until November, 1886, when he was elected, as a Republican, to the office of county court clerk of Andrew County. He was married October 20, 1867, to Margaret E. Clark, who was born in Clay County, Mo., on October 15, 1845, and is the daughter of John A. Clark, a farmer of Andrew County, Mo. To their union four children have been born, all of whom are living. Both our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Alexander M. Bedford, subject of the following sketch, resides in Empire Township, Andrew Co., Mo. He was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., March 30, 1828, and is the son of John Bedford and Elizabeth Howard. The father was born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1798. He engaged in farming and trading, was a very kind and generous man, and was universally respected by those who knew him. The mother was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., about 1804. They were married July 22, 1823, and reared four sons and two daughters. They both died in Meade County, Ky.; he on January 4, 1838; she on June 26, 1848. Of the children, Alexander M. was the third. His parents died when he was a small boy, and he was intrusted to the care of an aunt, who gave him a fair education in the country schools of Kentucky. He has followed farming as a vocation with the exception of two years' merchandising. Although he began the battle of life without capital, he has been very successful in business, and is now one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of his county. November 4, 1851, he was united in marriage with Mary E.

Selecman, daughter of Henry W. Selecman. They have four sons and five daughters. The eldest daughter, Mary Elizabeth, is the wife of A. D. Kent, living near Bolckow. They have two children living and two deceased. Mr. Bedford's eldest son, William H., is married, and has two children, each of whom have a half section of land. John T., the second boy, is living with his family near King City, where he owns 280 acres. George E. and wife have three sons and a daughter; he farms on 362 acres near Whitesville. Mattie A. married W. S. Wells, one of the prominent citizens of this county. Virginia L. married James B. Cole, and they have 240 acres of land. Lucy S., Alexander L. and Maggie C. are at home. During the Civil War Mr. Bedford served in the Confederate army nearly four years, and was promoted from a private to first lieutenant. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is a Master Mason, and also a Royal Arch Mason. In politics he is Democratic.

Joseph L. Bennett, a prominent citizen of Andrew County, Mo., living within half a mile of Savannah, was born in Spencer County, Ky., on February 29, 1836. He is the son of Joseph H. and Susan (Overton) Bennett. The father was born in New Jersey, February 24, 1799, and is the son of John Bennett, who removed to Kentucky, and from that State to Illinois, where he resided at the time of his death. Joseph H. followed cabinet-making and carpentering during his active life, and died November 2, 1887, in Louisville, Ky., in his eighty-ninth year. The mother was born in Washington County, Ky., October 8, 1798, and died October 22, 1872. Joseph L. is the eighth of twelve children. He was reared on the farm, and acquired his education in the schools of the neighborhood, attending school four months in the year, and working on the farm the remaining time. He lived with his parents until his twentieth year, when, in October, 1856, he immigrated to Savannah, Mo., where he remained until January, 1857, when he removed to Kansas. About a year after that he returned to Andrew County, and engaged in farming, which he has continued up to the present. In 1879 he embarked in dealing and breeding Shorthorn cattle, and now handles no other kind. In 1877 he was appointed collector of Andrew County, for two years, by the county court. In 1881 he was appointed county judge of the county by Gov. Crittenden, to fill a vacancy, and held that important position for two years, discharging the duties with credit and satisfaction. He is now president of the State Bank of Savannah. He was married August 1, 1857, to Martha S. Selecman, born in Washington County, Ky., February 8, 1841. She is the daughter of Henry Selecman (deceased), who was one of the prominent farmers of Andrew County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are members of the Baptist Church.

Charles Bennett is a native of Canada, and was born in the Province of Quebec, October 17, 1838. He is a son of Andrew and Ann (Abbott) Bennett, both born in the County of Cork, Ireland, the former in 1797, and the latter in 1817. They were married in Canada in 1833.

The father was a farmer, and immigrated to America when he was thirty-four years of age. He died in 1865, and in 1867 the widowed mother and her children removed to Andrew County, Mo. She now resides in Gentry County, Mo. Her children—six sons and seven daughters—are all living. Charles was reared on a farm, and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He is now one of the most extensive farmers and stock raisers in Andrew County, and resides in Platte Township. He received a limited education in the common schools of Canada. Being born to poor parents, whose struggles for the necessities of life were difficult, he had no opportunity to receive a thorough education, but he is a close reader and observer, and is an intelligent man. He has liberal views, and is practical in his vocation, and lenient in his deportment toward his fellow men. When he began business he had no other capital than an energetic and ambitious disposition, by means of which he has become a prosperous man, and established a high social standing, and a splendid reputation as a citizen. In 1881 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Susannah (Nugent) McCombe. They have two sons and one daughter.

Newton Bird, a miller at Avenue City, Andrew Co., Mo., was born near Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Ky., March 28, 1829. He is the son of Jesse and Laodica (Ray) Bird. The former was born in Greenbrier County, Va., May 24, 1809. He was a minister by profession, and spent fifty-four years of his life in pastoral work, teaching school occasionally. He possessed rare intellect and scholarship, and was a zealous man respected by all who knew him. In 1855 he removed to Missouri, and settled in Andrew County, where he died in 1886. His wife was born in Marion County, Ky., April 9, 1809. She was a kind and intelligent woman, and was the mother of six sons and three daughters, of whom Newton is the eldest. He was reared on a farm in Kentucky, and received a practical education in the schools of Washington County, in that State. In 1853 he came to Missouri, and settled near Savannah. Arriving in the fall, he at once secured a district school, which he taught the following winter. Afterward he engaged in farming, and later in milling, which has been his chief occupation in life. He came to the State of Missouri a poor man, but by energy, enterprise and frugality has become a prosperous and highly respected citizen. He is an ardent Democrat, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Joshua Bond, a merchant of Amazonia, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, March 28, 1822. He is the son of Kinsey G. and Elizabeth (McNaught) Bond. The father was born in Baltimore on May 18, 1800. The mother was born in Somerset County, Penn., and died in Pickaway County, Ohio, in September, 1823, when about twenty-one years of age. In early life the father worked at the carpenter's trade, but later engaged in farming. In the spring of 1825 he chose for his second wife Leah Timmons, of Hardin County, Ohio. She died about 1830. After

living a single life for several years, he married again in 1838 in Andrew County. His only child, Joshua, received a fair education in the schools of Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. In the fall of 1834 he removed with his father to Tippecanoe County, Ind., and in September, 1838, they came to Andrew County, where he has since resided. When seventeen years of age he began to teach school in Grundy County, Mo., teaching the first district school in that county. In 1852 he wedded Miss Sarah J. Pullen. He continued to teach in Grundy County till 1854, at which time he returned to Andrew County, and taught until 1856. After this he was an employe in a warehouse at Amazonia until 1858, then had charge of it till 1860. During the war he was connected with the State Militia. In the fall of 1866 he bought a farm, and moved on it in 1867, but sold it after one year, and came back to Amazonia, and, with the exception of three years, has engaged in the mercantile business, being three years at Nodaway Station. He lost his wife on July 28, 1878, and on October 5, 1882, chose for his second wife Ludoska L. Reed, of Andrew County. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. He served as county judge four years, and has been magistrate ten years.

Robert Bonham, a practical and successful farmer of Platte Township, Andrew County, Mo., was born in New York December 24, 1831. He is the son of David and Rebecca (Weaver) Bonham. [See sketch of David Bonham.] He was reared on the farm, and received a practical education in the country schools. He is a progressive man, and, with the exception of the time he was in the army, has spent his life in farming and stock raising. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Missouri State Militia, and was mustered out of the service in 1865. In 1853 he was united in marriage with Harriet Elliot, and four sons and four daughters have been born unto them. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

David Bonham, the subject of the following sketch, is a citizen of Platte Township, Andrew Co., Mo., and was born in Oneida County, N. Y., February 7, 1834. He is the son of David Bonham, a native of Northamptonshire, England. He was born on March 22, 1809, and was the son of Robert Bonham. He made his own support after he was ten years of age, and when a young man he immigrated to America, in company with William Derby, a companion of his youth, landing in New York in April, 1830. Having been reared on a farm, he chose farming as a vocation, and engaged to a Mr. Powers as a farm laborer. It was at this farmer's home that he first met Rebecca Weaver, who soon after became his wife. She was born in Sussex, England, in 1807, and was the daughter of William Weaver, who was a shepherd in England, and by industry had saved enough money to bring his family to America, where he could secure them a home. They landed in April, 1830. After this the sons hired out to work, and Rebecca, the only daughter, hired

as a servant girl to the same Powers for whom Mr. Bonham was working. Here they formed an acquaintance which brought about their marriage in 1831, when the husband commenced farming in New York as a renter. In 1836 they removed to the Territory of Wisconsin, where he took up a claim of 160 acres of land, on which he resided until the spring of 1856, when he immigrated to Missouri, where he entered land on Empire Prairie, where he afterward resided. He was a well-informed and highly respected man. He was a member of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature from 1841 to 1844, inclusive. In politics he was a Republican, and was a zealous advocate of free labor and education. In 1865 he was a prominent member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention that framed and adopted the Drake constitution. He represented the First Senatorial District in the State Senate in 1867-68, and was the father of the bill of 1867 establishing a permanent school fund for the State of Missouri. In 1868 he visited his native land for a few months, after an absence of thirty-nine years. He died on May 22, 1870, and his wife died on January 6, 1871, leaving a family of four sons and one daughter. David was reared on the farm, which occupation he has since followed. He received a practical education in the country schools of Wisconsin. In 1854 he was united in marriage with Caroline L. Davison, daughter of Israel Davison. Five sons and two daughters were born unto them, of whom two sons and two daughters are living. The mother died in January, 1883, and February, 1884, he married Sarah A. Weaver, daughter of William Weaver. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, and was mustered out as second lieutenant of his company in February, 1862. After this, in company with Capt. Prichard, he organized a company of 100 men, which became known as Company D, Fourth Regiment of Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. He was mustered in as first lieutenant of his company on April 3, 1862, but in September of that year was promoted to regimental quartermaster, which position he held until the expiration of his term of service. He was mustered out at St. Louis on April 17, 1865. He then returned to his farm in Andrew County, Mo. In 1869-70 he served as county judge, and in 1879 he was elected on the Republican ticket to represent Andrew County in the State Legislature, which position he held for four successive terms. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, a Master Mason, and a member of the G. A. R.

Jasper E. Bradford, a farmer of Jackson Township, was born at his present location on April 21, 1842. He is a son of James and Hephzibath (Griffith) Bradford. The father was a native of Northampton County, Va., born May 11, 1802; the mother, originally of Bourbon County, Ky., was born on February 25, 1806. They were married in Kentucky December 22, 1825, but about 1840 came to Andrew County, being among the first settlers. Upon reaching that county they settled where our subject now resides, and engaged in farming. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The father

was a Democrat in politics. He died in July, 1881, in his seventy-ninth year. The mother is in her eighty-first year, and is living with her son, Jasper E., who is one of eleven children. He spent his juvenile days on the farm, and finished his education at Manhattan College, Kansas. After leaving school he began farming at the place of his birth. He now owns 320 acres of land. On March 25, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Sadie Black, of Holt County, Mo. Mr. Bradford is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

W. G. Bright, a citizen of Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., on November 12, 1833, and is the son of Ansel and Susannah (Caruthers) Bright. They were both natives of Sullivan County, Tenn. The father was a farmer, and removed to Cass County, Ind., in 1849, where he died in 1875. The mother died in 1873. Our subject was reared on the farm of his parents, and received his education in the country schools of Cass County and at Logansport. In 1856 he left home, and went to California, where he worked in the gold mines until the fall of 1860, when he returned to Indiana. Remaining there till the spring of 1864, he immigrated to Missouri, and thence to Montana, in which Territory he engaged in mining and freighting. He subsequently drifted through Nevada, Oregon and Utah, and returned to Indiana, where he remained until 1882, and then came to Savannah. At this place he purchased a fine homestead near town, where he has since resided. He was united in marriage in 1860 to Margaret Graff, who was born on the river Rhine, Prussia, in 1832. They have four children living and one dead.

F. M. Brockus, a successful and practical farmer of Platte Township, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in Carroll County, Ind., January 22, 1841, and is the son of William H. and Sarah (Gibson) Brockus. The father was a native of Wayne County, Ind., but immigrated to Bremer County, Iowa, in 1856, where he died in April, 1861. He was an extensive and successful farmer, who never aspired to public office. The mother was a native of Putnam County, Ind. They had five sons and five daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters are living. F. M., the eldest of the children, was reared on the farm, and being but a boy when his father removed to Iowa, received his education in the common schools of that State. When he was eighteen years of age, he commenced teaching school, which occupation he followed for four years, when he began agricultural pursuits. On October 27, 1861, he was joined in marriage with Lucy A. Mitchell. One son and two daughters have blessed their marriage, as follows: Florence E., born May 24, 1863; Emma M., born January 4, 1865; Jay G., born July 17, 1879. Mr. Brockus lived in Iowa until 1865, when he removed to Andrew County, Mo., where he has since resided, with the exception of two and a half years that he lived in Kansas. He owns a good farm of 120 acres in Platte Township. For more than eight years he has had charge of the Andrew County Infirm-

ary, which position he has filled with credit. He is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a Republican.

William H. Bulla, a farmer and stock raiser of Platte Township, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., October 29, 1837. He is the son of David H. and Sarah (Cox) Bulla. The father was born in North Carolina in 1814, and was the son of William Bulla, of French-German lineage. He was a wholesale dealer in tobacco on the corner of Seventh and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky. He followed farming in early life, and amassed considerable wealth in speculating in tobacco, but he failed in 1857, and died the next year. The mother was born in Richmond, Ind., in 1816. She was the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Julian) Cox, who were of French descent. She died when William H. was but two years old. William, the second child of a family of two sons and one daughter, was reared on his grandfather's farm, and given a common-school education at Richmond, Ind. When eighteen years old, he with an uncle, immigrated to Iowa, where he remained one year engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1857 he removed to Kansas, and entered 160 acres of land on the Neosho River, near Emporia, where he followed farming for a very short time, after which he was in the employ of the Santa Fe Mail about one year. In the spring of 1859 he, with a great train of emigrants, went to Pike's Peak, where he followed mining and prospecting with various results till July, 1861, when he left for Omaha, Neb., to enter the United States army. On November 9, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, as a private, and was mustered out of service May 15, 1865, as second lieutenant. Among many other engagements he participated in the following: Shiloh; Corinth, where he was wounded on May 9, 1862; Iuka; the second battle of Corinth; siege of Vicksburg; battles of Raymond, Champion's Hill, Jackson, Stone River, Tupelo and Franklin, at the last of which he was wounded and captured November 30, 1864. He was sent to Andersonville prison, where he remained until April 14, 1865. He was then sent to St. Louis by the way of Vicksburg, and was mustered out of service. After the war he returned to his native home, but in 1866 went to Omaha, Neb., and fitted out a wagon-train with general merchandise, and made a trip to Virginia City. He, with a number of others, constructed a fleet of seventeen flatboats at the foot of Yellowstone Falls, which they freighted with passengers and took to Sioux City. In the spring of 1867 he came to Missouri and purchased the land on which he now lives. On January 11, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Irene Thompson, daughter of Michael Thompson, a native of Pennsylvania, who immigrated to Missouri in 1856. Irene was born in Pennsylvania on December 30, 1847. Two sons have blessed their marriage, viz.: Julian, born December 11, 1870, and William H., born May 6, 1872.

D. E. Carpenter, an extensive farmer and stock raiser of Rochester Township, Andrew County, Mo., was born in Page County, Va., July

10, 1843. He is the son of Lewis F. and Elizabeth A. (Varner) Carpenter. The father was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1818, of English parentage. He was an early immigrant to Missouri, and a farmer by occupation. He is now a resident of Buchanan County, where he has held the position of county judge for two years. In politics he is a Democrat. The mother is of German descent, and was born in Bedford County, Va., in 1822. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received a common-school education. He came with his father to Buchanan County, Mo., when he was about eleven years of age. He has followed farming and stock raising as his only occupation. In 1874 he wedded Mary Utz, daughter of Henry Utz. Three sons and one daughter have blessed the marriage. Mr. Carpenter has never had advantages of wealth and education and is truly a self-made man. In politics he is an ardent Democrat.

A. J. Carter, a farmer of Platte Township, Andrew County, Mo., was born near Greencastle, Putnam County, Ind., July 14, 1827. He is the son of Willis and Sarah Jane (Wood) Carter, who were both of English descent, and born near Richmond, Va. The father was a farmer, and a short time after his marriage removed to Kentucky, locating near Frankfort, where he remained for about three years, after which he removed to Putnam County, Ind., where he remained until his death in 1856. He was a private soldier in the War of 1812, under the command of Gen. Brown. He was reserved in manner, yet courageous and enterprising, and was respected by all who knew him. The parents had four sons and one daughter, of whom one son and the daughter are dead. The sons living are William, George and A. J. The first two are citizens of Rochester, Ind. A. J. was reared on the farm, and received a practical education in the country schools. When about sixteen years of age he went to Madison, Ind., and worked for two years in the machine shops, and while there learned engineering. When about nineteen years old, he began railroading as an engineer, and for twelve years held that position on various roads. On June 6, 1860, he removed to Savannah, Mo., where he entered into the real estate business, which he followed for a number of years, meanwhile dealing in live stock. He has also engaged in farming, which is his present vocation. Although when he commenced business life he had no capital, by his untiring energy, enterprise and practical business qualities he has been successful in accumulating property. He owns a well-improved farm of eighty acres in Platte Township. In 1856 he married Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of William and Catherine (Mackey) Johnson. She was born in Marion County, Ind., in 1836.

S. C. Case, a leading farmer of Platte Township, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in Licking County, Ohio, November 3, 1838. He is the fourth of six children born to Raphael and Rosetta (Hayes) Case. The father was born in New England in 1802, and was a farmer by vocation. He immigrated to Ohio, where he married. He died in 1860. The mother

was born in New York in 1809, and died in 1858. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received a common-school education in the Licking County schools. On December 10, 1861, he was joined in marriage with Susa Saunders, daughter of Dr. James Saunders. Three sons and one daughter have blessed their marriage. Mr. Case has followed farming as a vocation, and although commencing with very limited capital has become a prosperous farmer. He owns and cultivates a good farm of 250 acres in Platte Township. He is a friend to schools, churches and public improvements, and in politics is a Republican.

Peter Christianson, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in Glucksburg, North Germany, on July 24, 1847. He is the son of Christian C. and Anna M. (Burgdorf) Christianson, both natives of Glucksburg, Germany. The father was the son of Amos and Ida (Puck) Christianson. Amos was born in Denmark, and was a farmer by vocation. Ida was also of Danish birth, and was the daughter of a distinguished member of the Danish navy. The father was born in 1819, and was a merchant tailor by trade. He died in 1861. His wife was born in 1825, and is now a resident of her native town. She is the mother of four sons and two daughters, the former all being in America. Peter was reared in the town of his birth, where he learned the carriage-maker's trade. The portion of the country, in which he lived then belonged to Denmark, which, however, was ceded to Germany in 1864; hence he was educated in the Danish schools. Upon attaining his majority he immigrated to America, landing in New York, July 1, 1867. He soon went to Cincinnati, thence to Indiana, and from there to Missouri, following various pursuits until 1879, when he took charge of the St. Charles Hotel at Savannah, one of the leading hotels in Northwest Missouri. He purchased a farm near Savannah in 1872, and carries on farming in connection with his hotel. On February 21, 1875, he married Jennie Cobb, daughter of Jonathan Cobb, of Andrew County, Mo. They have two sons: Carl and Harry. Mr. Christianson is a member of the Lutheran Church.

J. S. Clarke, a farmer and stock raiser of Platte Township, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in Washington County, Ky., May 8, 1813. He is the son of Benjamin and Polly (Head) Clarke. The father was born in Amherst County, Va., in 1777, and is the son of James Clarke, of English descent. He followed farming as a vocation, and was a highly respected citizen. He was in the War of 1812, and was on the frontier, and engaged in one or more battles with the Indians. The mother was born in Maryland in 1777, and was the daughter of Bigger Head, of Welsh descent. They had four sons and two daughters, of whom only two sons are living. J. S. is the eldest of these two brothers. He was reared on a farm, and received a limited education in the country schools of his native State. He has engaged in farming, and is a self-made man. He removed from Kentucky to Illinois in 1835, and engaged in farming there till 1866, when he removed to Andrew County, Mo., and purchased

the farm he now owns, which consists of 168 acres of improved land. On December 25, 1856, he was united in marriage with Maria Poter, daughter of Samuel Poter, of Indiana nativity. She was born in Indiana on September 4, 1834. They have had five sons and three daughters. One daughter, Ida, is dead. Those living are Ione, Solon, Benjamin, John, Lenora, James and Jesse. They are amiable and worthy children, and the parents have endeavored to give them good educations. Mr. Clarke began the battle of life with no capital, but with willing hands, energy and ambition he has surrounded himself and family with the comforts of life, and by enterprise and honesty has established an enviable reputation. He and wife and the six eldest children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Harvey Cline, a farmer of Platte Township, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in Monroe County, Ohio, November 25, 1840. He is the son of Lewis and Sarah (Beaver) Cline. The former was born in Virginia, June 29, 1796, and was of German lineage. He received a common-school education, and was reared on the farm. He learned the carpenter's trade, but chose farming as a vocation. He was married in Ohio, and lived there till the spring of 1854, when he removed to Wisconsin, where he followed agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1858. He began a removal to North Texas by traveling with horses and wagons, but while passing through Iowa he met with relatives, with whom he remained over winter. In the spring of 1859 he removed to Worth County, Mo., where he purchased land, and remained until his death in 1879. He never aspired to public life, but preferred the life of a prosperous and independent farmer. Harvey was reared on the farm, and received a limited education in the country schools of Ohio, Wisconsin and Missouri. He remained on the farm with his father till August 16, 1862, at which time he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, of the United States army, and served until the close of the war. He was mustered out of service as a non-commissioned officer at Little Rock, and was discharged at St. Louis, July 15, 1865. Soon after this he visited his father, then went to Whitesville, Andrew County, and became a clerk in his brother-in-law's store. He clerked for various parties in Whitesville till 1873, when he went into business for himself. In 1870, on April 3, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Kesterson, daughter of Merda Kesterson. She was born in Indiana, December 11, 1849. Four sons and two daughters have blessed this union: Ada, Harry Edgar, Arnon Ogden, Norman Garfield, Paul Curtis and Lullie Maud. Mr. Cline is an energetic and enterprising man, and a well respected citizen. For fifteen years he was postmaster at Whitesville. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

George T. Coffey, a citizen of Empire Township, Andrew County, Mo., was born in Fairfax County, Va., February 18, 1836. He is the son of Thomas W. and Jane V. (Selecman) Coffey, both natives of Fairfax County, Va. The father was born in July, 1807, and was the son of

Thomas Coffey. He was a farmer, and in the fall of 1853 he removed from his native State to Andrew County, Mo., where he purchased land, and resided until his death on December 6, 1886. He was a quiet, unassuming man, who never aspired to public life, and was beloved by all who knew him. The mother was born in 1812, and is the daughter of George Selecman. She now resides in Nodaway Township, Andrew County, Mo. She is the mother of three sons: George, William and Redmon; and five daughters, Jane, Ann, Mollie, Maggie and Mildred. George is the eldest, but two sisters, and was reared on a farm. He was seventeen years old when his father removed to Missouri, and he completed a common-school education in the schools of Andrew County. He has devoted his life to farming, and has been very successful. He began with a very limited capital, and has had many obstacles to surmount, but, by means of energy and ambition, is now prosperous. He owns a large and well-improved farm of 340 acres in Empire Township. On February 18, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Kate S. Thompson, daughter of Isaac and Jane (McIlvoy) Thompson. She was born in Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Ky., October 15, 1840. They have seven children living, as follows: Isaac Thompson, Maggie C., Jean E., Mary A., George A., Mattie B. and Joseph B. Those dead are William R., who had just reached his majority when he was called away from a home in which he was sunshine and happiness; Alice V., who had reached the age of seventeen years, a bright and amiable girl just in the bloom of womanhood; Charles T., who lived but two summers to bless the household. The family is congenial and intelligent, and remarkable for its musical ability.

L. W. Craig, a farmer of Platte Township, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in Carroll County, Ky., January 26, 1850. He is the youngest of a family of five sons and two daughters born to Walton and Laurinda (Peak) Craig. The former was born in Carroll County, Ky., on April 29, 1803, and is the son of Benjamin Craig, of English descent. He has followed farming and merchandising, and now resides in his native county. The latter was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1809, and died in Ghent, Carroll Co., Ky., in 1871. Our subject was reared at his father's, and received a collegiate education at Ghent College, Ghent, Ky. Soon afterwards he removed to Andrew County, where he settled in 1874, and has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. He owns a well-improved farm of 573 acres, situated in the northwest part of Platte Township. On December 21, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Talbot, daughter of R. H. and Elizabeth (Evans) Talbot. She was born near Rochester, Minn., November 2, 1860. Two sons and two daughters have been born unto them, viz.: Walton, Frank, Mamie and Annie. The last died in infancy. Mr. Craig is a friend to churches, schools, and all public improvements. In politics he is a zealous and ardent Democrat.

Nelson Crockett, the subject of the following sketch, is one of the oldest citizens of Andrew County, Mo. He was born near Tiffin, Ohio,

January 11, 1825, and is the son of Asa and Miriam (Keating) Crockett. The father was born in Thomaston, Lincoln Co., Me., in 1790, and was of Scotch-English descent. He was a sailor in early life, but when twenty-six years old he settled in Ohio, and engaged in farming. The mother was born in Ashpoint, Lincoln Co., Me., in 1800. They had eight sons and four daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters are living. Nelson's youth was spent on the farm, and he acquired a practical education in the common schools of his native State. He chose farming as a vocation, and when twenty-three years of age went to Henry County, Ohio, and entered land, which he cultivated for eight years. In 1857, in company with his twin brother, Milton, he came to Andrew County, Mo., where he has since resided. He served twenty-two months in the army, enlisting on September 28, 1861, in Company A, Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was commissioned second lieutenant, but was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, when he resigned his commission and returned home. On April 25, 1850, he was united in marriage with Sarah A. Huffman. They had two children—a son and daughter. The son died when nine years old. The daughter is now the wife of John D. Hobson, of Andrew County. Mr. Crockett's wife died on January 13, 1870, and on October 20, 1870, he chose for his second wife Anna E. Hileman. He is a member of the Universalist Church, and has held positions of honor and trust in his county. He served one term as county assessor. In politics he is a Republican.

Milton Crockett, a farmer and dairyman of Platte Township, Andrew Co., Mo., was born near Tiffin, Seneca, Co., Ohio, January 11, 1825. He is the son of Asa and Miriam (Keating) Crockett (see sketch of Nelson Crockett). He was reared on the farm, and received a practical common-school education in his native State. In early life he taught school in the winter seasons, and engaged in farming in the summer for twelve years. In 1857 he removed to Missouri, and settled on the farm he now owns and cultivates. He has been a successful farmer, and has devoted his entire attention to farming and dairying since early manhood, with the exception of a short time which he spent in the defense of his country during the late Civil War. He enlisted, August 2, 1862, in Company A, Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out of the service on June 3, 1865. He was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Nashville. On March 22, 1849, he was united in marriage with Sarah E. West, daughter of Ezra and Prudence (Culver) West. She was born near Arlington, Vt., April 27, 1830. Five sons and one daughter have been born unto them, viz.: Wallace A., Ezra (deceased), Homer, Emily M., Nathan N. and LeRoy. Mr. and Mrs. Crockett are members of the Universalist Church. In 1870 he was elected as the Liberal candidate for county representative of his county, which office he held for one term.

Thomas M. Crowley, of Jefferson Township, was born in Clay County, Mo., on October 21, 1832. His father, Samuel Crowley, was a native of

Georgia, born on June 20, 1791. About 1810 he married Miss Susan McNinch, a native of Kentucky, then living in Knox County, Tenn. They continued to reside there until about 1815, when they immigrated to Missouri. They lived successively in the counties of Howard, Chariton and Clay, and in 1837 they came to Andrew County, where Mr. Crowley assisted in organizing the county. At an early date he was appointed county judge by the Governor, and after serving four years was elected to the same office by the people. He was a soldier under Jackson, and fought at the battle of the Horse Shoe. He was a large farmer, and died after a long and useful life while on a visit to Oregon, on March 7, 1873. His wife died in August, 1850. Thomas M. grew to manhood on his father's farm. In the spring of 1852, in company with two elder brothers, he went to Oregon, where he was engaged in stock raising and farming for about eleven years. He then removed to California, where he resided until the summer of 1873, engaged in stock raising and merchandising. In 1873 he came to Andrew County, and located on a farm in Clay Township, which four years ago he exchanged for the old homestead, upon which he now resides. He is the owner of 475 acres of land. On November 15, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Suisun, Solano County, Cal., a daughter of Sampson Smith, who settled in California about 1849. They have a family of three sons and six daughters. One daughter died in infancy.

William K. Debord, a substantial farmer of Clay Township, Andrew County, Mo., is a native of Kentucky, born in Pulaski County, February 14, 1826. He is the second of six children born unto Jonathan and Patience (McKinney) Debord, and is the only one living. The father was of Welsh-Irish descent, and a native of Virginia. He was a farmer by vocation, a Democrat in politics, and died a member of the Methodist Church. His death occurred in Rockcastle County, Ky., in 1840, being about forty-seven years of age. The mother, of Irish descent, and also a native of Virginia, was born in 1800, and died in Missouri, at the home of our subject, January 29, 1886. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. William K. received a good education in the country schools of his native State, and began business life as a farmer. On August 14, 1846, he wedded Miss Nancy J. Pew, a native of Rockcastle County, Ky., born November 3, 1829. Her parents were Benjamin F. and Elizabeth (Clare) Pew, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Virginia. Both died in Andrew County, Mo. In 1852 Mr. Debord immigrated to Missouri, and settled where he now resides. He began business on a small capital, but now owns 280 acres of fertile land, upon which is a neat residence. He deals largely in Shorthorn Durham cattle. In politics he is a Democrat, and is now a member of the board of managers of the State Insane Asylum, No. 2, at St. Joseph, Mo. He and wife are worthy members of the Christian Church. They have had eleven children, of whom five sons and two daughters are dead.

Judge Aaron S. Dodge, a citizen of Fillmore, was born in Waldo

County, Me., March 22, 1839. He is one of a large family of children born to Nathan P. and Charlotte (Simons) Dodge, who were influential citizens of Maine, of which State they were natives. They were both members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. The father was a successful farmer, and in politics was a Republican. He died when about eighty-four years of age, and his wife when about sixty-five years old. Aaron S. received a liberal education in his youth, which has been improved by much desultory reading and study. He began business life in the spring of 1859 by going to Illinois, where he engaged as a farm laborer nearly two years, at the close of which he made a visit home. In the Spring of 1861 he took the gold fever, and spent five years in the West digging that "precious metal." He visited Washington Territory, Idaho and California, but spent most of his time (about four years) in Idaho. Returning to Maine he remained there two months, then came to Fillmore, Andrew Co., Mo., and in partnership with his brother, Allen L., who had accompanied him through the West, established a mercantile business, which they pursued eight years. About 1874 he bought his brother's interest, and conducted the business alone until February, 1887, when he closed out. Since then he has been managing some farms, which he owns. In June, 1873, he wedded Miss Melissa Berry, a native of Andrew County, and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Judge Dodge is a decided Republican, and was elected to his present office in November, 1886.

John B. Dysart, a prominent farmer of Clay Township, was born in Rockcastle County, Ky., May 29, 1840. He is one of a large family of children born to William L. and Permelia (Evans) Dysart, who were married in Kentucky, September 19, 1832. The father was born in Rockcastle County, Ky., on September 9, 1809. The mother was born in Pulaski County, Ky., on January 1, 1812. Mr. Dysart, the elder, engaged in merchandising until 1847, in Kentucky, and then followed farming there until the fall of 1849, when he immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Andrew County, two miles west of Savannah, where he lived until the next spring. He then came to what is now Clay Township, where he lived the rest of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was among the early settlers of the section in which he lived, and he and wife were prominent among the respected and esteemed citizens. His death occurred on February 6, 1886; the wife's on January 29, 1884. John B. received a liberal education in the common schools of Andrew County, and was reared to manhood on his father's farm. In 1872 he wedded Miss Mary Crowson, of Callaway County, Mo. They have had six children as follows: Edward, Mary E., William, Samuel, Lulia and Bula. Upon marrying, Mr. Dysart removed to Platte County, but after ten years came back to Andrew County, and purchased the farm of 275 acres, where he now lives. He is a life-long Democrat.

Henderson Edwards, the subject of this sketch, is a merchant of Savannah, Andrew County, Mo. He was born in Randolph County, Ind.,

on December 4, 1839, and is the ninth son of ten boys born to William and Susanna (Small) Edwards. The father was born in North Carolina, in 1791. He removed to Ohio previous to his marriage, and from that State to Indiana. In 1843 he came to Andrew County, Mo., of which he was one of the early settlers. He followed farming as a vocation, and was a prominent man throughout his life. He served as judge in the common pleas court in Indiana for nineteen years, and also represented Randolph County, Ind., in the State Legislature; he died in Andrew County, Mo. The mother was born in North Carolina in 1801; she died in 1877. Both parents were members of the Christian Church, and were universally beloved as pious Christian citizens. Henderson was reared on a farm, and received a good practical education in the public schools. On leaving school he engaged in farming for two years, and after spending two years in the State militia enlisted, in 1865, in the Federal army, joining Company B, Four Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment of Missouri Infantry, of which company, at its organization, he was elected first lieutenant. At the close of the war he returned to Andrew County, where he engaged in various occupations until 1867. He was then appointed postmaster of Savannah, which position he held for two years. Returning to the farm he engaged in farming until 1879. He then served for two years as deputy county collector, and in 1880 was elected collector. At the end of his term he embarked in the hardware and implement business, in which he is interested at present. He was married in 1868 to Elizabeth Lamasters, who was born in Kentucky in 1845. They have had six children, five of whom are living.

E. B. Ensor is one of the leading citizens and physicians of Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., and was born in Baltimore County, Md., on August 8, 1855. [See sketch of Thomas H. Ensor.] He lived until his thirteenth year in Baltimore County, and then with his parents removed to Nodaway County, Mo. His literary education was obtained in the public schools and at the Missouri State Normal. Upon leaving that institution he taught school for two years in Andrew County. Meanwhile he read medicine, and in 1879 attended medical lectures at the Eclectic Medical College in St. Louis, taking two courses. In 1882 he attended the State University at Baltimore, Md., and in 1883 attended lectures at the Cincinnati Eclectic School of Medicine, at which school he graduated. Returning to Savannah, Mo., he began practicing, and has continued up to the present time. He is also engaged with D. P. Abbott in breeding and handling fine blooded horses. He was married, September 29, 1881, to Ella Riggin, who was born in Andrew County, Mo., and is the daughter of James Riggin. To this union two children have been born.

Thomas H. Ensor, one of the leading young members of the Andrew County bar, and a citizen of Savannah, Mo., is a native of Baltimore County, Md., where he was born on November 13, 1856. He is the son of Joseph and Lavina (Boring) Ensor. Joseph was born in Baltimore in October, 1823, and is the son of Nicholas Ensor, who was also a native

of Baltimore. The latter was the son of Nathan, whose parents came to America with Lord Baltimore, and for them one of the streets in the original plat of that city was named—Ensor. The Ensors were of a mercantile class, yet Nathan served in the Revolutionary War, and Nicholas in the War of 1812. Joseph, the father, has followed merchandising all his life, up to 1868, when he removed to Nodaway County, Mo., where he now resides. Lavina Boring was born in 1821, on Commodore Barney's manor, in Baltimore County, Md. She was a descendant of the Commodore, and is the daughter of Richard Boring and Catherine (Wheeler) Boring, both of whom were natives of Baltimore County, Md. The Wheelers are immediate descendants of Commodore Barney, and are at present a prominent family of that county. Both parents are living. Until his eleventh year our subject lived in Baltimore County, and then with his parents came to Nodaway County, Mo. His early education was acquired in the common schools, but in 1873 he entered the Missouri State Normal, which he attended for three years. In 1876 he began the study of law in the office of I. V. McMillan, in Nodaway County. The same year he came to Andrew County, began teaching school, and continued regularly for three years, meanwhile studying law with Col. L. I. White, of Maryville. Also, while pursuing his studies, he was for a year and a half engaged in the mercantile business in Nodaway County. Although he was admitted to the bar of Andrew County in April, 1881, he taught the Fillmore school a year, and then taught in the Savannah school half a term. Resigning his position, he entered the circuit clerk's office at Savannah, where he remained for three years. He then purchased the practice, office and library of William W. Caldwell, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Soon after he formed a partnership with W. B. Allen, in the loan and abstract business, under the firm name of Allen & Ensor. He was married, April 3, 1879, to Maggie J. Phillippe. She was born in Boone County, Mo., September 13, 1861, and is the daughter of Hiram Phillippe. To them two children have been born—J. Guy, a boy of seven years, and Lulu E., a girl of four. He is a brother of Dr. E. B. Ensor, who is a citizen of Savannah also, and engaged in the practice of medicine at that place.

Jonathan Eppler, a farmer of Empire Township, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in this county October 2, 1840. He is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Clark) Eppler. The father was born in Sevierville, Tenn., December 6, 1808, and is the son of Jonathan Eppler, a native of Virginia, of German lineage. He removed from East Tennessee in 1821, and first settled in Randolph County, Mo., but later became a citizen of Andrew County, with the history of which his life has been identified. He is now in an advanced age, and resides in Empire Township. Our subject was reared on the farm. After securing a common-school and academic education, he attended, for two terms, the Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa. On December 17, 1869, he wedded Jemima F. Courtney, daughter of Alfred H. Courtney. After his marriage he be-

gan his present occupation, in which he has been very successful. He owns a fertile and well-improved farm of 186 acres. In 1861 he served for six months in the Missouri State militia, and for three months in the Enrolled militia. In January, 1865, he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and was mustered out of the service in January of the following year at Savannah, Ga. After the war he returned home, and later spent one year on the plains. He then located in Missouri. He has held various political views. He was a Republican for a number of years after the close of the Civil War, and later was an advocate of the Greenback party, for which party, in 1882, he was a candidate for representative from his county. At present he is an adherent of the United Labor party.

William Fulkerson, a farmer of Jefferson Township, is a native of East Tennessee. He was born at Washington, Rhea County, April 3, 1819, and is one of a large family of children born to Frederick and Sallie (Bradley) Fulkerson. They were natives of Washington County Va., where they were married and resided several years, then moving to Washington, Rhea Co., Tenn. In 1829 they immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Lafayette County, where they died—the father in 1841, the mother in 1845. The father was a farmer by vocation, and in politics a Democrat. William received a common-school education in his youth, while assisting his father on the farm. His life has been mostly given to tilling the soil. In 1850 he went by the overland route to California, and for about twelve months was engaged in digging gold. He returned to Andrew County in the spring of 1851, and resumed his vocation. In 1846 he purchased and settled where he now lives. He owns 335 acres of fine land. On October 5, 1848, he was united in marriage with Miss Sallie Breckenridge, of Andrew County, and distantly related to John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky. They have had nine children—four sons and five daughters—of whom two sons and three daughters are dead. At one time Mr. Fulkerson was trustee of Jefferson Township. He has been a life-long Democrat. Mrs. Fulkerson is a worthy member of the Regular Baptist Church.

John Galbreath, an enterprising merchant of Fillmore, of the firm of Galbreath & Darrah, was born in Delaware May 2, 1839. He is the son of James and Sarah (Mundew) Galbreath, both natives of Delaware, and born in 1809, the former of Irish, and the latter of French-English descent. They left their native State in 1840, and started west. Stopping awhile in Ohio, they went to Michigan, but soon returned to Ohio, where they lived till 1864, at which time they came to Andrew County, Mo. The father was a mechanic by trade, though he spent most of his life farming and merchandising. He was a graduate of Granville College, Ohio. He died at Fillmore, May 12, 1887. The mother still lives at the home place in Fillmore. John is the eldest of three children, and received a common-school education in Ohio. In August, 1861, he entered the Union Army, enlisting in Company F,

18th Ohio Regiment of Infantry; but after serving eighteen months, was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., on account of ill health. Returning home, he remained about one year, then re-enlisted for four months as first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Infantry. In the fall of 1864 he returned to Ohio, and the next spring came to Missouri, and from 1865 to 1876 engaged in farming in Nodaway and Andrew Counties. In 1876 he removed to Fillmore, and began the mercantile business with Fletcher Swank, but continued only a short time. He then went to Solomon City, Kas., where he was engaged in the mercantile business six years with J. L. Galbreath & Co. In 1883 he returned to Fillmore, where he was in poor health for a few years. In the spring of 1887 he and partner established their present business. He was married in Ohio, and has four intelligent children living, and one daughter dead, Esther, who was born December 14, 1865, died March 2, 1882. Mr. Galbreath is a Republican in politics.

J. D. Gepford, a citizen of Platte Township, Andrew Co., Mo., was born near Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., Penn., September 3, 1834. He is the son of John Gepford, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born in 1793 of German parentage. John was reared on the farm, and in early life followed canal boating in Pennsylvania. In 1822 he was united in marriage with Barbara Damuth, also a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born in 1803. They removed to Macon County, Ill., in 1842, where they both died, the father in 1849, and the mother on October 7, 1882. She lived to see two sons and three daughters grow to maturity, of whom three are living, viz.: George W. and Margaret, who live in Macon County, Ill., and the subject of this sketch. He was reared at home, and was educated in the common schools. He has followed farming as a vocation, at which he has made a decided success. He immigrated to Andrew County, Mo., in the fall of 1865, and now owns two good farms, one consisting of 100 acres situated in Nodaway County, Mo., and the other containing 320 acres in Andrew County, Mo., also 50 acres of timber in Gentry County, Mo. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Margaret E. Averitt, daughter of Nathan G. Averitt, of Macon County, Ill. One son, John F., and two daughters, Martha E. and Emma F., blessed the marriage. In 1871 the mother of these children died. In 1872 he chose for his second wife, Minerva J. Meeker, daughter of M. J. Meeker, of Gentry County, Mo. They have two daughters: Katie M. and Octa M. On August 2, 1862, Mr. Gepford enlisted as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was mustered out of the United States service on June 7, 1865. He participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg and the battles before Nashville. He is a member of the G. A. R., and also a member of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

William Gibson, a farmer and stock raiser of Andrew County, Mo.,

was born in Scotland, November 12, 1840. He is the son of Hugh Gibson and Jane Orr, both natives of Scotland. The former followed agricultural pursuits, but he died when William was but an infant. The latter with four sons and one daughter immigrated to America in 1852, and settled in Waukesha County, Wis. Two sons preceded her to America. Later she came to Andrew County with our subject, where she died. William was reared on the farm, and received a common-school education in Scotland and Wisconsin. He chose farming as an occupation, and now owns a large, well-improved farm of 280 acres, situated in Platte Township. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Mary Jane Coleman, daughter of Elisha Coleman. Three daughters and two sons have blessed their marriage. Mr. Gibson was a member of the Missouri State Militia for a short time during the Civil War. In politics he is a warm Republican. He is a highly respected citizen, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

John O. Gross, a farmer and stock raiser of Empire Township, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in Clay County, Mo., on May 2, 1843. He is the son of John O. and Mary (Huffaker) Gross. The father was born in East Tennessee, and was a farmer by vocation. The mother was a native of Wayne County, Ky. They were married in 1831, and in the same year immigrated to Clay County, Mo. Here he entered land on which he lived until his death in 1856. Our subject was a small boy when his parents died, but he remained with his brother on the home farm, which he helped to cultivate, until the breaking out of the Civil War. He received his education in the public schools of Clay County, Mo. In 1861, when but eighteen years old, he joined the Confederate army, and some of the battles in which he participated are as follows: Lexington, Mo., Pea Ridge, Corinth, Iuka, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson and Champion's Hill. At the latter engagement he received a severe wound in the left leg, which disabled him for ten years after the war. At the expiration of his service in the army, he returned to his home in Clay County, Mo., but in 1871 removed to Andrew County, and purchased 130 acres of land. In a short time he returned to Clay County, and in 1871 was united in marriage with Sarah Ellen Dollis, daughter of George W. Dollis. They have two sons and four daughters. Mr. Gross is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

John Hart, a farmer of Lincoln Township, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, on February 24, 1830. He is the son of William and Priscilla (Holton) Hart, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Massachusetts. In early life they settled in Ohio, where the father engaged in the tanning business until he removed to Missouri, which was about 1840. Upon his arrival there he located on a farm in Andrew County, where he died about 1865, at the age of seventy-three. The mother died about 1860. John, one of eight children, was reared on his father's farm, and received a common-school education. He was in Mexico when peace was made between that Government and the United

States, and for the next eighteen months was a teamster there for the United States. In the spring of 1850 he went to California, and dug gold about seven months, when he returned home by water. Since then he has followed agricultural pursuits. On February 13, 1854, he wedded Miss Sarah J. Waters, of Andrew County, born on May 19, 1833. Upon marrying he settled on a farm, but two years later removed to Kansas. After tilling the soil two years in that State, he returned to Andrew County. He purchased and settled at his present location about twenty-one years ago. In politics he is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. They have had eight children, of whom two are dead, viz.: Perry, born December 8, 1854, died September 23, 1855; Sarah A., born February 8, 1880, died April 22, 1880.

Hon. William Heren was born in Zanesville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, on November 15, 1825. His father, Robert Heren, a native of the "Old Dominion," when quite young immigrated to Ohio with his parents. He married Henrietta Denny, a native of Maryland, who had also come to Ohio when young. They lived near Zanesville until about 1825, when they removed to Highland County, where they resided till the fall of 1845. They then came to Andrew County, Mo., traveling the entire distance in wagons. They spent the winter of 1843-44 on the prairie near what is now known as the David Laney farm, but having little faith in the future of the prairie, in the spring of 1844 Mr. Heren purchased a partly timbered claim, about three miles southwest of Rosendale. As the father was not physically strong, the care and support of the family fell largely upon William, who was the eldest child. He was thus deprived of all educational advantages except such as the early common schools afforded. He was a great lover of books, however, and after his day's work was finished he spent his time in poring over such books as he could borrow, or his scanty means would buy. He also took an active part in the country debating societies. In the winter of 1845-46, at the instance of his neighbors, he taught a three months' school, in which he met with marked success. The following spring he began another school in Platte Township, where he taught the greater part of the time for two years. During this period he resolved upon the law as his future profession, and chancing to mention his future aspirations to Judge P. L. Hudgens, that gentleman encouraged him by his advice and by throwing his library open to him. Having thus obtained the means of prosecuting his studies, he continued to teach school and read law until the spring of 1849. He then devoted all his time to study until the following fall, when he was licensed to practice by Judge Solomon Leonard. At this juncture, however, he found his health so impaired by confinement and over study that he was compelled to change his manner of living. He went to work on a farm, and the next spring broke up forty acres of prairie land. After teaching school the following winter, he was married, on April 27, 1851, to Miriam Small, who had been one of the pupils at his first school. The next five years he spent in farming and reading law. In the spring

of 1857 he removed to Savannah, and opened an office. He was thoroughly equipped for the practice of his profession, and by untiring energy he soon built up a splendid practice, extending into all the surrounding counties. Prior to the campaign of 1860 he took but little part in politics, but in that great contest he made several speeches for Douglas, and the integrity of the Union. After the election of Lincoln, however, he yielded him a hearty support, and during the exciting times succeeding the attack upon Fort Sumter he made several eloquent and powerful addresses in opposition to disunion. He closed his office, and turned his attention to organizing the Union men of Andrew County. He went to the camp of Col. Cranor, then in Worth County, Mo., when he joined the Union forces. A short time after, while at St. Joseph, he was elected colonel of the Forty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, in which capacity he served until the fall of 1862. Col. Heren was then elected to the State Senate, where he served with distinction. After his return home he was commissioned colonel of the Fifth Regiment Provisional Militia. In that capacity he did much to preserve order, and quell disturbance in the counties of Northwest Missouri. In June, 1863, Gen. Hall in command of the Military District of Northern Missouri, was called to the State convention, and Col. Heren by order of Gen. Schofield was placed in command. This position, during Gen. Hall's absence, he filled with great credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of his subordinates. Soon after the return of Gen. Hall he was nominated for judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, and at the succeeding election was chosen by a decided majority over Judge Woodson, who was on the bench at that time. He entered upon the arduous and responsible duties of the office in March, 1864, and discharged them with characteristic ability and fidelity. At the end of his term in January, 1869, Judge Heren left the bench, followed by the best wishes and kindest regards of the entire bar of his circuit. He then resumed his practice in partnership with Hon. David Rea. On February 20, 1869, he lost his wife, who died after a lingering illness, leaving a family of three sons, and three daughters, the youngest in her seventh year. On March 5, 1874, Judge Heren was united in marriage with Mrs. Louisa Smithern, a widow residing near Fillmore. They lived happily together until her death on August 31, 1887. All of the Judge's children are married except the two youngest daughters. Besides his own family he has reared and educated three children of his wife's sister, the eldest of whom, when they came into his care, was only six years of age. He has a comfortable home, and while he has never given his attention to accumulating property he has a competency to support him in his declining years. His partnership with David Rea continued until the latter's election to Congress in 1874, since which time he has remained alone. Judge Heren has always been strictly temperate in his habits; has never used either whisky or tobacco in any shape. He is a fine example of the self-made man, and his life is worthy of emulation.

W. D. Hoar, the subject of the following sketch, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., February 4, 1830. He is the youngest child of three sons and two daughters born to the marriage of William Hoar and Jane Norton. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, and was of English lineage. He was a blacksmith by vocation, and possessed energy and competency. He was respected by all who knew him. The latter was also a native of Pennsylvania. W. D. was reared in Bird-in-hand Village. His education was begun in the public schools of Lancaster County, Penn., and completed in the Millersville State Normal School, situated in that county. He, however, lacked one year of graduation at the Normal when the Civil War broke out, but, patriotic and true to his country, he enlisted in what was known as Capt. Nevin's Independent Battery I of Light Artillery as a private, on June 26, 1863. He was mustered out of the service at Philadelphia June 26, 1865. At the close of the war he went to Missouri, arriving at St. Louis in August of 1865, and after a short prospecting tour throughout the State, located at Savannah. Here he resumed the profession of teaching, which he had begun when he was seventeen years of age, teaching and attending school alternately until his enlistment in the army. Besides teaching several years in Andrew County, he has served two years as county superintendent. For the last few years of his life he has devoted considerable attention to farming, and owns a farm of eighty acres in Platte Township. In November, 1886, he was elected by the Republican party to the office of county Representative. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Mary E. Hobson, daughter of John and Jane (Phillips) Hobson. Two sons and one daughter have blessed their marriage.

John J. Holt, the subject of this sketch, is a farmer of Nodaway Township. He was born in Andrew County, Mo., on July 11, 1842. Allen Holt, the father, was born in Orange County, N. C., in 1818, and is the son of Hezekiah and Jane Rogers Holt. Hezekiah was born in North Carolina in 1790, of German-Irish parents. Allen immigrated to Missouri in 1838, and in 1842 was united in marriage with Elizabeth Simmons, a native of Illinois; she died in 1851. The father is a highly respected citizen of Andrew County, and has served as public administrator of the county for two terms. Our subject was the eldest of four children, three of whom are living. He was reared on the farm, and educated in the public schools. On March 5, 1863, he was united in marriage with Sarah J. Landers, who was born in Platte County, Mo., on December 5, 1842, and is the daughter of William Landers, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Andrew County. Upon his marriage he began business life, and in February, 1864, purchased a farm near Savannah. At that time he was in close circumstances, and for several years he lived in a clapboard house, but by industry and economical management he began to accumulate, and in 1872 had met with sufficient success to enable him to purchase his present farm of 229 acres, upon which he has a good residence, barn and other improvements. He

has had nine children, born as follows: Louisa E., December 8, 1863; Mary F., January 27, 1865; Deborah A., September 25, 1866; Sarah E., May 23, 1868, Susan A., December 11, 1869; Alpharetta, November 8, 1871; William A., January 16, 1877; Marion, June 12, 1880; Amy, October 12, 1883, died August 1, 1884. He and his wife, and five of the eldest children are members of the Baptist Church.

James Howitt was born in Scotland, December 27, 1823. His paternal grandfather was George Howitt, a native of Scotland, and a farmer by vocation. Andrew Howitt, the father of our subject, was also a native of Scotland, born in 1791. In 1815 he was married to Agnes McKorrow, of Scotland, who was born in 1799. She was the daughter of James McKorrow. To this union six sons and six daughters were born, of whom three sons and two daughters are living. Two sons died in the service of the United States army in the Civil War. The family immigrated to America in 1834, and settled in Livingston County, N. Y. In 1847 James Howitt removed to Wisconsin, and in 1857 his father and mother came to that State, where they lived till their deaths, the former's occurring in 1866, the latter's in 1867. Our subject was reared on a farm, and from six years of age to ten years, inclusive, he attended the schools of Scotland, but later finished his education in New York, receiving a fair common-school education. He was twenty-four years old when he left New York and went to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming. In 1851 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Ann Weaver, daughter of James Weaver, who was born in Romney, in Kent, England, October 17, 1800. He engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was a devoted Christian. In 1820 he married Elizabeth Fielder, who was born in Sussex, England, in 1802. They immigrated to America in 1830, and located in Oneida County, N. Y., but in the summer of 1837 removed to Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Lisbon, Waukesha County, where they both died, the mother in 1867, and the father on October 8, 1886. They had sixteen children, of whom six sons and five daughters are living (1887). Elizabeth Ann was born in New York December 27, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Howitt have three children, viz.: one daughter, Agnes Elizabeth, and two sons, Andrew James, and John W. Mr. Howitt was a member of the Missouri State Militia during the Civil War, and was in the service four years. He had removed from Wisconsin to Missouri in 1859, and after the war he returned to his family and farm in Andrew County, where he has since resided.

John M. Huffman, a physician of Andrew County, Mo., born in Buchanan County, this State, January 19, 1843, is the son of Jonathan and Eva (Avery) Huffman. Jonathan was born in East Tennessee in 1805, and was the son of Benjamin Huffman, also a native of East Tennessee, and of German lineage. He was a farmer, and in the early settlement of Indiana immigrated thither, and located in Morgan County, where Jonathan was born, reared, and given a good education in the country schools. After attending the University at Bloomington he began teaching, which

profession he followed for a long time in Indiana, when he entered the ministerial profession, which he followed until his death, in 1873. He was connected with the Christian Church. He also engaged in farming, and, in 1842, removed to Buchanan County, Mo., where he lived until 1856, when he came to Andrew County. Eva Avery was born in North Carolina in 1808. She was the daughter of John Avery, who was of German descent, and was an early immigrant to Indiana, where he engaged in farming. She was a zealous member of the Christian Church, and was a very amiable woman, who was universally respected and loved. She died in Buchanan County, Mo., in 1848. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received his literary education in the schools of Andrew County and other neighboring schools. To secure his professional education he studied for three years under a private preceptor, and then attended the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, and the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. He graduated at the latter place in March, 1870, since which time he has successfully practiced his profession at Whitesville. While practicing his profession he has been engaged in milling, farming, and trading in live stock and real estate. Although beginning business life with no capital, he is now one of the most prosperous citizens of his county, in which he owns considerable real estate, paying the largest tax of any one in Platte Township. He also owns property in St. Joseph, where he is president of one of the cable roads, and also president of an extensive land company; besides this he has good investments in Kansas. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, as a non-commissioned officer, and was mustered out of the service in July, 1865. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and in politics is a Democrat. In 1883, owing to ill health caused by overwork, he discontinued practice and spent considerable time in traveling, passing two summers on the Pacific coast. He has been in nearly every State and Territory of the Union.

Otho J. Hurley, postmaster at Savannah, Mo., and editor and proprietor of *The Democrat*, was born at Hagerstown, Md., and educated at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmettsburg, in that State. At the breaking out of the war he was studying law with Hon. R. H. Alvey, the present presiding justice of the supreme court of Maryland, and after completing his studies in 1862 he entered the Confederate army, joining Company K, First Virginia Cavalry, which company, during the latter part of the war, was transferred to the First Maryland Cavalry, the captain of Company K being commissioned colonel of the regiment. At the time of Lee's surrender Mr. Hurley was acting adjutant of the regiment. After the war he returned to his home in Maryland, and remained there until June, 1867, when he started west, stopping in Indiana, where he remained between five and six years, engaged for the greater part of the time in teaching. He married an Indiana lady, and went to St. Louis, where he remained during the winter of 1872 and spring of 1873. In October, 1873, he located in Savannah, and in August, 1876, established

The Democrat, a weekly newspaper, Democratic in politics, which he still edits. His appointment as postmaster at Savannah he received on the 14th of January, 1886.

Elijah Hurst, an enterprising farmer of Jackson Township, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in Putnam County, Ind., May 26, 1831. He is one of a large family of children born to the marriage of Abram Hurst and Emillie Warren. They removed from Tennessee to Indiana in 1825, and lived in that State about twenty years, then came to Missouri, where they lived until their deaths—the father's occurring in the spring of 1861, and the mother's about 1875. They were both strict members of the old Regular Baptist Church. By occupation the father was a farmer, and in politics was, at one time, a Democrat, although he died a Republican. Elijah spent his boyhood in assisting his father on the farm, and received a common-school education. Before reaching his majority he came with his parents to Missouri. In February, 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Best, a native of Missouri. After this he settled down to agricultural pursuits near his present home, which he purchased, and removed to later. He began life poor, but has been a live, active man, and now owns a splendid farm, on which is situated a good residence. He has a large family of intelligent children. He belongs to no church, but his wife is a member of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

T. H. C. Hyde, dealer in drugs and stationery in Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., is the youngest of seven children born to the union of Philo Hyde and Elizabeth Clarke. The father was born in Litchfield, Conn., on March 4, 1801. He immigrated to Missouri in 1844, and located in Savannah, and is now one of the oldest citizens of the place. He has followed various vocations. The mother was born in Terre Haute, Ind., on July 9, 1826, and is the daughter of Thomas H. Clarke, who removed to Savannah, where he died. Our subject was reared in Savannah, and received his education in the schools of that city. He began business life when seventeen years of age, as clerk in a grocery store, at which he continued until 1882, when he engaged in the drug business in Savannah, in partnership with Dr. D. B. Bryant. He became sole proprietor of the business on May 1, 1885. He is now carrying a full line of drugs and stationery, and is doing a good business. He was married on April 9, 1882, to Annie E. McClain, who was born in Illinois in 1860. They have two children.

Frank H. Hyde, proprietor of the Railroad Livery Stable, of Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., and a brother of T. H. C. Hyde, was born in Savannah, October 26, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. In 1877 he went to Montana, where he remained until 1883 engaged in the sheep business. He began his present business in November, 1886.

Joseph W. Johnson, a farmer of Lincoln Township, is a native of Pulaski County, Ky., born May 3, 1840. He is the elder of two sons

born to Andrew R. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Johnson. The former is a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. They are now living in Wayne County, Ky., engaged in agricultural pursuits. Our subject spent his boyhood days as a laborer on the farm, and at the Hudson coal mines in Kentucky. He received a common-school education, and in 1858 came to Andrew County, Mo., and engaged in farming as a renter. In August, 1861, he entered the Confederate army, enlisting in Company C, of Sanders' regiment of infantry. His command first operated in the West, but was soon transferred to the East. He was in the engagements at Pea Ridge, Iuka, and Corinth, at which place he received a severe wound in the leg, and was left on the battlefield. After being disabled about six months, he re-entered the service at Jackson, Miss., and was in the battle of Champion's Hill, and the siege of Vicksburg, where he was captured and exchanged the following November. He rejoined the army at Meridian, Miss., and took part in all the battles from Dalton to Atlanta; accompanied Hood in the Tennessee campaign, and was at the battles of Franklin and Nashville. He was engaged in the battles of Fort Blakeley opposite Mobile, and was captured the day Lee surrendered. At the close of the war he was on the ship Ireland, in the Gulf of Mexico, as a prisoner of war. He was paroled at Jackson, Miss., in May, 1865, and had to work on the railroad to get money to come home, which he reached June 15, 1865. On November 29, 1866, he wedded Miss Amanda V. Walker, a native of Andrew County, Mo., and daughter of Joseph and Mary Walker. She was born in 1849, and died February 6, 1869. He chose for his second wife, Mrs. Susan J. Jackson, widow of Martin P. Jackson, and sister of his first wife. He is the father of three children born as follows: Dora J., July, 24, 1870; Albert, June 9, 1872; William Z., April 6, 1868. He has been a life-long Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

T. F. Kelley, a merchant at Cosby, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in that county, July 7, 1863. He is the son of Jesse and Margaret (Blue) Kelley. The father was born in South Carolina, May 19, 1828, and is the son of Nehemiah Kelley, who was an early immigrant to Missouri, settling first in Clay County, and later in Andrew County. His life and history were identified with that of the latter county. He was a farmer by vocation, and lived to be an aged man. Jesse was reared at home, and received a limited education in the country schools. He chose farming as an occupation, and came to the State of Missouri, with his father. He is now a prosperous and respected citizen of Monroe Township, Andrew County. His wife was born August 6, 1833, and is the mother of five sons and two daughters, of which children our subject is the fourth. He was reared on the farm, and received a practical education in the public schools. In January of 1886 he engaged in his present business, and has established a lucrative trade. He carries an average stock of more than \$1,000, and has an annual trade of \$5,000.

He is a progressive and enterprising young man. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a Republican.

A. D. Kent, a citizen of Platte Township, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in Buchanan County, Mo., May 5, 1842. He is the son of Joseph B. and Elizabeth (Staley) Kent. Joseph B. was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 14, 1806, and is the son of William and Sarah (Perrin) Kent. William was born in Old Town, Md., October 3, 1763. He was the son of Absalom and Nancy Kent. Absalom was a native of England, and was an early immigrant to America. He settled in Maryland, where he was killed by the Indians, when William was only two years old. Joseph B. is a farmer by vocation, and now resides in Rosendale, Mo., in his eighty-second year. His wife was born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1809. She died in Ohio in 1844. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received a common-school education in the schools of Buchanan County, Mo. In 1858 he went to Northeast Kansas, where he engaged in farming till 1860, in which year he made a trip to Denver, Colo., and back, as a teamster. After he returned he engaged in farming till 1863, when he went a second time to Denver. Then as wagon-master for W. W. Noland, a banker and commission merchant, he conducted an ox-train to Virginia City, starting April 14, 1863, and landing at that place June 27, 1863. This was the first train that ever went direct to Virginia City, which at that time was no more than the pitched tents of miners and emigrants. In the fall of 1865 he began mining in Alder Gulch, at the German Barr. He was thus engaged for one season, and afterward, until the fall of 1867, he followed various occupations. He constructed a fleet of Mackinaw boats at Cannon's Ferry (Montana) on the Missouri River, and on the 25th of November, his fleet freighted with passengers landed at St. Joseph, Mo. From there he went to Andrew County, where he has since engaged in farming and stock raising. He has a well-improved farm of 320 acres, and is one of the most extensive stock raisers of his county, especially of fine horses. On September 7, 1870, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Bedford, who was born in Andrew County, Mo., on September 4, 1852. She is the daughter of A. M. and Mary (Selecman) Bedford. A daughter and son have blessed their union: Mattie, born July 4, 1871, and Charles, born May 4, 1876.

Nicholas Kirtley, subject of this sketch, is one of the leading citizens of Andrew County, Mo., and a retired merchant of Savannah. He was born in Rockcastle County, Ky., on December 23, 1841, and is the son of Larkin and Nancy (Dysart) Kirtley. The father was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1805, and removed to Andrew County, Mo., in the fall of 1849, locating ten miles east from Savannah, where he followed farming until his death in 1865. The mother was born in Rockcastle County, Ky., May 15, 1806, and is now making her home on the old homestead in Andrew County, with a son. Nicholas was reared on a farm, and educated at the North Prairie Institute, near Fillmore. Upon leaving school in 1861, he entered the Confederate army, and served for two years, first

under Gen. Price's command, and afterward in Wilfley's battalion of cavalry. Returning to Andrew County at the expiration of his service, he engaged in farming and stock dealing, in which he continued until 1875 when he removed to Savannah, having been elected to the office of county treasurer the year preceding. He served in the capacity of treasurer for two years, when he engaged in merchandising in Savannah, at which he continued until February 1, 1887, when he retired. He was married in March, 1875, to Annie Scott, a native of Mason County, Ky., who died July 20, 1876. June 19, 1879, he was married to Mary A. Wakefield, who was born in Savannah, Mo., September 10, 1856, and is the daughter of Dr. M. F. Wakefield (deceased). They have one child.

J. W. Kline, a merchant at Rochester, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in Madison County, Ill., on June 28, 1860. He is the son of Godlove and Nancy (Byerly) Kline. The father was born in Baltimore, Md., November 12, 1824, and is the son of Gottlieb Kline, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who was born in 1792. He was an early emigrant to America, and settled in Baltimore, where he engaged in the cooper's trade. Godlove was a farmer by occupation, and removed from Maryland to Vinton County, Ohio, in 1830, but in 1857 removed to Madison County, Ill., and later, in 1879, to Andrew County, Mo. He now resides in Rochester, Andrew County. The mother was born in Ohio, on February 20, 1827, of German descent. She has five sons and six daughters, and twenty-five grandchildren. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education in Madison County Ill. He learned the carpenter's trade, and his first pursuit in his own interest was carpentering. In October, 1882, he began business at Rochester with a very limited capital, but by energy and frugality he has been successful in establishing a lucrative trade, and winning a good reputation as a business man. He carries an average stock of \$3,500, and does an annual business of \$9,000. At the age of twenty-six years he was elected justice for his township, which position he now fills. He is an ardent Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On January 20, 1886, he wedded Dora E. Snowden, daughter of Judge Jonathan Snowden, of Andrew County, and one daughter, Bessie Mabel, born November 27, 1886, is the result of their union.

Thomas M. Laney, M. D., a leading physician of Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in Eastern Pennsylvania on January 4, 1828, and is the son of John and Catherine (Housel) Laney. The father was born in Ireland in 1790, immigrated to America in 1802, and settled near Northumberland, on the west branch of the Susquehanna River, in Pennsylvania. He was a successful farmer. He came to Andrew County, Mo., in 1869, where he died in 1872. The mother was born in New Jersey in 1787, and was the daughter of William Housel, a native of Holland. She died February 6, 1858. They were married September 3, 1812, and to them were born ten children, of whom Thomas M. was the

youngest. He was reared on the farm, and acquired his early education in Columbia County, Penn. After attaining his majority he began teaching school, at which he continued until 1849, when he entered upon the study of medicine in Greenville, Penn. He took his first course of lectures during the winter of 1850-51, at the Western Reserve College at Cleveland, Ohio. He attended the Maryland University at Baltimore during the winter of 1852-53, graduating in March. He then began practicing at Blairsville, Indiana Co., Penn., where he continued until 1862, when he entered the Federal army as a surgeon. At the close of the war he returned to his practice at Blairsville, remaining there until 1867, when he came to Savannah, Mo., where he purchased a home, and resumed his practice. He is the owner of a fine farm, which for seven years he has cultivated in connection with the practice of his profession. He was married on March 18, 1852, to Lucinda C. Kinter, a native of Indiana County, Penn., born in April, 1829, and the daughter of Henry Kinter, a soldier of the War of 1812. Eight children have been born to them, four of whom are living.

James G. A. League, a prosperous merchant of Fillmore, of the firm of J. G. A. League & Co., is a native of Mercer County, Ky., born December 5, 1827. He is the second of eight children born to the marriage of Richard League and Susan Anderson. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, but removed to Kentucky when a boy. He was a farmer, and an old time Henry Clay Whig. He died about 1847, at seventy-four years of age. The mother was a native of Kentucky. She died at the home of our subject, in Fillmore, in her sixty-second year. She was a member of the Christian Church. James G. A. received a common-school education. He labored on the farm in his boyhood, but at the age of eighteen years commenced learning the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked in his native county until 1854, then coming to Schuyler County, Ill., where he followed his trade about eighteen months. In April, 1856, he came to Andrew County, Mo., and, stopping at Fillmore, he resumed his occupation. In the summer of 1880 he established his present business. The house does a good business, amounting annually to about \$12,000 or \$15,000. On April 22, 1850, he was united in marriage with Miss Maranda Massey, a native of Washington County, Ky., and the daughter of Asa and Rhoda M. Massey. They have had nine children—three sons and six daughters—of whom three sons and two daughters are dead. In politics Mr. League is a Republican. He and wife are worthy members of the Christian Church.

David Lilly, a well-to-do farmer of Clay Township, Andrew Co., Mo., is a native of Nicholas County, Va., born August 10, 1822. He is the ninth of ten children born unto David and Sarah (Wilson) Lilly, both of whom were natives of Virginia, the former born in 1778, the latter, in 1782. They spent the early part of their married life in their native State; but later immigrated to Indiana, settling first in Henry County, but afterward in Tipton County, where they died, the father January

25, 1857, the mother October 13, 1854. They were both prominent members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He served as deacon of the church a number of years before he died. He was a farmer by vocation, and in politics was a Whig. At about seven years of age, our subject removed with his parents to Henry County, Ind., where he received a common-school education. He remained with his parents until he saw them comfortably established in their new home in Tipton County, when he came to Platte County, Mo., where he engaged at job work on a farm. On January 18, 1849, he married Miss Martha Isaac, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Smith and Mary Isaac. She was born September 30, 1832. About one year after their marriage, he, leaving his wife at home, went to the gold fields of California, where he experienced many hardships. He remained in California about thirteen months, and having made some money returned to Missouri, and purchased a farm of 120 acres in Daviess County, where he engaged in farming about five years. In 1857 he sold his farm in Daviess County, and purchased the farm where he now resides. He has been an energetic man, and though he began life penniless, he now enjoys the comforts of a good home. He is a prominent member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and has served the church as clerk for a number of years. His wife, also a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, died August 13, 1885. He is a staunch Republican.

M. K. Manning is a merchant at Whitesville, Andrew Co., Mo. He was born in Carter County, Tenn., March 22, 1851, and is the son of M. C. and Susan J. (Krouse) Manning. The father is a native of Floyd County, Va., but is now a citizen of Andrew County, Mo. The mother was born on Knob Creek, Washington Co., Tenn. They have had nine sons and two daughters. Five of the sons are living, viz.: M. K., John L., Peter E., Robert H., Nathaniel K., and the eldest daughter, also the eldest child, is living, Rebecca E. The parents and all the children reside in Andrew County, Mo. M. K. was reared in his native town, and received a limited education in the town schools. While young he labored in a flouring-mill, and thus gained a practical business experience, which he has successfully applied. When but eighteen years of age he removed to Whitesville, Mo. On his arrival in Missouri he had only enough money to pay for his night's lodging, but on the following day found employment as a herder, at which he engaged for three months, when the gentleman for whom he was herding employed him to clerk in his store, which position he held for eleven years. On January 14, 1879, he began merchandising for himself at Whitesville, which he has since conducted, carrying an average stock of \$8,000, and doing an average annual business of \$18,000. By his untiring energy and enterprise he has been successful in amassing wealth, and is now one of the most prosperous citizens of Andrew County. In connection with merchandising he has dealt in live stock and real estate. He owns two valuable farms in Platte Township, con-

sisting of 80 and 160 acres, respectively. On January 4, 1880, he was united in marriage with Emma E. Gebhart, daughter of Josiah and Mary Ann (Kootz) Gebhart. She is a native of Henry County, Ind., born June 3, 1861. They have had two sons and two daughters. The eldest, a daughter named Ora Audra, is dead. Those living are Elsie Ladora, Audra and Joseph. Mr. Manning is a public-spirited man, and aids all laudable improvements. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

John R. McDermott, a leading citizen of Andrew County, Mo., and proprietor of the Savannah Marble Works, was born in Frederick City, Md., March 4, 1841. He is the son of John and Mary (McGee) McDermott. His father was born in Moville, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1791, and immigrated to America in 1819. Landing in New York, he soon afterward made an extensive southern tour to Cuba and South America. Upon his return he settled in Frederick, Md., and engaged in the marble business, being for a time proprietor of the well-known Maryland and Virginia Marble Works. He was known as a thorough mathematician and good scholar. He died June 20, 1878. His mother was born in North Ireland, and was the daughter of John McGee. She died in Baltimore in 1879. John R. was reared in Frederick City, Md., and received a good education at St. Johns College in that city. He removed to Baltimore in 1863, and engaged in the marble business. Here his health failed him, and for several years he was an invalid. Upon recovering his health in 1869 he went to Boston, Mass., and from that city to Adrian, Mich. He next removed to Indiana, where he spent different periods of time in various cities, and in 1872 came to Missouri, and engaged in his present business at Savannah, Andrew County. He has one of the largest marble trades in Northwest Missouri. He is a pleasant and affable gentleman, social and accommodating, and is full of enterprise and public spirit.

H. B. McDonald, a farmer in Nodaway Township, Andrew County, Mo., was born in Mercer County, Ky., May 23, 1844, and is the son of Daniel and Martha (McMurtry) McDonald, both of whom were natives of Washington County, Ky. The former was born in 1803, and was the son of Alexander McDonald, a native of the "Old Dominion;" the latter was born in 1807, and was the daughter of John McMurtry and Catherine (Rose) McMurtry. They immigrated to Missouri in 1865, locating in Andrew County on a farm. The father was a member of the Methodist Church, and died in 1876. The mother was a member of the Presbyterian Church; she died in 1873. To them nine children were born, of whom our subject was the eighth. He lived on the farm while young, and received a good education at the Kentucky University. After finishing his education he returned to the farm, but in 1863 immigrated to St. Joseph, Mo., where he remained until the spring of 1864, when he went to California, and spent the following winter. His father having removed to Andrew County in the meantime, he returned from the West,

and resided with him. He engaged in farming in this county until the spring of 1880, when he went to Montana, where he lived until he returned to Missouri in 1885, and settled in the southern part of Andrew County. In August, 1887, he purchased his present farm, and removed his family thereto in the following December. The farm embraces 160 acres of fine land, and has upon it a handsome brick residence. June 20, 1877, he was united in marriage with Emma Rogers, a native of Mercer County, Ky., who was born in 1853, and is a daughter of E. P. Rogers. They have six children. Mr. McDonald is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

John McLain, president of the Savannah (Missouri) Savings Bank, and one of the prominent citizens of Andrew County, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, on August 2, 1817. He attended the schools of that neighborhood, acquiring the rudiments of an education, which he afterward improved by his own exertions and experience. His first venture in life was cutting cord wood at the salt works in Ohio for 25 cents per cord, when but sixteen years of age, camping out while at work. In 1836 he engaged in the grocery business in his native county, with a capital of \$75. After continuing business for eighteen months he sold his stock, realizing the sum of \$1,800. He next located at Pennsville, Ohio, and engaged in the grocery and hotel business for about three months, and then removed to McConnellsville, Ohio, and continued the same business in partnership with Jacob Goodlive. In 1838 he and partner established a bank in connection with their grocery and hotel business, the bank being under the charge and management of Mr. McLain. His attention having been attracted to the Platte Purchase by the passage of a bill by Congress attaching those lands to the State of Missouri, and by the speech of Thomas H. Benton delivered in the United States Senate, thanking Congress for its action, in 1853 he made a trip to the West to inspect those lands. He continued to visit the lands once each year, making land entries each trip until 1858, when he and partner closed out their business in Ohio and removed to Missouri. Up to that time he had entered for himself and others over 60,000 acres of land, at an average cost of 70 cents per acre. On June 16, 1858, he settled in Savannah, and has resided at that place and on his farm, three miles south of town, till the present. The first business venture after settling in Missouri was in the wholesale and retail grocery business, in partnership with Goodlive & Bell, for which they erected a large business house in 1859. Near the breaking out of the late war he sold out his business in St. Joseph, and retired to his farm. In May, 1862, he was appointed judge of Andrew County, and the following year was elected to that office, which position he held for ten years and six months. In 1865 he secured a charter from the Legislature incorporating the Savannah Savings Bank for twenty-five years, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. During that year he purchased the Banking House of Savannah, of the Southern Bank of St. Louis, and in the following May opened the pres-

ent banking house of which he is president. He was married June 16, 1840, to Sarah A. Shannon, of Belmont County, Ohio, born in 1820, and daughter of John Shannon. Five children have blessed this union, four of whom are living.

William Meritt, the subject of the following sketch, was born in West Virginia, Cabell County, October 29, 1837. He is the son of Thomas J. and Margaret L. (Hite) Meritt, both natives of West Virginia. The father was born on May 25, 1812, the mother on January 16, 1818. They had five sons and three daughters. William was the second child, and when he was seventeen years old they removed from their native State to Missouri, where they lived until 1860. Then they went to Indiana where they resided until the death of the husband, January 3, 1886; the wife died in January, 1887. William was reared on a farm, and educated in the country schools of West Virginia and Missouri. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, and served until the close of the war, after which he remained in Louisiana nearly three years. While in that State, on December 25, 1865, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Ann Daniels, daughter of Greenberry and Mary Elizabeth (Thompson) Daniels. She was born in Clarke County, Ala., April 11, 1839. They have two daughters and one son born as follows: Charles Henry, February 26, 1867; Maggie Lee, November 8, 1869; and Sarah Francis, February 6, 1871. Mr. Meritt removed to Indiana, April 13, 1867, but in the fall of 1871 he returned to Missouri, and, although he began business life with very little capital, he is now a prosperous farmer of Andrew County. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and in politics is Democratic.

William T. Miller, a farmer and stock raiser of Jackson Township, was born in Hancock County, Ind., August 16, 1835. He is the seventh of nine children born to Abram and Mary (Thompson) Miller; the former was a native of New Jersey, and the latter of North Carolina. In early life the father worked in the shipyard of Rich Girard in Philadelphia, but later engaged in farming in Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. He settled in Andrew County in the summer of 1846, and died there in 1861, seventy-six years of age. He had been married twice: first, to Miss Sarah Porch, of New Jersey; she died in Ohio. He married the mother of our subject in Indiana; she died in Andrew County on March 20, 1870. The father was a Republican, and he and wife died members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. William T. came with his parents to Missouri when ten years of age, and there received a common-school education. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and has ever since followed agricultural pursuits. In January, 1859, he wedded Miss Charity Burns, of Morgan County, Ind. At the death of his father, he and brother, Thomas, came in possession of the home place, but he bought his brother's share about 1864. He owns 300 acres of land, upon which is a good residence, built in 1875. He is a progressive man, and enjoys the comforts of a good home. He has never sought or filled any public

office except that of magistrate, which office he filled awhile in a satisfactory manner. He and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Lorren T. Minturn, rector of the Episcopal Church at Amazonia, was born in Mason County, W. Va., October 13, 1819. He is the son of William W. and Tirzah (Fellows) Minturn. The father was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., and the mother was a native of Connecticut. In May, 1816, they were married at Point Pleasant, W. Va., where they located and died, the father about 1876, at eighty-five years of age, and the mother about 1870, when seventy-six years old. They were both members of the Episcopal Church. The father was a mechanic and a miller. Our subject is one of eleven children. He received a liberal education in his youth, and began business life as a miller, learning it under his father's direction. He worked in his native town until 1857, when he came to St. Joseph, Mo., where he worked at his occupation twelve years. In 1869 he removed to Amazonia, and bought the Junction Mill property, but lost it in 1876, since which time he has superintended the mill. On April 7, 1842, he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Knopp, of Mason County, W. Va. Nine children have been born to them—two sons and seven daughters—of whom two daughters are dead. In January, 1884, he was ordained deacon of the Episcopal Church by Rt. Rev. Bishop C. F. Robertson, and was licensed a preacher of the gospel at the same time. In 1859 he joined the Odd Fellows at St. Joseph, in what was known as King Hill Lodge, No. 19. He advanced in Odd Fellowship rapidly; in 1874 was made Grand Master of the State, and in 1875-76 he represented the State at the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Indianapolis and Philadelphia, the latter place during the Centennial. In 1877 he was made Grand Patriarch of the State; represented the State at the Sovereign Lodge at Baltimore in 1878-79, and in 1880 at Toronto, Canada. For three years he has been Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge. In politics he is a Democrat.

George K. Montgomery, a prominent citizen of Andrew County, Mo., residing in Benton Township, two miles west from Bolckow, was born in Virginia near the Pennsylvania line on May 7, 1825. He is the eldest son of eight children born to John and Eve (Keck) Montgomery. The former was born in Ireland in 1781, and came with his father to America when fourteen years of age; the latter was born in Pennsylvania, but removed to Monroe County, Ohio, and thence to Indiana. The father learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed a considerable part of his life. In 1857 he removed to Andrew County, Mo., where he engaged in farming until his death. He was a moral and high minded man, a good citizen and neighbor, and universally beloved and esteemed. George K. acquired a good education in the public schools, principally in Ohio. He began business life as a farmer in Indiana in 1847. He removed to Andrew County, Mo., in 1857, where he has since resided, engaged extensively in farming, stock raising and trading. He owns a large

farm, upon which he has a beautiful residence and other buildings. He is also interested in other property, and is one of the successful and progressive men of Andrew County, and a fair representative of the typical western farmer. December 29, 1849, he was united in marriage with Rose Neumeyer, a native of Berks County, Penn., born July 31, 1831, and is the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Wagner) Neumeyer, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in Berks, and the latter in Lehigh County. They have had twelve children as follows: Mary E., born in 1851; Franklin P., born in 1853; Lucinda, born in 1854; John N., born in 1857; Susan E., born in 1858; George D., born in 1860; William McClellan, born in 1862, died in 1874; Rosa, born in 1864; Emma A., born in 1866; Bingham, born in 1868; Belle M., born in 1870; Leon, born in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are members of the M. E. Church. The Montgomery family is one of the largest and best connected families of the United States, and trace their genealogy not only to the hero of Quebec, Gen. Montgomery, but also to the blue-blooded royalty of England. The great-great-grandfather of the Andrew County (Mo.) Montgomerys was Joseph Montgomery, who was born in Ayrshire, England, about 1680. He was a near relative of Sir James Montgomery, of Skelmorlie, the founder of that branch of the family who was the second son of the first Lord Montgomery, distinguished on account of loyalty to King James I. Prompted by the very liberal inducements to Protestants to settle in Ireland at that time, Joseph crossed the channel, and purchased a handsome estate near Armagh, about 1700, which is to-day known as the "Town Land of Killecople." Here he resided until his death in 1750. He left three sons: Joseph, Hugh and Samuel. Joseph, the eldest son, was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Ireland about 1703, and upon his father's death, succeeded to the estate. He died in 1774, leaving two sons: Joseph and William; the latter, our subject's grandfather, was born in Ireland in 1745, and came to America about 1774, but immediately returned to his native land. After his brother's death, in 1805, he disposed of his property, and again came to America to reside permanently. He purchased a large tract of land in Ohio County, Va., upon which he resided until his death in 1812. He left three sons and three daughters.

Joseph Montgomery, the subject of this sketch, is one of the prominent farmers of Benton Township, Andrew County, Mo. He is the son of John and Eve (Keck) Montgomery [see sketch of Montgomery family]. He was born July 23, 1830, in Western Virginia, but reared principally in Ohio, and was given a good education in the schools of the latter State. He began business as a carriage-maker in 1852, in Terre Haute, Ind., where he remained until 1854, when he removed to Kansas. In 1857 he came to Andrew County, Mo., and worked at his trade for about two years, when he began farming, his present vocation, but also working at his trade occasionally. He owns and cultivates a fine farm of 258 acres in Andrew County and a farm in Nodaway County. May

12, 1859, he was married to Margaret Atkinson, a native of Ireland, born in June, 1836. She is the daughter of Robert Atkinson, who immigrated to America from Ireland, and located in Andrew County, where he resided until his death. Our subject and wife have had nine children born to them, as follows: William F., March 17, 1860; Mary E., October 20, 1861; Jane A., February 20, 1863; Matilda A., November 30, 1864, died October 12, 1865; Rosa B., March 26, 1866, died September 26, 1869; John W., October 20, 1867; Florence S., March 4, 1869; Joseph L., October 29, 1871; Robert F., February 25, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

F. P. Montgomery, son of George K. Montgomery [see sketch], is a leading and prosperous young farmer of Benton Township, Andrew County, Mo. He was born in Owen County, Ind., on June 13, 1853, and in 1837 came to Missouri, where he received a liberal education in the district schools. He began business life as a farmer in the spring of 1878, and by good management and close application to business has acquired considerable property. He owns and cultivates a fine farm of 440 acres on One-Hundred-and-Two River, upon which he has a handsome residence, situated about one mile west from Bolckow. He was married, January 1, 1878, to Belle Russell, born in 1859, and the daughter of D. T. Russell. They had two daughters born as follows: Lula B., November 18, 1878, died June 12, 1879; Lena G., February 9, 1880, died seven months later. The wife died February 18, 1880, and on June 12, 1881, he chose for his second wife, Mettie M. Thompson, who was born in Ohio in 1862, and is the daughter of Henry Thompson. To this union three children have been born, two of whom are living. They are Rosana M., born July 15, 1884; Thomas F., born March 14, 1887; the other child died in infancy.

A. Mullinix, a physician of Rosendale, Andrew County, Mo., was born one and a half miles south from Rosendale in 1840. He is the second of four children born to G. W. and Rhoda (Hurst) Mullinix. The father was born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1821, and is the son of Elisha Mullinix, a native of South Carolina. He was one of the pioneers of Andrew County, Mo., having immigrated here in 1838. In 1871 he removed to Kansas, where he practices law at present. The mother was also born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1819, and was the daughter of Abram Hurst, who removed to Andrew County, Mo., and left a large family. Our subject spent his youth on the farm, and acquired a limited education in the country schools. He began the study of medicine in 1867, at New Hartford, Ill., under Dr. J. W. Slade. In 1868-69 he attended the Iowa State University at Keokuk, graduating in 1874, in both medicine and surgery. He then returned to Andrew County, Mo., since which time he has practiced his profession. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army, joining the Eighth Regiment of Illinois Infantry, with which he served three months. In September of the same year he re-enlisted in the Fifth Regiment of Missouri Infantry and served six months, but in August,

1862, joined the Ninety-ninth Regiment of Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out in August, 1865, having been engaged in nineteen hard-fought battles. He was wounded four different times. In the spring of 1866 he crossed the plains to Montana, where he remained eighteen months. He was married in 1868 to Georgina Scott, who was born in Brown County, Ill., in 1849, and is the daughter of G. W. Scott. They have three children living, and one dead.

David Newburn was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 22, 1829. He is the son of David Newburn, who was born in Pennsylvania, July 27, 1792. He was married in Ohio to Beulah Brown, who was born in New Jersey, February 17, 1787. He removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and in 1844 located in Illinois, where he lived until his death, March 28, 1855. He was a farmer by vocation, and lived a consistent Christian life, beloved by all who knew him. The paternal grandfather was born on January 18, 1756. He was an early immigrant to America, and settled in Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, which he followed from the age of sixteen to thirty inclusive, since which he has followed agricultural pursuits. In Ohio, in 1852, he wedded Mary Jane Reddick, who died in 1854. They had one daughter, who died in 1878. In 1860 Mr. Newburn married his second wife, Lucinda VanWinkle, a native of Preble County, Ohio, born November 24, 1827. They have three children, Charles B., born April 19, 1861; Warner L., born January 25, 1864, and Sarah Belle, born August 5, 1866. Mr. Newburn came to his present location from Illinois in 1872. He is a stanch Republican, and in Marshall County, Ill., held the office of county collector for one term.

O. E. Paul, editor and proprietor of the Savannah, (Mo.) *Reporter*, the organ of the Republican party in Andrew County, was born in Dayton, Ohio, on October 17, 1843, and is the son of Henry R. and Mary L. (Evans) Paul, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in 1815, and the latter in 1816. In 1861 the parents removed to Indiana, Pulaski County, where the father is engaged in farming. Our subject received a good education in the public schools, and in 1860 began an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in the office of the Perrysburg (Ohio) *Journal*. While serving his apprenticeship he published the Maumee *Express*, the work being done in the *Journal* office. He enlisted in the army in July, 1862, joining Company A, One Hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, his resignation being accepted in May, 1865, as first lieutenant. He then worked at his trade in various places until 1869, when he began the publication of the Franklin (Ohio) *Gazette*. He removed to Savannah, Mo., in March, 1872, and took charge of the *Andrew County Republican*, which about two years later he sold, and removed to Corning, Iowa, where he published the *Union*. The next fall, however, he sold this office, and returning to

Savannah, Mo., established his present paper in April, 1876. He was married, January 31, 1865, to Anna Bailey, of Newport, Ky., who was born in 1844, and is the daughter of W. S. Bailey. To them ten children have been born, seven of whom are living.

William Parker, a farmer and stock raiser of Monroe Township, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., March 12, 1836. He is the son of Daniel K. and Sarah (Davis) Parker. The father was born in a fort in Brown County, Ind., in 1813. At that time the Indians of the State were hostile, and the inhabitants had to fortify against them. He is the son of John Parker, of English lineage. He has followed farming as a vocation. In 1837 he removed with his family to Platte County, Mo., but later settled in Andrew County, where he now resides. His life has been identified with the history of that county, being one of the very early settlers, and a citizen of it for more than half a century. The mother is also of English descent, and was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., in 1817. They have two children—a son and a daughter: our subject, and Elizabeth, wife of J. F. Wright, of Andrew County, Mo. William was reared on a farm, and received a district school education. He began business life with a limited capital, but is now a prosperous man. He is an ardent Republican, and is an advocate of free education and public improvements. On May 1, 1862, he was united in marriage with Rachel Esslinger. She was born in Andrew County, Mo., September 20, 1843. They have two sons and four daughters, born as follows: Sarah E., July 17, 1863; Francis A., September 17, 1865; Jennie, November 6, 1867; Daniel E., January 3, 1870; May, May 1, 1874, and Stella, May 21, 1876.

Thomas Pettigrew, a leading citizen of Benton Township, Andrew Co., Mo., and residing one mile east from Rosendale, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, on December 22, 1831. He is the son of William Pettigrew and Margaret (Aiken). The former was born in Ireland in 1793, and immigrated to America in about 1849, locating in Milburn, N. J., where he died in 1853; the latter was born in Ireland, where she died while Thomas was a boy. Eight children were born to the parents of whom our subject was the fifth. He immigrated to America in 1852, and joined his father at Milburn, N. J., where he bound himself to his eldest brother, William, to learn the latter's trade. He remained here for about six years, when he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he served as conductor on horse cars for three years. Returning to New Jersey in 1861, he enlisted in the Federal army, joining Company K of the Second Regiment of New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until he was mustered out in July, 1863. He was wounded on the 27th of June, 1862, in the battle of the Wilderness, and was confined in the hospital at Fort Monroe until his discharge. In the latter part of 1863 he immigrated to Missouri, and located in Nodaway County, where he remained for a while, then removed to St. Joseph, where he resided three years, and then returned to Nodaway County. A

year later he purchased and removed to the farm on which he now resides. It is one of the most beautiful farms in Benton Township, upon which he has a handsome residence and fine outbuildings. This farm comprises 146 acres. He also owns eighty acres of land in Kansas opposite St. Joseph, and nine town lots in Rosendale. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Mary C. Pattisson, who was born in Jefferson County, Ind., in 1844. She is the daughter of John Pattisson, deceased. Mr. Pettigrew takes an interest in all public affairs, to which he contributes liberally.

Benjamin Petree, ex-judge of the county court, and a prosperous farmer of Clay Township, was born in Franklin County, Ind., February 4, 1834. He is the son of Henry and Mary (Snowden) Petree. The father, a native of North Carolina, was born in 1807. The mother was a native of Ohio, born on August 13, 1811. They were married in Indiana, where they lived, engaged in farming, until 1843, at which time they came to Andrew County, Mo., where they died, the father about 1872, the mother in the fall of 1844. In politics the father was a Whig. The mother was a member of the Christian Church. Benjamin is the third of six children. He received a common-school education, which has been much improved by desultory reading and study. He went with his father to California in the fall of 1849. The latter remained there about one year, when he returned to Missouri; but Benjamin remained until 1857, engaged in mining. He then came back to Missouri, and upon his return settled in Andrew County, and commenced his present occupation. In the spring of 1857 he bought and removed to a farm one and one-fourth miles east of Savannah, where he lived till 1876, when he exchanged that for his present home. His farm consists of 190 acres of good land, with a neat residence, barn and other buildings upon it. In November, 1860, he wedded Miss Lucy Earls, a native of Platte County, but reared in Andrew County. She is the daughter of Jonathan and Francis Earls. The former was the first treasurer of Andrew County. In the early part of 1864 Mr. Petree enlisted in the United States army, joining the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. He accompanied Sherman from Atlanta to Washington City, and was mustered out of service at Louisville in July, 1865. In politics he is a Republican. In 1880 he was elected county judge, and served one term. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. They have had nine children—six sons and three daughters—of whom one daughter is dead.

W. A. Pyle, a farmer living three miles south from Savannah, in Jefferson Township, Andrew County, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1844. He is the son of G. W. and Susannah (Rankin) Pyle, both natives of Scioto County, Ohio. The former was born about 1815, and was the son of Absalom Pyle, born in Roanoke County, Va., of English parents. He removed from his native State to Ohio, where he engaged in farming. His wife, Sabina Marshall, also of English descent, and a native of Vir-

ginia, was a first cousin of Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky. The father of our subject was a farmer also, and removed to Missouri in 1847, having purchased the homestead where W. A. now resides. He died the year of his removal to Andrew County. His wife was born in 1817, and was the daughter of William Rankin. She died in Ohio during the winter of 1846-47. W. A. was reared on his grandfather's farm in Ohio, and acquired his education in the district schools, and in a private school at Jackson. At seventeen years of age he enlisted in the army, joining Company E, of the Thirty-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, as a private, Col. Sill commanding. He marched with his regiment into Eastern Kentucky, where Humphrey Marshall was driven out; from there to Louisville, and with Gen. Mitchell, through Bowling Green, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., and on to Huntsville, Ala. His regiment was then left as rear guard, and on Gen. Buell's retreat were shelled out of Fort McCook, when they marched to Louisville, and thence to Perryville, and in Rosseau's division participated in the fight at that place, where twenty-four of the forty-five men in the company were lost. After this they went to Nashville, and thence to Murfreesboro, where they engaged in the Stone River fight, and subsequently in the Tullahoma campaign, and after driving the rebels from Hoover's Gap, went into camp at Cowan, where they remained until September 1, 1863. Chickamauga was their next fight. His regiment was in the First Brigade, First Division and Fourteenth Corps. On Sunday, the last day's fighting, he was wounded and taken prisoner, and after laying on the field in Cheatham's hospital, was taken to Atlanta, and held in prison until February 17, 1864, when he was exchanged under a flag of truce. He was sent to the hospital at Nashville, was granted a furlough, and returned to Ohio. He reported at Cincinnati in May, and was placed in the hospital. In August, 1864, he was sent to Todd Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, to be mustered out on October 4, 1864, after which he returned to his home in Ohio, where he remained until 1867, when he immigrated to Andrew County, Mo. He has resided here since, and engaged in farming. He was married in 1867 to Mary J. Bennett, who was born in Ohio on December 26, 1847, and is the daughter of James Bennett. They have three children in life, and one dead.

Hon. David Rea was born in Ripley County, Ind., January 19, 1831, and is the eldest of a family of ten children born to Jonathan and Lurana (Breedon) Rea, natives of Mecklenburg County, N. C., and Kentucky respectively, and born in 1805 and 1813. The mother was a daughter of Joseph Breedon, and the father a son of John Rea, who died when Jonathan was but a boy. The latter immigrated to Andrew County, Mo., in 1842, and locating upon a farm made the same his home until his death in 1854. David Rea spent his boyhood in hard labor upon his father's farm during the summer months, devoting himself to study during winter. At the age of eighteen he was qualified to teach school, which he did a portion of the time for five succeeding years, during which time he began

the study of law. In 1852 he married Miss Nancy E., daughter of James C. Beatti, formerly of Virginia. He then commenced to improve eighty acres of land near Rosendale, and upon the commencement of the war joined the ranks of the Union army, in which he successively served as first lieutenant, captain, quartermaster and lieutenant colonel. Having been admitted to the bar in 1862, he began the practice of his profession in 1863, and followed his professional career diligently until nominated for Congress. During these years of his residence in Savannah he was for some time a member of the board of education. Politically he is and has always been a Democrat. His first presidential vote was cast for Pierce, and the nominees of his party have since had his hearty support. In 1874 the Democratic party of the Ninth Congressional District, composed of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Clinton, De Kalb, Gentry, Holt, Nodaway and Worth, and afterward also of Caldwell and Ray, chose Mr. Rea as its candidate for Congress on September 22. After a warm contest and campaign Mr. Rea was elected by a majority of 1,558 over his opponent, Col. D. A. Thompson, of Atchison County. In 1876 Mr. Rea was again nominated by his party for re-election to Congress. Hon. B. F. Loan, of St. Joseph, Mo., an able lawyer, and for six years during and after the war a member of Congress, was the Republican nominee against him, and after a very warm and exciting campaign Mr. Rea was re-elected, defeating his opponent by a majority of 2,372 votes. In 1878 he was again the Democrats' choice for a third term in Congress, his opponents for nomination being Gen. James Craig, of St. Joseph, Mo., Hon. Lafe Dawson, of Maryville, Mo., Col. Cundiff, then editor of the *St. Joseph Gazette*, and Hon. Thomas Porter, of Clinton County. In this election he was defeated by Hon. Nicholas Ford, the nominee on the Greenback ticket, the year being the one in which that party swept many portions of the State. During the XLIV Congress Mr. Rea was a member of the committee on agriculture; during the XLV, of the committee on commerce, Hon. John H. Reagan, of Texas, being chairman. This committee prepared and reported to the House the inter-State commerce bill of that Congress, and also during that Congress Mr. Rea was a member of the committee on mines and mining. Among the public measures warmly supported by Mr. Rea while in Congress were the inter-State commerce bill, the remonetization of silver, and the improvement of our great waterways. After the 4th of March, 1879, Mr. Rea retired from public life, having served as a member of Congress from March 4, 1875, to that date, and has since resumed the practice of law in Savannah. He still works zealously every election for the success of his party, but has not been a candidate or held any official position since his retirement from Congress, with the exception of being a member of the school board of Savannah. Mr. Rea resides in one of the handsomest dwellings in Savannah, and has a family of four sons and two daughters. Himself and wife are unostentatiously charitable, and much respected and admired as among the best citizens of the county.

Judge Joseph Rea is of Irish and Scotch descent, and was born in Ripley County, Ind., November 13, 1837. He is the second child of Jonathan and Lurana Rea, and has one brother and six of eight sisters now living. He immigrated with his parents to Andrew County, the family then consisting of David, Joseph, Frances, Jane and Elizabeth. He made his home with his parents, working upon the farm in the summer and attending the district school in the winter. After the death of the father in February, 1854, he remained with his mother and sisters until the death of the former in February, 1861, whereupon the family became scattered. Joseph then lived with William Pettyjohn, who had rented the old homestead, and continued farming and stock raising, devoting his leisure hours to the study of law, for which he had a natural inclination, and which he had studied previously in the law office of Judge William Heren at Savannah, Mo., while making his home with that gentleman during his attendance at a term of school taught by Prof. George W. Turner. During the war he took a decided stand for the Union. In October, 1862, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Muse, daughter of Henry and Mahala Muse, who had emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri in an early day. He afterward, during the war, enlisted in the Fifty-first United States Missouri Infantry Volunteers, served as private and first lieutenant of Company B, and assistant quartermaster, and for about two months kept the Gratiot Street military prison in St. Louis. Since his honorable discharge upon the cessation of hostilities, he has been successfully farming and practicing law in Andrew County, Mo. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1886 was nominated for the office of probate judge by his party, and after a close race with John B. Majors, the Republican nominee and a prominent and popular man, was elected by 87 majority, the county being about 200 Republican majority at the time. Mr. Rea is now the probate judge, and is filling the office to the satisfaction of his friends and the community.

J. S. Reece, a farmer and stock raiser in Platte Township, was born in Yadkin County, N. C., on August 10, 1838. He is the son of Alvis and Mary (Hobson) Reece. The father was born in Yadkin County, N. C., January 26, 1810, and is the son of Joel Reece, of English lineage. He has followed farming as a vocation, and now resides in his native county. He is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is universally respected. The mother is also a native of Yadkin County, N. C. She was born in 1812, and died in 1843. They had three sons, of whom J. S. is the youngest and only surviving one. He was reared at home, and received a common-school education in the country schools. When but twenty years of age he came to Andrew County, Mo., and in the spring of 1858 hired as a laborer on a farm, receiving \$13 per month. On October 2, 1862, he was united in marriage with Martha Allen. Two sons, S. F. and J. B., are the fruits of their marriage. Their mother died January 20, 1868. On February 1, 1870, he formed a second union with

Mrs. Rhoda (Vestal) Holcombe. Two sons, Frederick and Oscar, and daughters, Maud and Nettie, have blessed this union. His wife's first marriage was blessed with one daughter, Jurusiah. In 1863, soon after his marriage, he went to farming for himself as a renter, but by energy and frugality he has been able to become the owner of a well-improved farm of 240 acres, desirably situated in the township. In 1861 he enlisted for six months in Company A of Col. Kimble's regiment of Missouri Cavalry, at the end of which time he was discharged on account of ill health. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and is a friend to churches, schools and all public improvements.

James W. Roberts, a well-to-do farmer of Lincoln Township, was born in Saline County, Mo., on May 22, 1827. His parents were Arnett and Ann (Thompson) Roberts, both natives of Virginia, and each in early life removed with their parents to Kentucky, where they were married in 1825. After their marriage they came to Saline County, Mo., where the father engaged in school teaching one year, when he removed to Clay County, where he remained occupied in agricultural pursuits, until 1842. He then came to Andrew County, and continued to till the soil, and took a mail contract between Hamburg and Penwick's Store, for which his son, James, did the riding four years. Our subject having gone to Nebraska in 1854, the parents removed there in 1857, and the father died in 1862. The mother is still living in Nebraska, eighty-one years of age. James received a fair education, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He began business life farming and trading in live stock. He was among the first settlers of Nebraska, and built in Richardson County the first cabin that was erected in the State. He was one of the party that laid off the town of Salem. In 1867 he returned to Andrew County, where he has since resided. He purchased his present farm in 1866, and settled on it the next year. He owns 104 acres of land upon which is a neat residence. On February 25, 1849, he wedded Miss Sarah Walker, daughter of Joseph Walker, the first settler of Andrew County. They have had ten children—six sons and four daughters—of whom one son and one daughter are dead. Mr. Roberts is a Democrat in politics. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Holmes Robertson, a farmer of Jackson Township, is a native of Jefferson County, Ind., born April 4, 1823. He is the fifth of eleven children born to William and Mary (Hie) Robertson. The father was a native of North Carolina, born January 22, 1791. The mother was born in Virginia, July 29, 1791. She afterward went with her people to North Carolina, where she was married. After their marriage they engaged in agricultural pursuits in Bladen County, N. C., where they lived a few years, then immigrated to Indiana, and settled in Jefferson County, but ten years later moved to Ripley County where they died. His death occurred on April 12, 1877, his wife's on December

28, 1876. They were both members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics the father was a Whig. Holmes received a common-school education, which has been improved by desultory reading and study. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm. February 5, 1846 he wedded Miss Mary E. Cole, of Ripley County, born October 9, 1829. After his marriage he remained in Ripley County until the following October, when he immigrated to Missouri, and settled near Fillmore. In March, 1847, he settled on his present location, buying at the same time the pre-emption right of 80 acres. He has since bought other land until now he owns 400 acres. He and wife are among the respected and esteemed citizens of their county. They have twelve children—five sons and seven daughters—all of whom are living. Three sons and four daughters are married; two sons are in the West. In politics Mr. Robertson is a Democrat.

William D. Ruddell, one of the leading citizens of Andrew County, and at present deputy circuit clerk, was born in Adams County, Ill., on February 21, 1834, and is the son of John M. and Martha A. (Dunlap) Ruddell. John, the father, was born in Kentucky in 1812, and is the son of Stephen Ruddell, a native of Virginia. The grandfather removed to Kentucky with his parents, who were among the pioneers of that State. In 1817 he removed to Missouri, and in 1829 to Illinois. John Ruddell is a successful farmer, and a prominent man in Adams County, Ill. He has served as a member of the county court, and also represented his county in the Illinois Legislature. Martha, the mother, was born in Kentucky in 1813, and is the daughter of John Dunlap, a native of South Carolina, who immigrated at an early day to the State of Kentucky. To the parents eleven children were born, of whom William D. is the eldest. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. In 1857 he began life for himself as a farmer in Illinois, at which he continued till 1862, when he assisted in raising a company for the Seventy-eighth United States Regiment of Illinois Infantry, of which he was elected first lieutenant. He continued throughout the war with his regiment, serving as adjutant, with the rank of lieutenant for six months in 1863, and in January, 1864, was promoted to captain; he was severely wounded at the siege of Atlanta, Ga. He was mustered out of service on June 7, 1865, at Washington City. Returning to Adams County, Ill., he resumed farming, at which occupation he continued until 1876, when he removed to Andrew County, Mo., and purchased a farm in Clay Township. In 1884 he was elected treasurer of Andrew County as a Democrat, being the only candidate elected on that ticket. He held the office for two years—one term—and then took his present position under J. C. Brooks. He was married November 15, 1857, to Miss Malissa J. Grimes, who was born in Kentucky in 1835, and is the daughter of Abraham Grimes. Five children have blessed this union, one of whom is dead. Mrs. Ruddell is a member of the Christian Church.

M. G. Ruby, the subject of the following sketch, was born in Cumber-

land County, Penn., June 6, 1826, and is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rupp) Ruby. He is a descendant of a family of which five brothers were Revolutionary soldiers, who were in winter quarters at Valley Forge. The father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, was the son of Michael Ruby, also a native of the Keystone State, and of French descent. Samuel was a civil engineer, and was reared and educated in his native State, where he married and resided until his death. His wife, a native of the same State, was of German lineage. She was the mother of four sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and a daughter are now (1887) living. They are Prof. S. V. Ruby, Anna C. Ruby and our subject. M. G. was reared in Pennsylvania, and received a classical education at the Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, that State. He also studied law in Pennsylvania, and removed to Missouri in the fall of 1853, settling in Howard County, but later went to Platte County. His first pursuit, after his arrival in Missouri, was school teaching, which he followed for a short time. He then entered the profession of law, locating in Gentry County. He practiced his profession until the war, when he entered the drug business, which he followed for several years. In 1854 he was united in marriage with Amelia F. Leebrick, daughter of John N. Leebrick; they have three sons. His aspirations are not for public life, but he prefers the life of a retired citizen, and now resides in Rochester, Andrew County, Mo. He is a Master Mason. In politics he was a Democrat before the war, but since has been a Republican.

C. C. Somerville. The father of the subject of this sketch was Alexander Scott Somerville, who was born on his estate, Somerville Park, Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1786. His was a branch of the Lord Somerville family of Scotland, originally of France, who came over with William the Conqueror. Alexander was a cousin of Lord Somerville, who died in 1870, leaving his son, Alexander N. (a brother of our subject), heir to the Somerville estate, which is now in litigation. The father died in 1855. The mother was Elizabeth Munro, daughter of Col. Munro, of the British army, who fell at the battle of Seringopatom, India, in 1799. She died in 1848. They were married in 1812, and had eight children, only two of whom survive, the subject of this sketch and Rev. Dr. A. N. Somerville, of Glasgow, Scotland. C. C. Somerville was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on April 22, 1826. He received a good education at Edinburgh Academy, and immigrated to Canada in 1846, but in 1852 removed to Andrew County, and located at Savannah, where he engaged as bookkeeper for William R. King. From 1857 to 1860 he was engaged in merchandising in Savannah with Elliott, Somerville & Co. In 1860 he and Edward Breck were engaged in the banking business in Savannah, in a branch of the Southern Bank of St. Louis, and in July, 1863, he returned to Scotland, where he remained a year, and then located in Canada, and for twelve years engaged in merchandising. Returning to Andrew County, Mo., he for four years served as deputy county clerk

of that county, and from that time until 1882 he was engaged in banking with John McLain. Since 1882 he has been connected with the Farmers' Bank at Savannah. He was married July 22, 1854, in Savannah, Mo., to Mary Woodcock, a native of Knox County, Ohio, born October 3, 1832. She is the daughter of Samuel Woodcock, who settled in Andrew County, Mo., in the fall of 1839. To this union eight children have been born, six of whom are living.

Jule Schnitzius, county collector of Andrew County, Mo., was born on the river Rhine, Prussia, on March 13, 1842, and is the son of John and Mary (Sheater) Schnitzius, both of whom were born in the above named locality, the father, September 2, 1805, and the mother, April 5, 1810. They immigrated to America in the spring of 1847, landing in New York City. They at once located in St. Charles County, Mo., and engaged in farming. The mother died May 3, 1873, the father, May 5, 1886. To the parents five sons and two daughters were born, of whom our subject was the sixth. He was reared on a farm, and secured a limited education in the schools of St. Charles County. He began life for himself in 1859, as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade in St. Louis, at which he continued until April 17, 1861. At this time he enlisted in the Federal army, and was assigned to Company D, of the Second Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry. At the expiration of three months, he re-enlisted in Company B, of Kimball's Sixth Regiment of Missouri State Militia, and served for six months. He was mustered out at St. Joseph, Mo., in the spring of 1862, and then enlisted in Capt. Castle's company of militia, organized at Savannah, of which company he was second lieutenant. While a member of the above named company, he farmed in Andrew County, and in 1863 enlisted in Company M, of the Eleventh Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, of which he was quartermaster sergeant. He served with this regiment until the close of the war, being mustered out at New Orleans, La., July 27, 1865. Returning to Andrew County he engaged in farming until March, 1884, when he was elected as a Republican to the office of county collector, and was re-elected in 1886. He continues to reside on his farm, however. He was married September 21, 1865, to Clara Smith, who was born in Andrew County, Mo., on September 24, 1845, and is the daughter of John Smith. To them eight children have been born, one of whom is dead. He and wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church.

S. M. Scott, the subject of the following sketch, is one of the representative farmers of Platte Township, Andrew Co., Mo. He was born in Marion County, Ky., June 29, 1824, and is the son of George S. and Rachel (Miller) Scott. The former was born in Cumberland County, Ky., in 1801, and was the son of William Scott, of English lineage. He followed farming as a vocation, and in the fall of 1854 immigrated with his family to Andrew County, Mo., where he resided until his death in 1856. The mother was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1808, and is now in her eightieth year. She is the mother of four sons and five daughters,

of whom S. M., with whom she resides, is the fourth child. He was reared on a farm, and received a limited education in the country schools of Kentucky. He began the battle of life without capital, but by untiring energy and enterprise he has been successful in his vocation, and is now a prosperous man. He owns 740 acres of fertile land in Andrew County. He is an extensive farmer and stock raiser, and is especially interested in raising mules, of which he has raised some very fine ones. He has no ambition to become a wealthy man, but aspires to accumulate enough property that he may provide for his family the necessary comforts of life. In 1861 he wedded Elizabeth Abell, daughter of Peter Abell. They have three daughters and two sons. Mr. Scott is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics he is Democratic.

W. H. Scott, an extensive farmer and stock raiser of Platte Township, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in Marion County, Ky., January 17, 1841. He is the son of George Scott and Rachel Miller, both natives of Kentucky; the former was the son of Richard Scott, and was born in 1801; the latter was born in 1808, and now resides in Missouri. W. H. was reared on the farm, and received a liberal education in the country schools of Kentucky and Missouri. He had no capital to begin with, but has been successful in his vocation, and is now a prosperous man, owning 280 acres of fertile land. He has never aspired to public office, but is a friend and an aid to churches, schools and public improvements and enterprises. In April, 1870, he wedded Emma Powell, daughter of Milton Powell, of Andrew County, Mo. They have seven sons and two daughters.

Samuel Seely, the father of our subject, was a native of Massachusetts, and was the son of John and Mary (Slater) Seely. John was also a native of Massachusetts, and a member of one of the leading families of the Bay State. Mary Slater was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the survivors of the Wyoming massacre. While Samuel was a boy, his parents removed to Vermont, from whence he volunteered in the War of 1812, and served in the command of Gen. McComb. After his service in the war, he settled in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Later he removed to Western New York, and thence to Oakland County, Mich. He was a farmer by vocation. He died in Kent County, Mich., in 1854. Susan Clinging, the mother, was born near Dublin, Ireland. Being left an orphan in childhood, she came to America with an uncle. She died in Oakland County, Mich., in 1845. They had seven children, of whom S. E. was the youngest. He was born September 27, 1834, in Oakland County, Mich. He was reared on the farm, and attended the public schools, finishing his education in Northville, Mich., after which he taught school until 1854, and then removed to Iowa, where he taught one session, and also engaged in surveying. In 1855 he was appointed deputy treasurer and recorder of Guthrie County, Iowa, which position he held for one year, and then taught school during the winter of 1855-56. The following spring he immigrated to Nebraska,

where he engaged in the stock and land business, and in 1856-57 served as a member of the Nebraska Legislature. His residence in Nebraska extended over a period of ten years. In 1862 he enlisted in the Federal army, serving as lieutenant of the Second Nebraska Regiment of Cavalry. He was mustered out at Omaha, in 1864, and in April, 1866, removed to Andrew County, Mo., and settled six miles northwest from Fillmore, where he engaged in farming, and at which place he resided until December, 1874. In November, 1874, he was elected on the people's ticket to the office of circuit clerk and recorder of Andrew County, and in 1878 was re-elected on the Republican ticket, which office he held eight years. Since 1883 he has resided in Savannah, and has engaged in farming and stock raising. He also carries on merchandising at Bird City, Kas. He was married to Mary Brown, of Quincy, Ill., who was born August 25, 1839. She is the daughter of Rufus and Nancy Brown, who were among the first settlers of Quincy and of Revolutionary parentage. To this union six children have been born.

Milton R. Singleton, a retired lawyer and farmer of Clay Township, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., April 26, 1817. He is the second of six children born to the marriage of Louis Singleton and Rebecca Robards, both natives of Kentucky. The father was a farmer, and he and wife lived and died in their native State. Milton R. enjoyed fine educational advantages in his youth, and graduated from St. Joseph College, Bardstown, Ky., in 1839. After his graduation at that college, he entered the law school at Lexington, and received his diploma as LL. B. from this institution in 1840. On July 8, 1841, he wedded Miss Helen E. Steele, a cultivated lady, who was educated at Lexington. She is the daughter of Samuel C. and Elizabeth (Mitchum) Steele. After his marriage, Mr. Singleton came to Savannah, Mo., and commenced the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1861, at which time he went to Denver, Colo., and for one year engaged in other business—freighting. Returning to Missouri, he located at Liberty, Clay County, and resumed the practice of law, which he continued at that place about ten years. In 1874 he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and was an attorney of the bar of that city twelve or thirteen years. In the spring of 1886 he returned to Andrew County, and settled where he now resides. He descended from a prominent family in Kentucky, and was among the first settlers of Savannah. In 1854-56, he represented Andrew County in the State Legislature. He is the father of nine children—six sons and three daughters—of whom five sons and one daughter are dead.

Carlton W. Spicer, a well-known physician of Fillmore, was born July 18, 1833, in Houndsfield, Jefferson Co., N. Y. He is the youngest of three sons born to William and Nancy (Paddock) Spicer, both of English descent. The father was born in Rhode Island in 1803. He was a farmer and stock dealer, and a member of the Baptist Church. He was married in New York August 15, 1824. His wife, a native of Connecticut, was born on April 19, 1795. About 1872 she came to Fillmore,

Mo., where she died. The father died in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1847. Carlton W. spent his juvenile days assisting his father on the farm, and received his education in the public schools of New York. At fourteen years of age his father died, and he then commenced work on the home place for an elder brother. About 1850 he went to Janesville, Wis., and for a short time engaged at railroad work, then entered the employ of a surveying contractor, and later commenced reading medicine in the office of Dr. Grafton, at that place. After reading eight months he was taken sick with typhoid fever, which left him a permanent cripple. In November, 1854, he returned to his native State, and resumed the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Amos Ellis, of Clayton, and was soon able to assist the Doctor in the practice of his profession. In October, 1856, he returned to Wisconsin, and was united in marriage with Miss Caroline R. Carver, a descendant of Gov. Carver, of Plymouth. Upon marrying he went back to New York to finish his studies, leaving his wife to care for her aged father. Returning to Wisconsin in the spring of 1857, he managed his father-in-law's farm for one year. In May, 1859, he started West, accompanied by his wife. They reached Fillmore the September following, when he exchanged his wagon and ox-team for a lot and cabin, where his residence now stands. Here he began the practice of his profession, and for awhile managed the drug store of Dr. J. G. Meagher. Being a marked Republican, in 1861 he refugeed at St. Joseph, and later enlisted in the United States army. He acted as assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment Infantry which he met in St. Joseph. He remained with the Sixteenth Regiment till January, and returned to Fillmore. In February, 1865, he joined the Fifty-first Missouri Regiment, then stationed at St. Louis, as assistant surgeon. He is a Swedenborgian in faith, and his wife is a Methodist. He is somewhat pronounced on the liquor question, holding to what is known as the Swiss plan, that is, that the sale of all liquors should be made by government agents, similar in number to our present postmasters; that all liquors should be pure, and that they should be sold to any person for medicinal, sacramental, chemical or mechanical purposes only; that any person obtaining such liquors and using them for other purposes than as before named should be held and punished as is now by law provided for persons obtaining property under false pretenses. He has served two terms as president of the District Medical Society of Northwest Missouri, and has long been the commander of Fillmore Post, No. 170, G. A. R.

Judge G. Steeby, a well-known farmer of Lincoln Township, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 17, 1834. He is the eldest of four children born to George and Mary (Schwendeman) Steeby, who were of English and German descent, and natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in their native State, and removed immediately to Ohio, where they entered forty acres of land in Tuscarawas County. The father was born on July 20, 1813. In early

life he worked at the millwright's trade, but later he was a furniture dealer in Ragresville, where he died in 1867. He was a life-long Democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. The mother was born July 25, 1807, and is still living in Ohio. She is also a member of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject spent his boyhood on the farm, and secured a fair education at the country schools, which has been improved by much desultory reading and study. At sixteen years of age he began to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for three years in Ohio. In 1853 he went West, and upon reaching Savannah, Mo., he had but 50 cents and an extra suit of clothes. In a short time he was earning \$9 per week at his trade, which he followed in Savannah three years. He then went to Nebraska, but returned after one year to Amazonia, Andrew County, where he remained about four years, during which time he worked some at St. Joseph. In 1862 he bought forty acres of land near Amazonia, which he made an effort to cultivate, but finding his farm too small he sold it in the fall of 1864, and in February of the next year removed to his present location. He bought 120 acres, and began farming in connection with carpentering, but has not worked at his trade for the last ten years. He has added at different times to his 120 acres until he now owns nearly 800 acres in Andrew County. In November, 1880, he was elected county judge for one term. In April, 1866, he was elected school director, which position he has since held with the exception of two years. On February 12, 1857, he wedded Miss Mary Moser, of Ohio, but raised in Andrew County, Mo. They have reared thirteen children—five sons and eight daughters—of whom one son, William C., died in June, 1873. Judge Steeby is a Republican. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

A. J. Sutton, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Andrew County, Mo., was born in Virginia on March 13, 1831. He is the son of Baylie and Sallie (Worley) Sutton. The father was born in North Carolina in 1794, and was the son of John Sutton, a native of England, who immigrated to America at an early day. He has followed farming as a life vocation, and is now a resident of Kentucky, to which State he removed in 1862. The mother was born in North Carolina, in about 1791, and was the daughter of John Worley. She died in 1886. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom A. J. was the fifth. He was reared on the farm, and attended the common schools in Virginia, acquiring only a limited education. He left home at an early age, going with an elder brother to Madison County, Ky. In 1852 he immigrated to Clay County, Mo., and engaged in farming. Residing there until the fall of 1867, he made a trip to Nebraska, and the following spring purchased a farm near Atchison, Kas., where he remained for about seven years, and then removed to Andrew County, Mo., and began farming in Clay Township, where he purchased a large tract of land. He next removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and remained a year. Purchasing a large farm in Holt County, he lived there for

three years, and then returned to St. Joseph. Three years later he came to Savannah, where he had purchased the old Waterman place, which is a beautiful farm of 280 acres, bordering on the town. He has a handsome brick residence surrounded by beautiful grounds, and this is considered one of the most desirable homesteads in Andrew County. For years he has been engaged in breeding and handling fine cattle, and has also dealt successfully in real estate. He owns a half interest in a drug store at Newport, Mo. His aggregate possessions amount to more than \$50,000. He has always occupied a high and influential position in the esteem of his fellow citizens, and has attended several State and county conventions as a delegate from his county. In 1873 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent Atchison County, Kas., in the State Legislature, overcoming a large Republican majority. He was married May 17, 1851, to Adaline Moran, born in Madison County, Ky., in 1830, and the daughter of James D. Moran. They had five children, three of whom are living. His wife died November 13, 1861. He then married Rachel V. Smith, who was born in Tennessee, in 1831, and is the daughter of Jacob Smith. To this union six children have been born, all of whom are living.

James Thrailkill, a substantial farmer of Lincoln Township, was born near Weldon, N. C., February 22, 1827. His parents were John and Emily (Moore) Thrailkill. They were of a somewhat mixed descent, but their paternal grandfathers were natives of Russia and Scotland, respectively. The father was a native of North Carolina, born September 19, 1806; the mother was born in Nashville, Tenn., on March 3, 1816. The former when a child removed with his parents to Kentucky, and thence to Davidson County, Tenn., where his father at one time owned the "Hermitage." About 1833 he came to Missouri, and the following year was married. In 1849 he settled where our subject now lives, and where he died on August 24, 1854. His wife is still living, in her seventy-second year. James received a common-school education. At the age of sixteen he lost his father, and the care of the family fell chiefly upon him. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the State militia (Confederate), under Gen. Price, with whom he served three months. The next year he entered the regular army, and for eighteen months he did gallant service, participating in the battles of Blue Mills, Lexington, Pea Ridge, and lesser engagements. He received two shots in the left arm at Blue Mills, and a saber cut in the left knee at Pea Ridge. On the retreat from the latter place thirty-five pieces of artillery were placed in his charge, and with sixty men he safely conducted them to a point between Huntsville and Van Buren, Ark., where they were again received by the army. Having been discharged on account of ill health, he returned to the West, and, until 1867, he was engaged in various occupations, chiefly freighting across the plains. In the fall of 1867 he returned to Missouri, and on December 15 he married Miss Ann Huitt. After one year spent on the home farm he removed to Holt County, where he resided until

1880. He then returned to Andrew County, and bought the old homestead. He is the father of four sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter are dead. Both he and wife are worthy members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

James Todd, a farmer of Jefferson Township, was born near his present location on October 12, 1842. He is the third of nine children born to Jephthah and Huldah (Todd) Todd, both natives of Estill County, Ky., born on June 4, 1808, and July 12, 1812, respectively. In early life they came to Missouri, and were married in Howard County on July 17, 1838. They then located on a farm in Andrew County, where they spent the remainder of their days. They died within a month of each other, in 1875, the father on April 25, and the mother on March 31. Until reaching his majority James spent his time in securing an education and working on the home-farm. In the summer of 1863 he went to Colorado, and the greater portion of the next two years was spent in freighting across the plains. Since 1866 he has been engaged in farming in Andrew County, with the exception of one year which he spent in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, managing a sheep ranch. He has been deservedly successful, and is now the owner of 200 acres of well-improved land. He has never married. He is a Democrat in politics, and is one of the highly-respected citizens of the county.

W. C. Townsend, a successful young farmer of Benton Township, Andrew Co., Mo., was born in this county on March 16, 1853. He is the son of W. C. and Mary Ann (Jud) Townsend, both natives of Indiana. He was reared on the farm, and was given a good education in the public schools. He began business life at the age of twenty-one years, and for seven years worked on the farm in partnership with his brother. In the spring of 1881 he purchased the farm where he now resides. He has a good farm on the One-Hundred-and-Two River, one and a half miles west from Bolckow, on which he raises a variety of crops. In the spring of 1880 he was united in marriage with Amanda Neely, who was born in Andrew County in 1862. She is the daughter of Franklin and Nancy (Wites) Neely. Four children (boys) have blessed this union. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend are members of the Baptist Church.

Dr. Matthew F. Wakefield (deceased), the subject of this sketch, was one of the leading physicians of Andrew County, Mo., and a prominent citizen of Savannah. He was born in Nelson County, Ky., on June 16, 1816. He was the eldest of six children, and was eleven years old when his father died. He worked for his mother on the farm until twenty-three years of age, attending school in the winter. After leaving the farm he clerked in a store in Kentucky for a year, during which time he conceived the idea of fitting himself for the profession he afterward adorned. He read medicine with Dr. Bascomb, and then entered the medical college at Louisville, Ky., from which he graduated. Returning to Nelson County he practiced his profession for one year, and then entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and also graduated

from that institution. In 1855 he removed to Andrew County, Mo., where he resided, and practiced his profession until his death, which occurred on February 2, 1886. He was united in marriage in Nelson County, Ky., on November 17, 1844, to M. A. McDonald. She was born in Washington County, Ky., on January 31, 1822, and died in Savannah, Mo., January 29, 1858. To this union four children were born, three of whom survive. On December 8, 1858, he was again married, to H. A. Roberts, a native of Shelby County, Ky., who, with seven or eight children, survives him, and now resides in Savannah. Dr. Wakefield was a man of sterling worth and character, peculiarly fitted for the profession in which he achieved such a brilliant success.

J. F. Waters, the subject of this sketch, is one of the leading citizens of Savannah and cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Andrew County, Mo. He was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1845, and is the son of Lewis and Francis (Sappington) Waters, the former being a native of New York and the latter of Missouri. The mother died in 1884, and the father now resides in Orwell, Ohio. Our subject was reared on the farm in Ohio. He attended the public schools, finishing his education at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. At the age of seventeen years he went to Goshen, Ind., where he clerked in a wholesale and retail leather store for \$13.50 per month. In 1863 he entered the United States quartermaster department at Chattanooga, Tenn., receiving the first goods shipped to that point after the establishment of a depot there for the Army of the Cumberland. He filled various positions from assistant receiving clerk to military storekeeper, being on duty at that depot for eighteen months. He next went to Nashville, Tenn., where he was on duty at the cavalry depot until close of the war. He moved to Missouri in 1868, locating at Springfield. He removed to Savannah in the spring of 1873, and upon the death of Mr. Childs, cashier of the Farmers' Bank, took the position of the deceased, which he held until February, 1881, when he was elected cashier. He began dealing in cattle in 1874, and is at present operating in Tom Green County, Tex., where he owns a private ranch with 4,000 head of cattle. He is president of the Waters' Cattle Company of Arizona, which he organized. In 1871 he was joined in marriage to Fanny M. Newell, of Ashtabula County, Ohio. They have five children. Mr. and Mrs. Waters are members of the Presbyterian Church.

James Wells, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Andrew County, Mo., is a farmer, and resides in Rochester Township. He was born in Adams County, Ohio, June 30, 1817, and is the son of John S. and Cynthia (Wilson) Wells. He was the only child born to this union, and his mother died when he was an infant. The father was born in Pennsylvania, but, when a boy, removed with his parents to Mason County, Ky., where he was reared. He was a farmer, and after his marriage removed to Ohio, where he remained a short time. He then returned to Kentucky, where he resided until his death. James was

reared on a farm near Maysville, Mason Co., Ky., and received his education in the country schools. He has engaged in farming as an occupation, and in 1840 he came to Missouri, and settled in Platte County. In 1844 he returned to his native State, and married Mary M. Phillips, of Mason County, after which he returned to Missouri, where he has since resided. He is the father of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. Beginning life without capital, he is now a prosperous farmer, and owns 600 acres of land.

Francis M. Wells, county judge of the First District of Andrew County, Mo., was born on a farm in Morgan County, Ill., on September 14, 1835. He is the son of Jonathan and Letitia (Way) Wells. The father was born in Orange County, N. C., on January 4, 1800. He was the son of Joseph Wells, who was also a native of North Carolina, and immigrated in 1815 to Orange County, Ind., where he resided until his death, a few years later. Jonathan was reared on the farm, and chose farming for a life vocation. He removed to Illinois about 1826, where he resided until the year 1840, when he removed to Iowa, and located in Van Buren County. From there he removed to the Iowa purchase a year later, into what was afterward named Monroe County. They settled there in June, the same year the purchase was made, in May, and their nearest neighbors were distant six and ten miles. He reached his new home with a family numbering nine persons, without so much as a dollar in money. He entered 620 acres of land, \$1.25 per acre, paying the entries with money earned by breaking prairie land with oxen. He at once set to work diligently, and by hard labor and good management succeeded in accumulating a good competency; his property before being divided among his children was worth something over \$8,000. During the early part of his residence in the above named country he had to go sixty miles to mill, and the nearest physician was forty miles distant. The larder was supplied with meat from the game which abounded, and the stock of groceries was replenished from time to time by the sale of beeswax, made from wild honey. There was but little money in circulation, and beeswax was as good as gold in the exchange for coffee, sugar etc. From Iowa he removed to Andrew County, Mo., stopping in Empire Township during the winter of 1857-58. Purchasing land in Benton Township, on the south side of what is known as the "Lower Neely Grove," about two miles northeast from Rosendale, he removed thereto the following spring, where he resided until his death in April, 1883. He was a moral, Christian man, and died a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He aided all his children in securing homes and making a start in life. In 1823 he was united in marriage with Letitia Way, who was born in Orange County, N. C., on September 1, 1806, and was the daughter of Joseph and Margaret Way, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. Joseph's father was a Revolutionary soldier. The Ways moved from North Carolina to Orange County, Ind., thence to Illinois and thence to Iowa, where he died, living to be over 100 years of age. Letitia was a pious,

Christian woman, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She died in May, 1884. Ten children were born to the parents, of whom nine survive. Our subject was the fifth child. He was reared on the farm, and was given such an education as the frontier schools afforded. He came with his father to Andrew County in the fall of 1857, and on March 29, 1860, his marriage with Sarah E. Richards was celebrated. Mrs. Wells was born in Illinois on May 13, 1838. She is the daughter of Zachariah W. and Mary (Field) Richards, natives of West Tennessee and Alabama, respectively. They came to Andrew County in 1841. The father is still living in Empire Township, but the mother died in the fall of 1863. After his marriage our subject located on the south side of "Lower Neely Grove." On January 21, 1862, he enlisted in H. B. Johnson's Battery Light Artillery, Missouri State Troops. He was at the battle of Kirksville, Whaley's Mills and other engagements. On December 30, 1862, he was discharged on account of physical disability. Since that time he has twice exchanged farms, first in 1863, with his brother-in-law in Putnam County, Mo., where he resided ten years with his brother, and in 1873 he again traded his Putnam County land for a farm in Benton Township, Andrew County. His farm consists of 170 acres of good land, upon which he has a handsome residence. He has held various township offices, both in Putnam and Andrew Counties, and in 1886 was elected county judge. He is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 413, F. & A. M., and of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon and clerk. His wife and all the children are members of the same church. They have had six children born to them—four girls and two boys—as follows: Maggie E. (Mrs. Israel Knappenberger), born June 18, 1861; Louvina J. (Mrs. John M. Townsend), born February 18, 1863; Samuel C., born February 3, 1864, and died April 25, 1864; Alzina A., born June 19, 1865; William H., born February 17, 1867, and died January 5, 1868; Emma J., born June 29, 1869. Judge Wells is a strong supporter of the public school system, and has taken great pride in educating his children.

W. S. Wells, of the firm of T. J. & W. S. Wells, lumber dealers of Savannah and Bolckow, was born in Andrew County, Mo., and is the son of W. B. and Nancy (Griffith) Wells. The father was born in Ohio in 1817, and removed to Andrew County, Mo., in 1839, locating in Jackson Township and engaging in farming. In 1872 he removed to Savannah, where he now resides. He has always occupied a high position in the esteem of his fellow citizens, and has served as mayor of Savannah for two years. Nancy Griffith, his wife, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1818. She was a pious, Christian lady, and a member of the Methodist Church. She died in 1871. To them five children were born—three sons and two daughters—all of whom are living, as follows: Martha E., now Mrs. C. W. Bramel, of Laramie City, Wyo., born in 1842; W. S., born October 16, 1843; Susan C., now Mrs. John Conner, of Savannah, born in 1845; George W., a merchant of Bolckow, born in 1848; Thomas

J., a member of the above-named firm, born in 1850. All of the children were reared on the farm, and educated in the schools of Andrew County and St. Joseph. W. S. left the farm in 1860, going to Colorado, where he remained five years, when he returned to Savannah, and engaged in merchandising. In 1878, in partnership with his brother, George W., he established a store at Bolckow, in which he retains an interest at present. During the same year he and brother, T. J., opened their lumber business in Savannah, and in 1883 a similar business at Bolckow. They own the only lumber yards in those places, and control a large trade. He was married in 1877 to Mattie Bedford, who was born in Andrew County, Mo., in 1859. She is the daughter of Alexander Bedford, one of the wealthy and influential farmers of Empire Township, Andrew County. To this union three children have been born, two of whom are living. Mr. Wells was elected county collector of Andrew County in 1882, as a Democrat (though the county is Republican), by a majority of from 150 to 200. He was one of the founders of the State Bank of Savannah in 1887, and is the present cashier. Mr. Wells' Masonic career is one of no inconsiderable importance. May 13, 1886, he was duly anointed, consecrated and set apart to the holy order of High Priesthood in grand convention at St. Louis, Mo., and at this time is High Priest of Savannah Royal Arch Chapter, No. 83. He is also Treasurer of Savannah Lodge No. 71, A. F. and A. M., and a member of St. Joseph Council No. 9, Royal and Select Masters.

Z. T. Wells, the subject of this sketch, is a progressive citizen and farmer of Benton Township, Andrew Co., Mo., and is the youngest child of Jonathan and Letitia (Way) Wells. [See sketch of F. M. Wells.] He was born in Monroe County, Iowa, on January 19, 1849, and received a fair education in the public schools. He has followed farming as a vocation, and now resides on the old homestead near Rosendale. On April 23, 1872, he was united in marriage with Caroline Lewellen, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, on December 23, 1847, and is the daughter of Bafford and Nancy Lewellen, both of whom are living. The former is a native of Ohio, and the latter, of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have three children born as follows: Ella R., January 21, 1873; Andrew J., January 4, 1874; Nannie B., September 3, 1879.

James Westcott, a prominent farmer and live stock trader, was born in Somerset County, England, August 28, 1843. He is the son of James and Mary A. (Stevens) Westcott. The father is eighty-four years of age, and is a farmer and cattle buyer. The mother was born in 1805, and died in 1877. James received a good education in his youth. While at the home of his father, he assisted him in butchering and shipping stock. In the spring of 1867 he came to America, landing at New York, came immediately to Missouri. After stopping a few months in Buchanan County, he came to Andrew County, and engaged in the butchering business at Savannah with William Hancock, continuing about one year. In the spring of 1869 he visited England but returned to Savannah the

following July, and began trading in live stock. During the winter of 1870 he and William Riddell engaged in feeding cattle on a farm. Mr. Riddell returned to England, and Mr. Westcott remained on that farm for eleven years. On May 19, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Riggin, a native of Andrew County, and the daughter of James Riggin, who at one time was sheriff of Andrew County. In the spring of 1882 he located where he now resides, and in 1884 built his neat residence. He is the father of four children, viz.: George H., Maud E., Lottie J., and James T. Mr. Westcott belongs to the church of England. In politics he is a Democrat.

John White, the subject of the following sketch, is one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Empire Township, Andrew Co., Mo. He is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and was born August 30, 1817. His father, Robert White, was born in Virginia in 1787, and died in 1858. He was the son of Charles White, a native of England, who immigrated at an early day to America. Robert was a farmer by vocation. He was united in marriage in 1805 with Elizabeth Brannon, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1787. She died in 1824, leaving a family of six sons and two daughters, of whom John is the fifth. His father having removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1817, he was reared on a farm in that State, and received a limited education in the country schools. He has since engaged some in private study, and is an intelligent man, being conversant on general subjects. In 1839 he wedded Asenath H. Farrington, of Iowa, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Morton) Farrington. She was born in North Carolina, March 22, 1822. They have three sons. One fact connected with their history is that no death has ever occurred in their family (1887). In 1840 Mr. White removed from Iowa to Andrew County, Mo., where he later entered land, and has since been very successful in accumulating property. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

James H. Wilkerson, school commissioner of Andrew County, and a prominent farmer of Benton Township, living three miles southwest from Rosendale, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1847. He is the son of John and Ann (Conner) Wilkerson. The father was born in Ohio in 1820, and is the son of John, who was born in Boone's Fort, Ky., and whose parents were among the pioneers of Kentucky. Our subject's father removed to Missouri in 1865, and settled in Rochester Township, Andrew County, where he has since resided, engaged in farming. The mother was born in Delaware in 1820, and is the daughter of J. Conner. They are the parents of twelve children, all of whom are living, the youngest being twenty-three years of age. James H. was reared at home, and received his education in the public schools of Ohio, the Stewartsville Seminary, and the State Normal, at Kirksville, Mo. He began teaching school in Andrew County in 1868, and, with the exception of two years, has continued in that profession. Since 1884 he

has served as principal of the Rosendale public schools. In 1880 he was elected, as a Republican, to the office of county assessor of Andrew County, which he held for two years. In 1885 he was elected county school commissioner, and re-elected in 1887. He also owns and manages a farm of 119 acres. He was united in marriage in 1874 to Lettie Petree, a native of Andrew County, Mo., born in 1853. They have four children.

Isaac R. Williams, one of the prominent members of the Andrew County bar, was born on a farm in De Kalb County, Mo., on October 1, 1852, and is the son of Thomas and Carlista (Reece) Williams. The father was born in North Carolina on February 11, 1824, and is the son of Isaac, also a native of the old "North State." His father was a native of Wales, and immigrated to America before the Revolutionary War, in which he was a soldier. Thomas, the father, immigrated to Buchanan County, Mo., in 1849, and from there removed to Gentry County, Mo., and remained one year. In 1850 he returned to his native State, where he married. His wife, who was born in North Carolina, was the daughter of Jonathan Reece. Returning to Missouri he located in De Kalb County, where he now resides, and of which he was one of the pioneers. He was appointed county judge in 1851, and served at intervals in that capacity until 1886. Our subject was reared on the farm, and began his education in the common schools. At the age of eighteen years he entered McGhee College, in Macon County, Mo., which he attended one year. He then taught school for two years, and on September 16, 1873, came to Savannah and entered the law office of David Rea, where he studied until April 10, 1874, when he was admitted to the bar. He continued in Mr. Rea's office, reading and practicing until January 1, 1876, when he formed a partnership with Judge Joseph Rea, with whom he practiced until May 1, 1879. He was married December 24, 1876, to Emma Francis, who was born in De Kalb County, Mo., on August 14, 1858, and is the daughter of Thomas Francis. To this union two children have been born, one of whom is dead.

Vincent Wilson, the subject of the following sketch is one of the oldest citizens of Andrew County, Mo., and was born in Henry County, Va., January 24, 1818. He is the son of Rice and Milly (Kelley) Wilson, both natives of Henry County, Va., the former born January 1, 1797, the latter in 1803. Vincent's paternal grandfather was Thomas Wilson, a native of England, and a worthy citizen and farmer. The father was also a farmer by vocation. He married when about twenty-two years of age, and Vincent was the first child of a family of three sons and five daughters, of whom he and two of the daughters are living. When he was eighteen months of age, his father with many relatives removed to Russell County, Ky., where he lived until his death in 1881. The mother died in 1875. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and received a limited education in the schools of Russell County, Ky. He worked on the farm until he reached his majority, and then spent one year in

parts of Illinois and Missouri, when he returned to his father's home. He, however, had learned of the productive soil in Missouri, and believed that agricultural pursuits could be more effectively carried on there than in Kentucky, where farming was not very lucrative. Accordingly, in the fall of 1841, together with a company of emigrants, he removed to Platte County, Mo., where he engaged in farming. In 1844 he removed to Andrew County, where he has since resided. He owns two fertile and well-improved farms in Platte Township, consisting of 160 and 174 acres, respectively. He has held several positions of honor and trust. For twenty-two years he was a justice in Platte Township, and for twelve years a notary public. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is a Master Mason. In politics he is Democratic. On September 1, 1842, he was united in marriage with Irena Popplewell, daughter of Capt. John Popplewell. She was born in Russell County, Ky., April 10, 1827. Three children have blessed their union, of whom one is living, Minerva, born in Andrew County, Mo., February 14, 1847, and was married October 4, 1863, to A. J. Agee, a citizen of Andrew County, Mo.

J. F. Wright was born in Marion County, Ind., on August 23, 1834, and is the son of Jordan Wright, a native of North Carolina, born in 1796. He followed farming as an occupation, but was a wagon-maker by trade. In 1818 he was united in marriage with Barbara Fox, of North Carolina, but a native of Vermont, born in 1790. Soon after his marriage he removed to Indiana, but later, in 1845, to Andrew County, Mo., where he resided until his death in 1865. His wife died in 1878. He was an early settler in Indiana, where he established a good reputation. He was a well-respected man, and has held many positions of honor and trust. He was an ardent preacher of the gospel, and an elder in the Christian Church at Long Branch, Andrew Co., Mo., for twenty years. They had three sons and two daughters. Jesse F. was reared on a farm, and received a practical education, chiefly in the schools of Savannah, Mo. He has devoted the most of his life to agricultural pursuits, at which he has been very successful. He now resides at Helena, Andrew County, a dealer in lumber and agricultural implements. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Parker, daughter of Daniel K. and Sarah (Davis) Parker, of Andrew County. Of nine children who have been born unto the marriage, only three are living; one son, Emil Evert, and two daughters, Ollie F. and Celia A. Mr. Wright was a member of the Enrolled Missouri State Militia, and the Missouri State Militia during the Civil War. He has never taken an active part in politics; but is a progressive, enterprising man. He is an elder in the Christian Church at Long Branch, having been ordained immediately after the death of his father.

Joseph Younger, a farmer and stock raiser of Platte Township, Andrew Co., Mo., is a native of England. He was born in the county of Northumberland, June 18, 1821, and is the son of Joseph and Jane (Oliver) Younger, both natives of England. The father was a mechanic. They had three

children, but Joseph is the only one living. He was reared in the village of Bedlington, England, where he received a fair education. He learned the carpenter's trade, and when twenty-four years of age he came to America. Landing at Boston he spent a short time there, and at Pittsburgh, Penn., when he went to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming, which occupation he has since followed. In July of 1866 he came to Andrew County, where he has since resided. At Milwaukee, in 1848, he was united in marriage with Dorothy Dunn, who died in 1855, and in the same year he chose for his second wife, Jane Wilson. To them five sons and four daughters have been born. Mr. Younger commenced with no capital, but by energy has become a very prosperous farmer, and owns 260 acres of land in his township. He is a highly respected citizen, and a member of the Baptist Church.

DE KALB COUNTY.

G. B. Atterbury, of the firm of Meek & Atterbury, general merchants, was born in Howard County, Mo., on September 10, 1839. His father, G. B., was born in South Carolina in 1799, and was the son of James Atterbury. About 1803 he removed with his parents to Kentucky, where he resided until 1817, when he immigrated to Missouri. For three years he lived in Cooper County. He then crossed the river into Howard County, which was his home until 1844, when he came to De Kalb County; he died in 1883. His wife, Elizabeth Butler, was born in Georgia in 1802, and was the daughter of William Butler, who immigrated to Kentucky, and thence to Missouri. He arrived in the latter State in 1822, and located in Howard County. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and received such an education as could be obtained in the frontier schools. He was engaged in farming in De Kalb County until the beginning of the Civil War. On March 2, 1862, he enlisted in the Federal army, joining Company H, of the First Regiment, Missouri State Militia (Cavalry), with the rank of orderly sergeant. Near the close of the war he became adjutant of the regiment with the rank of first lieutenant, and after his return home he reorganized the militia of De Kalb County. He followed farming until 1885, since which he has been engaged in merchandising. In 1859 he married Elizabeth Dalton, who was born in Illinois in 1841, and died in August, 1863. She was the mother of two children, one of whom is living. Mr. Atterbury chose for his second wife, Catherine Deppen, a native of Ohio, to whom he was married in 1867. They have three children. Both he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

I. F. Atterbury, a prominent young attorney, abstracter and loan agent, was born in De Kalb County, on November 14, 1858. He is the elder of two children born to G. B. and Elizabeth (Dalton) Atterbury. The father was born in Howard County, Mo., in 1839. He was the son of G. B. Atterbury, Sr., and is now engaged in merchandising in the town of Maysville. The mother was born in Missouri in 1840, and died in 1863. I. F. was reared on a farm, and in Maysville. His education was begun in the public schools, but completed in the Kirksville Normal School, from which he graduated with the degree of A. M. in 1881. After graduating he entered the law department of the St. Louis University, attending one session, and taking an irregular course. He then located at St. Joseph, Mo., where he was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1882. In March, 1883, he located in Maysville, where he has since practiced his profession. He is a member of Integrity Lodge, No. 204, I. O. O. F., and was a member of the Good Templars Lodge. In June, 1885, he was united in marriage with Miss Ida Lancaster, who was born in De Kalb County, in 1861. She is the daughter of Judge Manfred Lancaster. One son was born to them—Lloyd, born in April, 1886, died July, 1887, in Boulder, Colo., where he was buried.

Samuel T. Blair, M. D., a well-known physician of Osborne, was born in what is now Loudon County, Tenn., on May 3, 1838. He is the son of Rev. James and Jane G. (Blair) Blair, both of Scotch descent, and natives of what was afterward Washington County, Tenn. After their marriage in Monroe County they located on a farm on the Tennessee River, where they resided till their deaths. The father died in March, 1871, in his fifty-eighth year, and the mother in the spring of 1859, in her fifty-third year. The father was a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for nearly forty years, and served as pastor of different charges in Monroe and adjoining counties. Samuel T. is the third of seven children. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and his education, begun in the country schools, was finished at Ewing and Jefferson College, in which college he afterward served as professor for a short time. In the fall of 1861 he entered the Confederate States army, enlisting in the First East Tennessee Artillery. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga and numerous lesser engagements. After the battle of Shiloh he was transferred from artillery to cavalry, and served subsequently in the Second Tennessee Cavalry, under Col. H. M. Ashby. He received a serious wound on the Dalton and Atlanta retreat, and was never able to re-enter the service. After his return home in 1865 he began the study of medicine under Dr. Benjamin Franklin, now of Cameron, Mo. He graduated from the medical department of the Nashville University in March, 1867, and the next May began to practice at Lenoir's Station, Loudon County. The following fall he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and graduated the next March. In the spring of 1870 he removed to Loudon, Tenn., where he continued the practice of his profession until May, 1881, when he im-

migrated to Missouri and located at Osborne. After coming to Osborne, Dr. Blair filled the chair of obstetrics for four consecutive years in the Northwestern Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo. He is now a member of the Northwestern Medical Society of St. Joseph. On October 11, 1870, he wedded Miss Louisa M. Osborne, a native of Loudon County. They have had eight children—two sons and six daughters—of whom one son and three daughters are dead. Dr. Blair is a Democrat. Himself, wife, son and daughter are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Stephen N. Bradford, proprietor and owner of the Bradford Hotel in Stewartsville, is a native of Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn., born in April, 1823. His father, Samuel Bradford, was a native of New Hampshire, and a brother to Gov. Bradford. At the age of fourteen, Stephen N. was sent to Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J., to learn the printer's trade, but the confinement of the office being distasteful to him he was permitted to leave his trade. Taking his little bundle of clothes and a few days' rations, he started from his New Jersey home to the Wyoming Valley. He labored there in different capacities for about a year, then left for Sag Harbor, N. Y., for a whaling voyage. He left on the "Manhattan" in August, 1838, for the Cape of Good Hope. After seven years on the ocean he returned to the Wyoming Valley, Penn., where he remained until the call was made for troops to go in the Mexican army. He was the first to enlist in Maj. Bowman's company of volunteers, but was taken sick, and could not muster in. As soon as health permitted, he went to Baltimore, and enlisted in the Valtiguers as a private, but returned a lieutenant, having been promoted for meritorious conduct. Thus in eleven years he had sailed around the world, being wrecked three times, and once cast away on an unknown island in the Pacific Ocean for seven months. Here he built a ship out of the fragments of the wreck, and assisted in taking thousands of barrels of oil, but lost nearly all by shipwrecks. He had also taken an active part in the wars of his country, which was honorably acknowledged by the Government, and returned to his native State at the age of twenty-four years. Remaining at home a short time, the cry of gold in California soon aroused the bold adventurer, and the year 1849 found him on board the whaler "Huntress" as ship-carpenter. The ship was wrecked on the coast of Kamschatka. He shipped again on a sperm whaler from Honolulu, and landed on the island Juan Fernandez. At the first opportunity he took a ship for San Francisco, Cal., where he arrived in January, without either hat or coat, and only \$3.50 in his pocket. He went to Sacramento City, where he was employed as house carpenter at \$7 per day. He soon formed a partnership, and made a large sum of money, with which he and his partner purchased a drove of cattle and more than doubled their money, but after purchasing the second and much larger drove, a stampede caused the loss of nearly all, leaving them their saddle horses and \$30 apiece. He then spent eight months in the mountains, during which time he enlisted in a

company fighting the Indians. Returning to Sacramento, he and his old partner went to "Yankee Jim's Dry Diggings" where they purchased property, upon which they built a hotel and sold it. Again returning to Sacramento City, they took 150 acres of land, and started a stock market, which was sold in a short time for \$30,000. Mr. Bradford left for home with \$15,000. Upon reaching home he bought a farm and hotel, which he sold in two years, and returned to California, but remained a short time when he again returned home. When President Lincoln called for troops he opened a recruiting office in Scranton, Penn., and soon raised a company of men, with himself as captain, but upon the organization of the regiment (Fifteenth Pennsylvania Infantry) he was elected major. At the expiration of three months' service he raised another company, which was assigned to the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he afterward became major. He did gallant service at the battle of Shiloh, and many others, and at the head of his regiment received the surrender of Col. Battle, of the Twentieth Tennessee. The day after the battle of Perryville, Ky., he was captured, and after being kept prisoner about four months, was exchanged, but rheumatism prevented him from returning to the war. He was appointed provost-marshal of the Twelfth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which office he filled in a satisfactory manner. In 1841 he was united in marriage with Miss Adelia Wedeman. Three sons and one daughter are the survivors of this union. His wife died in Waymart, Penn., in 1854. On June 20, 1865, he chose for his second wife Miss Sarah Fisher. She died on May 12, 1874, leaving him two sons. On April 12, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane S. Berry. In 1865 he engaged in the livery business in Scranton, Penn., where he remained about two years. He then bought the National Hotel at Great Bend, Penn., for \$25,000, and after running it two years sold it for \$30,000. In 1869 he came to De Kalb County, Mo., and bought 240 acres of land, upon which he built an elegant residence, but at the expiration of two years he rented his farm, and went to Grand Rapids, Mich. After spending eight years in the real estate business, he returned to De Kalb County, and built another nice residence, but in two years purchased his present hotel. He has given four of his children good farms. In the last ten years he has traveled considerably in the West. Politically he is a Republican.

Nathan Brill, a substantial farmer of Grant Township, living four and one-half miles northwest from Fairport, was born in Patton, Miscisco County, Lower Canada, on February 24, 1834. He is the second of nine children born to David N. and Rachel (Peabody) Brill, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New Hampshire. The paternal grandfather was David Brill, who was born at Pigeon Hill, Vt. The maternal grandfather was Francis Peabody, who was an uncle to George Peabody. Both great-grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Grandfather Peabody and six of his sons were with Gen. Washington when the Delaware River was crossed, and the Hessians sur-

prised. David N., the father, served in the Civil War, being in the Eighth Regiment of Vermont Infantry. He was in the siege at Port Hudson on the Mississippi River, where he died in 1863. Four sons, Nelson, Oliver, Albert and Henry, were also soldiers of the Rebellion. Nelson was a member of the Sixtieth New York Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Ringgold, Ga. He now resides in De Kalb County, Mo. Oliver was also in the Sixtieth New York Infantry, and was captured at Harper's Ferry, and confined in Libby prison. He died soon after being exchanged from the privations endured there. Albert was a member of a Vermont regiment, and was wounded in the right hand and shoulder at the battle of the Wilderness. Henry was in Scott's Nine Hundredth Cavalry, and died at Washington City from typhoid fever. The mother died in 1855, near Ogdensburg, N. Y. Nathan was reared on the farm, and attended the common schools of Vermont and Canada, securing a fair education. During the war he served through 1864 in the construction corps under Gen. Neagley, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn. He assisted in the erection of Forts Neagley, Morton and others at that city. At the close of the war he built bridges for the Iron Mountain Railroad in Missouri. In 1865 he removed to Dallas Township, De Kalb County, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1869 he purchased a farm in Grant Township, where he has since resided. He owns 163 acres of land, and in the summer of 1885 erected a large, handsome frame residence on his farm. He has never sought or held public office. On December 9, 1863, he wedded Emma Simons, who was born near Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., on December 8, 1846. She is the daughter of Valentine and Phebe (Whitney) Simons. The father was born in Wilmington County, and the mother in Bennington County, Vt. To Mr. and Mrs. Brill seven children have been born as follows: Norman, August 11, 1866; Furmer, October 7, 1869, died September 22, 1870; Laura, September 4, 1872, died February 6, 1877; Horace, March 16, 1875; Viola, September 25, 1877; Lemuel, October 14, 1881, and Ida, February 14, 1884. Mr. Brill is a member of the Methodist Church.

John C. Brooks, a native of Rockcastle County, Ky., was born in 1831. He is the son of Richard and Nancy (Merriman) Brooks, both natives of Virginia, who lived in Kentucky at the time of their death. John C. has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. In 1855 he located near St. Joseph. In 1866 he purchased the farm where he now resides, though he had located on it some years previous. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Adams, of Kentucky, who was born in 1839. She is the daughter of Absalom and Cynthia (Evans) Adams, who were also natives of Kentucky, and removed to Missouri in 1855, locating in De Kalb County, in which county they died. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have had eleven children, of whom four are dead. Those married are Laura B., who was married to William Fisher in 1887, and lives in Kansas; Jennie L. married James Carmichael in 1881, and lives in Montana; Abbey L. was married to S. S. Brain in 1884, and lives in

Montana; Cynthia A. was married to F. M. Brown in 1887. Mr. Brooks participated in the border warfare of 1856. From 1862 to 1870 he served as constable of Washington Township, De Kalb County, making a good and efficient officer. He has been nominated for county judge and sheriff, but declined to become a candidate on account of the oath his friends would have had to take in case of election. In politics he is neutral. He was once a member of the Grange.

Sidney Bull is the son of Elisha and Sarah (Dusenberre) Bull, both natives of Orange County, N. Y. The father was born in 1801, and was the son of Moses Bull. The original Bull family emigrated from England. Elisha was a very successful farmer, and died in 1870, while on a visit to his son, Sidney, in Missouri. The mother was born in 1807, and was the daughter of Daniel Dusenberre, who was a native of New York. She died in Orange County, N. Y., in 1857. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian Church. Sidney was born in Orange County, N. Y., on June 10, 1839. He was the fourth of seven children, and was reared on the farm, securing a good education in the common schools. When twenty-one years of age he immigrated to California, where for two years he was engaged in lumbering. Returning to New York he remained seven years, and in 1869 immigrated to De Kalb County, Mo., purchasing the farm where he now resides, near Amity. His farm consists of 320 acres, all of which is well improved, and upon which he has a fine residence and large, substantial outbuildings. He pays considerable attention to raising stock, for which he is admirably prepared. In 1862 he was united in marriage with Ruth A. Cooley, who was born in New York in 1840. She is the daughter of Edmund Cooley. To this union seven children have been born, six of whom are living. The two eldest sons are in Colorado. H. R. is a physician of Grand Junction, and the other is engaged in the cattle business in that State.

Henry C. Burnham, a prominent citizen and druggist of Fairport, was born in McKean County, Penn., on May 9, 1835. He is the son of J. C. and Phoebe (Moses) Burnham, the former a native of Franklin County, Mass., born November 6, 1805, and the latter, a native of Livingston County, N. Y., born on December 11, 1814. The paternal grandfather was Josiah Burnham, a native of Franklin County, Mass., and his father was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, and removed from Connecticut to Massachusetts. Josiah removed to McKean County, Penn., before his death. J. C., the father, removed to McKean County previous to his father's removal, and engaged in farming until his death, in 1861. The maternal grandfather was Reuben Moses, a native of Vermont, who removed to Livingston County, N. Y. The mother is still living in McKean County, Penn., with a son. To the parents four children were born, of whom Henry C. is the eldest. He was partially reared on the farm, and attended the district schools, but finished his education at Olean Academy in New York. After leaving school he

engaged in various occupations, including school teaching, merchandising and lumbering. In 1868 he located on a farm in De Kalb County, Mo., and embarked in farming for seven years. In 1875 he removed to Fairport, and engaged in clerking, but subsequently in merchandising. In 1878 he began his present business. In 1870 he was elected justice of the peace for two years. He was elected district judge of De Kalb County in 1873, and re-elected in 1878. In 1887 he was again elected justice of the peace, which office he holds at present. He served as postmaster at Fairport from 1880 to 1887. He is a charter member of Ryland Lodge, No. 332, F. & A. M., of Berlin, and is also a member of Mitchell Royal Arch Chapter, No. 89, of St. Joseph. In January, 1862, he wedded Charlotte Moses, who was born in Allegany County, N. Y., in 1840. She is the daughter of Alfred Moses, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

J. C. Caldwell, postmaster of Fairport, was born in Washington County, Penn., on November 3, 1853. He is the eldest of four children born to Samuel and Sarah (Chambers) Caldwell, the former of whom was born in Washington County, Penn., on February 12, 1819, and the latter in Richland County, Ohio, on February, 15, 1824. The father removed to Ohio about 1857, where he engaged in farming until 1871, when he immigrated to De Kalb County, Mo. He died on November 21, 1880. The mother is now living in California, having married Mr. Bohart. J. C. was reared on the farm in Ohio, and attended the district schools of his neighborhood and those of Chesterville, securing a fair education. He came to Missouri in the spring of 1876, and followed agricultural pursuits in Grant Township, De Kalb County, until about 1880, when he began clerking in Fairport. In 1884 he purchased a stock of hardware, and began business for himself. In December, 1886, he was appointed postmaster, and assumed the duties of the office on January 1, 1887. On December 1, 1875, he was united in marriage with Celestial Stephens, who was born in Morrow County, Ohio, on November 25, 1852. She is the daughter of Abednego Stephens, of De Kalb County. One child has been born to them. Mrs. Caldwell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Barnes Clark is a native of Tennessee, born on September 22, 1812. He is the son of Isaac Clark, a native of Tennessee, and the son of John Clark, who was a native of Virginia and removed to Tennessee soon after the Revolutionary War, in which he served as a captain. The father came in a keelboat to Big Arrow Rock, Saline Co., Mo., in 1816, and in the fall of the same year removed seven miles above to Little Arrow Rock on the Missouri River. Here he established a ferry, which he ran for three years, when he bought a farm in La Fayette County, where he located, and remained until his death about 1829. The mother was Rebecca (Nave) Clark, also a native of Tennessee. Our subject was reared on a farm, but in 1831 went to the Rocky Mountains on a trapping expedition for the Sublet & Camplott Fur Company. Remaining

four months, he came home, but in 1832 returned to the mountains, remaining fifteen months. In 1837 he removed to La Fayette County, Mo., and in 1838 removed to Buchanan County, where he lived until 1882; he then located in De Kalb County. He is a farmer by vocation, but is also a good blacksmith and gunsmith. On February 25, 1836, he was united in marriage with Catherine Thornton, of Saline County. She was the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Nave) Thornton. Twelve children were born to them as follows: Isaac B., born in 1837; Mary J., born in 1849; Euphenia A. (Mrs. William Ferguson), born in 1839; Susan F., now Mrs. Louis Lewis, of Texas, in 1841; Rebecca, now Mrs. Calvin White, also of Texas, in 1842; John T., in 1844; Thomas F., in 1846; Barnes H., born in 1847; Daniel J., born in 1849; Nancy E., now Mrs. Charles Korp, of Texas, in 1852; Julia A., now Mrs. B. F. Thornton, in 1854; James M., in 1857. Our subject's wife died on April 25, 1869. On July 15, 1872, he chose for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Tiller, widow of John Tiller. Her children by her first marriage are Wallace E., John M., Nebuzaraden, Eliza A. (now Mrs. John A. Bowen), and William T. Rev. Clark and wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He was licensed to preach in 1844, and in 1847 was ordained a Baptist minister. He has been a member of the Masonic order for about forty years, being the first member admitted to the St. Joseph Lodge. He was captain of a company in the late war, but was in the service only six weeks, when he was taken sick and returned home. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Joseph A. Clark, a prominent citizen of De Kalb County, Mo., is a native of Indiana, born in 1838. In 1865 he moved to De Kalb County, Mo., and engaged in farming until 1878, when he embarked in the drug business in Stewartsville, Mo., which has been managed by his son, B. F. Clark, a highly cultured young man, who was united in marriage on October 10, 1887, with Miss Alice Deppen, of Stewartsville. Our subject was reared on a farm, and now has 250 acres of good land one mile north of Clarksdale, where he resides. He also is engaged in Clarksdale in the hardware and agricultural implement business, and has a drug store in the same place managed by his son R. N. Clark, under the firm name of J. A. Clark & Sons. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Miller, of Henry County, Ind. They have ten children—five sons and five daughters; three daughters are married, viz.: Mary A., now Mrs. John Carrel; Sallie, now Mrs. Ross Wilkinson, and Jennie, now Mrs. W. S. Richey. One son, W. T. Clark, is in the banking business in Bluff City, Kas., being the cashier of the State Bank of Bluff City. Mr. Clark's father was a native of Tennessee. He died in Indiana. The mother is a native of Indiana, but now resides with her son, Joseph A. Mr. Clark is at present postmaster of Clarksdale. He is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics has always been a stanch Democrat.

John F. Clark, a prominent citizen and attorney of Maysville, was born in Henry County, Ind., on September 25, 1846. He is the son of

William and Sarah (Abrams) Clark, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Ohio. The father was born in 1811, and was the son of Benjamin Clark, a native of Virginia. He removed from Tennessee to Indiana in 1831, and settled in Henry County, where he engaged in farming until about 1872, when he removed to Madison County, where he died in 1875. The mother was born in 1815, and is the daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Abrams, who removed from Ohio to Indiana at an early date. She is now a resident of De Kalb County, Mo., making her home with her children. John F. is the fifth of thirteen children, and was reared on the farm. His education was begun in the public schools, and finished at the Newcastle (Indiana) Academy. After completing his education, he engaged in teaching during the winter months for about thirteen years. In 1865 he immigrated to Missouri, and the same year joined an expedition against the Indians, and crossed the plains to Tougue River. He then returned to his father's in Indiana. In April, 1867, he came to De Kalb County, and located seven miles north of Stewartsville, where, until 1874, he engaged in farming during the summer and teaching school during the winter. He was then elected as a Democrat to the office of county clerk, and removed to Maysville. He was re-elected in 1878. In 1882 he was elected to represent De Kalb County in the State Legislature, and in 1884 made an unsuccessful canvass for senator from the Fourth District. He was admitted to the bar in 1885, since which he has been practicing law, and is also engaged in the real estate, abstract and loan business. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Lavina A. Brooks, who was born in Buchanan County, Mo., in 1849. She is the daughter of William B. and Parmelia Brooks. They have seven children. Mr. Clark is a member of the Masonic lodge.*

William D. Coberly was born in Illinois in 1840. He is the son of James S. and Sarah A. (Parsell) Coberly. He was reared on a farm, and in 1858 went to Colorado, where he worked by the month, herding cattle, until he had saved enough of his earnings to start a ranch of his own, which he did on a small scale in 1868. It is situated in Colorado. He has now over 3,000 head of cattle and 250 horses. He owns 520 acres of land in Missouri and 640 acres in Colorado. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Florence Bailey, of Illinois. Two children have blessed their union, viz.: Girtie and William B. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a member of the Masonic order. He and family reside in Stewartsville, but spend about two months of the summer season in Colorado. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

Daniel Coil, a citizen of Osborne, was born in Boone County, Mo., on September 28, 1819. His parents were Daniel and Elizabeth (Silver) Coil, both natives of Madison County, Ky. The father was of Irish descent. After their marriage in their native county, they settled on a

*Since the above sketch was written death has deprived De Kalb County of one of its truly representative and substantial men, Mr. Clark having died on December 17, 1887, of malarial fever. On the 18th inst. he was buried with Masonic honors.

farm, and in 1819 immigrated to Missouri and settled in Boone County, where the father died in 1825. The mother died in Buchanan County about eight years ago. The subject of this sketch is the third of six children. He received a common-school education, and remained on his father's farm until about eighteen years of age, when he began business for himself as a farmer in Buchanan County. About 1838 he returned to his mother's, and in 1845 came to De Kalb County, where he has since resided, except the years of 1850 and 1851 that he spent in California, going the overland route and returning by water. In 1843 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Parrott, daughter of Col. Elias Parrott. They have had seven children—one son and six daughters—of whom two are dead—one son and one daughter. Mr. Coil has been a life-long Democrat. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is now trustee of the church, and has been steward for seventeen years. In 1872 he removed to Osborne to accommodate himself to the schools of that place.

W. F. Costello, a prominent young attorney of Maysville, and a member of the firm of Low & Costello, real estate and collecting agents, was born in Champaign City, Ill., on May 25, 1860. He was one of twin brothers born to James T. and Anna M. (Corchran) Costello. The father was born in Sandersville., Ga., about 1842, and was of Spanish descent. From Georgia he removed to Greenfield, Hancock Co., Ind. He was an editor, and for a time edited the *Hancock County Democrat*. In 1865 he went to Leavenworth, Kas., where he was killed. The mother was born in Ireland in 1840, and immigrated to America in 1849. She now resides at Hamilton, Mo. W. F. came with his mother to Missouri in 1866, and located at Kingston, Caldwell County, where he was reared, and received a good education in the high school. He began the study of law at Hamilton, Mo., in the office of Dilley & Johnson. In 1883 he entered the law department of the University, Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating the next year. In the same year he immigrated to Idaho, and practiced his profession for twelve months. Returning home he remained six months, and in July, 1886, located in Maysville, and resumed his practice.

G. Y. Crenshaw, a citizen of Maysville, and president of the De Kalb County Bank, was born in Gallatin County, Ill., on September 28, 1839. He is the son of William E. and Cassandra F. (Taylor) Crenshaw [see G. W. Crenshaw's sketch]. G. Y. was reared on the farm, and attended the Springfield schools. He began business as a live stock dealer in Sangamon County, Ill., where he remained until 1872. He then removed to St. Clair County, making his headquarters at East St. Louis, and engaged in stock shipping and farming for three years. In 1875 he removed to De Kalb County, and continued in the stock business until 1878, when he was elected clerk of the circuit court, and recorder. He was re-elected in 1882, filling the office eight years. At the organization of the De Kalb County Bank he was a stockholder and director. On February 1,

1886, when the bank was reorganized he was elected president. On November 16, 1876, he was united in marriage with Anna C. Holmes, who was born in Ohio in 1856. She is the daughter of John M. and Thursa Holmes. They have had four children, three of whom are living. Mr. Crenshaw is a member of the Masonic lodge.

George W. Crenshaw, late assistant cashier of the De Kâlb County Bank, at Maysville, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., on June 16, 1845. He is the twelfth of thirteen children born to William E. and Cassandra F. (Taylor) Crenshaw. The father was born in South Carolina in 1804, and was the son of William Crenshaw, who removed to Missouri, about 1810, and from there went to Illinois, where he died. The father was a farmer by vocation. He died in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1864. The mother was born in Virginia in 1811, and was the daughter of Giles Taylor, who removed from Virginia to Kentucky about 1812. She died in 1883, in St. Clair County, Ill. George W. was reared on the farm, and secured a good education in the public schools. He engaged in farming in his native State until 1883, when, in September of that year, he removed to Maysville, Mo., and took his position as assistant bank cashier. In 1871 he was united in marriage with Nora Littlepage, who was born in Mississippi, in 1853. She is the daughter of William and Mary Littlepage. They had six children. Mr. Crenshaw was a member of the Masonic lodge. He was taken suddenly ill on the morning of November 25, 1887, at his place of business, and was conveyed to his home where he died about 8 o'clock the same evening. His untimely demise was a sad blow to his family and a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Chauncey W. Curtis, a well-known dealer in tin and hardware at Osborne, was born in Livingston County, Mich., on September 14, 1842. His parents were Lyman and Rachel (Chrispell) Curtis, who were of English and German descent, and natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. After their marriage they immigrated to Michigan, where the father worked at the carpenter's trade in connection with farming. About 1860 they removed from Livingston County to Shiawassee County, where the mother died about 1866. She was a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. About 1867 the father went to Northwest Indiana, where he lived three years, whence after living with his son, Chauncey W., two years, he removed to Logan County, Ohio, where he now resides. He was born January 29, 1806. He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Church. The subject of this sketch is the third of five sons. He received a good practical education, and remained on his father's farm until 1862, when he entered the United States service, and enlisted in Company H, Ninth Michigan Regiment of Infantry. Three months later he received a discharge on account of a wound, received at Newburg, Shiawassee Co., Mich. In December, 1863, he went to Elkhart County, Ind., and at Middlebury served an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade with O. O. & A. S. Prescott, until July, 1864. He then worked

at his trade successively at Chattanooga, Tenn., Shiawassee County, Mich., and Middlebury, Ind. After two years he went to Hancock County, Ohio, and on March 28, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Icelid D. T. Blakely. Upon marrying he went into the tin and hardware business with his father-in-law, Stephen Blakely. They continued in business at different places until 1870, when Mr. Curtis opened up a tin and hardware store at Osborne. After four years he sold out to P. M. Hatch, and removed to Logan County, Ohio, and at Quincy he and a younger brother, E. F. Curtis, opened a general hardware store, which they controlled over four years. He then began his present business. He sustained a loss by fire in 1884, but after three months was doing business again. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have had two children: Edwin C., who died in infancy, and Zelora. Politically he is a Republican, and at present is a magistrate. He and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Church.

John Dice, an enterprising farmer and stock raiser of Dallas Township, was born in York County, Penn., on September 3, 1832. He is the son of Jacob and Rebecca (Shup) Dice, who were American born, but of German descent. The ancestors took part in the Revolutionary War. The parents were married in York County, Penn., where they afterward resided about four years, the father working at the carpenter's trade. They then came to Ohio, and settled in Sandusky County on a farm, where they resided until about 1860, at which time they immigrated to Missouri, locating in De Kalb County, where the father continued in agricultural pursuits until his death in the latter part of 1881, at seventy-two years of age. The mother is seventy-six years of age, and still lives in De Kalb County. John is the eldest of six children. He was reared on his father's farm, and received a common-school education. His whole life has been given to agricultural pursuits. When a child he removed with his parents to Ohio, and in his twenty-fourth year went to Iowa, where he worked as a farm hand about six months. He then came to Missouri, and continued as a farm laborer three or four years. In 1856 he pre-empted 160 acres of land where he now lives, and complying with the laws of the State, he entered the land in 1857. In December, 1860, he wedded Miss Margaret Cownell, who was born in Pennsylvania. This was a happy union until May 1, 1877, when the wife died at thirty-six years of age. She left five children—two sons and three daughters. One grown daughter is her father's housekeeper. Mr. Dice has been a very successful farmer, and now owns in De Kalb and Daviess Counties over 1,000 acres of land. Politically he is a Democrat.

Alexander T. Downing, a physician of Adams Township, was born in Harrison County, Ky., on February 19, 1815. He is the son of Alexander and Mary (Bracken) Downing, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of German-English descent. Soon after their marriage in Pittsburgh, Penn., they came to Kentucky, where the mother died in 1824. In 1826 the father broke up housekeeping, and

accepted a position in the surveying department of the United States, a business he continued for a number of years. Before this he had been engaged in the mercantile business in Kentucky. He was appointed surveyor-general by President Harrison or Tyler, and did a great deal of work in Missouri. He was a fine mathematician, and was widely known in the West. He died in Vicksburg, Miss. He and wife were both members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was a ruling elder for a number of years. Alexander T. was the second of five children — four sons and one daughter. His education, begun in Kentucky, was finished at Bloomington College, Ind., from which he graduated in 1835. He taught school for several years, during which time he read medicine. He graduated in the medical department of the Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky., in 1842, after which he returned to his native county, and practiced his profession at Cynthiana up to 1849. He then came to Missouri, and was soon living where he now resides, being one of the first settlers of this township. He continued actively in the practice of his profession until a few years ago, when he virtually retired. He is an extensive farmer, and since 1856 has been a breeder of Durham cattle. He has been twice married: first in 1848 at Warsaw, Ky., to Miss Margaret Conrad. She died May 28, 1851, having borne one son and one daughter, of whom the daughter is living. She was a member of the Methodist Church. He was next married to Miss Mary E. Owen, who was born in White County, Tenn. Six children have blessed this union — three sons and three daughters. Politically, Dr. Downing is a Democrat. He has been judge of De Kalb County court. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

John Taylor Fawcett, a prominent young merchant of Maysville, was born in Carrollton, Carroll Co., Ohio, September 28, 1863. He is the third of nine children born to John W. and Jane S. (Taylor) Fawcett, both natives of Carroll County, Ohio, the former born in 1834, and the latter in 1838. The father is the son of Alexander Fawcett, a native of England. He removed to De Kalb County, Mo., in the fall of 1864, and purchased a farm near Maysville, where he now resides. The mother is the daughter of John Taylor. She is still living. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received a good education in the public schools. On July 1, 1876, he entered the Maysville postoffice as deputy postmaster, and remained there until October 1, 1885. On November 9, 1885, he engaged in the drug business, which he has since continued. He carries a large line of drugs, medicines etc., and is doing a good business.

James Gibson, a citizen of Maysville, and sheriff of DeKalb County, was born in Sherman Township of that county on May 27, 1845. He is the third of eight children born to Greenup and Sarah (Morgan) Gibson. The former was born in Kentucky in 1820, and when a boy immigrated with his parents to Clay County, Mo. From Clay County he removed to Andrew County and thence to De Kalb County in 1844, and settled in Sherman Township. He was a farmer by vocation, and died

November 9, 1883. He was a member of the Baptist Church. The mother was born in Middle Tennessee in 1818, and is the daughter of Nathan and Jane Morgan, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. They removed from Tennessee to Clay County, Mo., and thence to De Kalb County, and settled in Sherman Township, where they both died. The mother of our subject now resides on the homestead in that township. James was reared on a farm and received a liberal education in the public schools. He remained on the farm until the breaking out of the late war, when, at the age of sixteen years, he enlisted in the Federal army, joining Company F, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Missouri Infantry. He enlisted in 1862 (June) but had served nine months previous to this in the State militia. He was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., in the latter part of July, 1865. After the war he returned to his home in De Kalb County, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1880, when he engaged in merchandising at Maysville for about seven months. In 1881 he was elected marshal and collector of Maysville, which position he held two years. In 1884 he made an unsuccessful canvass for sheriff of De Kalb County, but was elected two years later. On February 14, 1867, he was united in marriage with Matilda C. Asher, who was born in Clay County in December, 1844. She is the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Asher. They have seven children. Mrs. Gibson is a member of the Christian Church.

A. E. Ginn, one of the pioneer citizens of Grant Township, was born at Newport, Ky., within 600 yards of the United States garrison, on October 19, 1820. He is the son of John and Abigail (Brackin) Ginn, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky. The father died in 1828, and the mother about 1867, in Illinois. A. E., being left an orphan, was reared on a farm by a Virginian named Ellis until his twentieth year, when he was set free, as he now laughingly says, with another negro. In 1840 he immigrated to Marion County, Ind., and the same year voted against Gen. Harrison. He also wagered a suit of clothes on the election and lost. He has never since made a bet. He engaged in farming and dealing in tobacco nine miles north of Indianapolis until 1855. He then immigrated to De Kalb County, Mo., and purchased eighty acres of land in Grant Township. He purchased the farm where he now resides, comprising 160 acres, in 1865. In 1846 he was united in marriage with Nancy Ellis, of Indiana, the granddaughter of the man who reared him. She was born in Boone County, Ky., within six miles of Newport, on October 26, 1832, the daughter of Nelson R. Ellis. They have had nine children, as follows: Laura (deceased), Neoma, John, Alonzo (deceased), George, James, Albert (deceased), Hiram (deceased), and Martha (deceased). Mr. Ginn has been a member of the Christian Church since 1839. His wife and three children are also members of that church. He was the first volunteer from De Kalb County as a Home Guard in the Federal army, and was on duty during the entire war.

Henry E. Glazier, the subject of this sketch, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 27, 1840. He attended the old log school-house in which James A. Garfield received the rudiments of an education, and when six years old accompanied his parents to a small tract of land about four miles from Cleveland. At the age of eleven, in company with his father, he traveled overland to Van Buren County, Mich., then a dense wilderness, where they arrived about mid-winter. The father, Rody Glazier, had exchanged the property referred to for eighty acres of Michigan timber without having seen it, a transaction which disappointed him upon reaching his future home. Owing to the severe weather they retraced their steps to Paw Paw, the county seat of that county, where they were joined some six weeks later by the remainder of the family, consisting of the mother, two sisters and two brothers. Subsequently Henry obtained a situation in a store, but later assisted his father in the improvement of his farm, being deprived in the meantime of an education. His time was thus occupied until the age of twelve, when, the family having moved to Kalamazoo County, he attended the district school for three months, and afterward two terms at Schoolcraft. When eighteen years old he was placed in charge of a water-mill, which his father had purchased, conducting it for a year and a half, when, with his father's family he removed to Will County, Ill. In 1859 Henry embarked in the grocery business in Chicago, but in 1860, with his father, he started for California in search of gold. His experiences in that country are too numerous to mention in this connection, but in 1862 he returned to the States, going to Livingston County, Mo., where the family had moved during his absence. Early in 1863 he enlisted in "Merrill's Horse," Second Missouri Cavalry, and was soon promoted, and the following spring received a captain's commission in the One Hundred and Thirteenth United States Colored Infantry, in which capacity he served until mustered out in April, 1865. Returning home, Mr. Glazier entered the law office of McMillen & Norval, in Chillicothe, and in the winter of 1866 attended the law department of the university at Ann Arbor, Mich. In May, 1867, he was admitted to the bar, and in February, 1868, embarked upon the practice of his profession at Maysville, De Kalb Co., Mo., engaging also in a general real estate and loan business. In January, 1878, he purchased the *Maysville Register* and immediately improved and enlarged its publication, and thus started the first steam printing office in the third congressional district. In 1881 he built a fine opera hall, and in other ways has ever been first and foremost in the upbuilding of the county, and especially Maysville. It was largely through his efforts that the present courthouse and jail were erected. From 1883 until 1886, besides his other branches of business, he carried on general mercantile pursuits, and in 1882, in compliance with a request, and upon the solicitation of numerous friends, he was induced to become a candidate for Congress, a contest, however, in which Hon. A. M. Dockery was the successful one. In October, 1885, Mr. Glazier was appointed postmaster of Maysville. As

a man he is fearless and progressive, untiring in his undertakings, and aggressive in warfare when favoring a proposition, men and measures, and he throws his whole heart into the cause. In 1869 he married Miss L. E. Holmes of Spencer, Ill., and they have had two children: Harry, a promising child aged five and a half, and A. Bertie, who is at present attending Christian College, Columbia, Mo.

John W. Goode, a substantial farmer of Grand River Township, is a native of Warsaw County, Ky., born on February 4, 1846. He is the son of Thomas J. and Martha A. (Callaway) Goode. They were of English and German descent, and natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The father was born on July 4, 1815, and the mother about 1817. In early life the father immigrated to Kentucky, and was married in Warren County about 1836. Upon marrying they settled in Warren County, where they resided until 1847, when they immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Cass County, but later (in 1863) they removed to Leavenworth County, Kas. They afterward went to Wyandotte County, Kas., where they died, the father on January 2, 1877, and the mother on February 2, of the same year. Their remains rest in Mount Hope Cemetery, Leavenworth County. In Kentucky the father was a boat-builder. In Cass County he was engaged in farming, and served two terms as high sheriff. In Kansas he served as probate judge of Wyandotte County one term, and paid considerable attention to farming and stock raising. He and wife were members of the Christian Church. Politically he was a Democrat. John W. is the fourth of nine children. He received a common-school education, and worked on his father's farm until his fifteenth year, when he enlisted in the United States army. He served eighteen months in the Second Missouri State Militia, and in 1863 enlisted in the Fourteenth Kansas Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served the remainder of the war. After the war he went to his father's in Leavenworth County, Kas., and engaged in farming about two years, when he went to Wyandotte City, and read law one year. Abandoning the profession, he went to Pettis County, Mo., and for one year was contractor on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. About 1875 he removed to Morgan County, Ill., where he engaged in farming about two years. He then followed that pursuit in Wyandotte County, Kas., and in Fremont County, Iowa. He afterward accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Mount Arbor Nursery for one year, then came to Maysville, Mo., and traveled for the Maysville Nursery two years. He next came to De Kalb County, and settled where he now lives. On January 12, 1880, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Nannie C. Walker, whose maiden name was Owen. They have four children—two sons and two daughters. Mr. Goode is a Republican. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

George Keats Gwathmey was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1850, and after the death of his father and mother, in 1852 and 1856, respectively, made his home with his guardian, John Jeffrey, with whom he

removed to Cincinnati in 1857. He attended school in that city, in Gambier, Ohio, and in Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, until 1864, and in November of that year left home and went to sea. For six years he pursued this vocation, following which he was engaged in railroading in the United States and Canada for about eight years. In 1879, removing to De Kalb County, Mo., he engaged in farming, and was thus occupied until 1883; subsequently he purchased the *Republican Pilot*, assuming control December 12, 1884. This representative journal he has since continued to publish, and the excellent reputation which it has enjoyed is due largely to his ability and earnestness in its editorial management. The paper is numbered among the well-known and substantial publications of this portion of the State.

E. B. Harris, a substantial farmer living one and one-half miles southeast from Maysville, is a native of Medina County, Ohio, born on September 27, 1840. He is the fourth of seven children born to William H. and Lucy (Brainard) Harris, both natives of Connecticut. The father removed to Ohio when a boy, and was one of the first settlers of Medina County. He removed to Missouri in 1867, and located in De Kalb County, where he resided about eight years. He then returned to Ohio where he now resides. He has been a successful farmer. The mother is still living, and is a pious Christian woman. E. B. was reared on the farm, and acquired a good education in the public schools. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, of the Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Col. James A. Garfield. He served with his regiment throughout the war, participating in the battle of Vicksburg and others. He was mustered out of service at Camp Chase, Ohio, on September 30, 1864. In March, 1865, he re-enlisted in Company D, of the Fifth Regiment of the United States Veteran Volunteers, and was mustered out at New York City on March 31, 1866. He then returned to his home, and a week later immigrated to Jones County, Iowa, where he resided about eight years. He then removed to De Kalb County, where he has since lived, engaged in farming. On April 12, 1866 he wedded Mary McDougall, who was born in Medina County, Ohio, on January 8, 1845. She is the daughter of D. and Rosella (Doan) McDougall, the former of whom was born in Canada in 1818, and removed to Ohio in 1830. He died in December, 1885. The latter was born in Vermont in 1822, and is now a resident of Medina County. To Mr. and Mrs. Harris seven children have been born, as follows: Freddie J., July 17, 1867, died July 22, 1869; Nina M., June 9, 1869; Arthur G., September 30, 1872; Jesse D., January 2, 1875; Willie E., December 22, 1876; Frankie R., July 11, 1882, died March 27, 1883, and an infant boy, March 16, 1886, died May 23, 1886.

John B. Harper, a prominent citizen of De Kalb County, was born in Ohio in 1841. He is the son of John and Elizabeth Harper, both natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Missouri, where they lived at the time of their death. The mother was burned to death by the ex-

plosion of a coal oil lamp in 1885. Both parents were members of the Christian Church. John B. removed to Caldwell County, Mo., in 1866, and in 1879 came to De Kalb County, and located where he now resides. His farm contains 640 acres of good land. The farm is well improved, and upon it, in a desirable location, is a large residence. He pays considerable attention to raising and dealing in stock. In 1859 he was united in marriage with Sophia Clay. Seven children have been born to them, only one of whom is living, a daughter, named Nellie May. Mr. and Mrs. Harper are members of the Christian Church.

J. M. Harman, the only practicing physician in Fairport, was born in Indiana on June 26, 1854. He is the son of L. M. and Francis (Miller) Harman, both of whom were born in East Tennessee, the former in 1812, and the latter in 1825. They removed from their native State to Indiana, and in the fall of 1858 removed to De Kalb County, Mo., locating in Polk Township. In 1875 they removed to Camden Township, where they now reside. Nine children were born to them, of whom the Doctor is the fifth. He was reared on the farm, and secured a good education in the public schools. He taught school one year, and then began the study of medicine at Maysville, Mo., with Dr. Lewis H. Weatherby as a preceptor. In 1873 he entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago, and attended one year. He then spent a year in reading at home, and in the fall of 1875 returned to the above named college, and graduated on February 15, 1876. During the years of 1879-80 he attended a course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis. He began practicing in Daviess County, Mo., and continued until 1884, when he removed to Fairport, where he has since resided. He has built up a good practice, and established a splendid professional reputation. On July 2, 1876, he was united in marriage with Orie Bray, who was born in Indiana on June 12, 1854. She is the daughter of Samuel Bray, a citizen of De Kalb County. To this union three children have been born, two of whom are living. Both Dr. and Mrs. Harman are members of the Baptist Church. Dr. Harman is a strong prohibitionist, and labors zealously and untiringly for the cause. He is a man of broad and progressive ideas, and takes a deep interest in every thing that tends to promote the public weal.

Harbert W. Haynes, an attorney at law in Stewartsville, De Kalb Co., Mo., was born in Russell County, Ky., May 14, 1821. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Harlem) Haynes, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. They lived in Russell County, Ky., at the time of their death. Harbert W. was reared on the farm, and at the age of eighteen his father apprenticed him to a cabinet-maker at Danville, Ky., for three years for his board and clothes. At the expiration of the three years, he engaged in business for himself in Russell County, Ky. In 1848 he engaged in house-joining and carpentering, continuing until 1853, at which time he went to Carthage, Tenn. After spending four years at that place, he removed to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he remained until the

spring of 1858, when he came to Stewartsville, Mo., and followed carpentering until the breaking out of the war. In 1862 he enlisted in the Federal army, joining Company H, Fourth Missouri M. I. M. Cavalry. Remaining in the army two years, he returned home, but being unable to work at his trade on account of injuries received during his service in the war, he began to practice law before the justice courts. He was admitted to the bar in Maysville, Mo., September 26, 1868. On April 11, 1843, he was wedded to Miss Lillie A. Hunt, of Wayne County, Ky. They have had eight children, two of whom are dead. Henry C. married Jane Gilmore, William H. married Sophia Orzenberger, Fannie J. is the wife of Robert H. Buster, Lillie E. is the wife of Moses Garner. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes have been members of the Missionary Baptist Church for forty years. In 1882 he was elected county prosecuting attorney, holding the office two years. During his term of office he drew fifty-six indictments, all of which were sustained. He never continued a State case, but was always ready for trial. In politics he is a Republican, and a strong advocate of temperance. At this time he is engaged in writing a book for publication to be entitled "Haynes' Astronomy." Prof. Haynes position on the subject is: First, That the Bible is uniform in its statements that the sun does rise and go down—not in appearance, but in fact. Second, that the earth is motionless, and hence is stationary and at rest.

Abel Hensel, a leading farmer of Grant Township, residing three miles southwest from Fairport, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio; on October 23, 1833. He was the fifth of twelve children born to John and Rachel (Barton) Hensel, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in 1800, and the latter in 1801. The paternal grandfather was John Hensel, who was killed while serving in the War of 1812. The maternal grandfather was Eli Barton, who was a Revolutionary soldier. John the father removed to Ohio in 1820, and was one of the first settlers of Tuscarawas County. At the time of his death, in 1870, he was one of the largest farmers of his county. The mother died in Ohio in 1856. Both parents were Christian people and church members. Abel was reared on the farm, and acquired a fair education in the public schools. When eighteen years of age, he began an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade. When twenty-one years of age, he immigrated to Bureau County, Ill., where he worked at his trade for a number of years. April 20, 1861, he enlisted for three months as a private in Company I, of the Twelfth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. At the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted for three years. Before the expiration of the latter period, however, he was given an opportunity, and re-enlisted as a veteran, and served as such until discharged for disability in March, 1865. He was wounded four times—at Shiloh twice, once before Atlanta, and at Altoona, where he was left for dead on the field of battle. At the close of the war he spent two years with his parents in Ohio, being unable to work on account of his wounds. In 1867 he returned to Illinois, and

in 1879 came to De Kalb County, and purchased his farm of 325 acres, upon which he resides. He is a member of Maysville Post, G. A. R. On February 11, 1864, he was united in marriage with Kate Fribley, who was born in Ohio September 17, 1845. She is the daughter of David Fribley, also a native of Ohio. They have six children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hensel are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joel C. Herring, a good farmer of Sheridan Township, was born in Buchanan County, Mo., on November 6, 1843. He is the son of Creed and Eliza (Board) Herring, both natives of Kentucky, the former born in 1810, and the latter in 1820. They were married in Shelby County, Ky., about 1835, after which they immigrated to Missouri, and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Buchanan County, where the father died August 4, 1885. The mother is still living in that county. The father was a successful farmer, and in politics, a Democrat. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. The mother is a member of that church. Joel C. is the fourth of seven children. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received a common-school education. His whole life has been devoted to farming and stock raising. On September 29, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Vestal, who was born in Buchanan County, Mo., on August 10, 1841. Her parents were Daniel and Mary J. Vestal. After marriage Mr. Herring spent about two years in Buchanan County, then one year in the Indian Territory, in the Cherokee Nation. The year following he lived in Andrew County, Mo. He then came to De Kalb County, and settled where he now resides. In 1883 he and wife visited the Colorado Springs, in Colorado, for the latter's health. He owns 360 acres in the home tract and fifty in Buchanan County. Politically he is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. They have had five children born as follows: Elmer L., February 2, 1872; Edward, April 18, 1884; Henry C., May 21, 1877, died May 9, 1879; Joel C., born November 16, 1878, died August 9, 1881; Emma, November 16, 1882, died on December 16, 1883.

Robert A. Hewitt, Jr., a leading citizen of Maysville, De Kalb County, was born in Maysville on August 6, 1850. He is the fourth of seven children born to Eli and Martha E. (Barkman) Hewitt. The father was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1818, and was the son of Elmer Hewitt. He immigrated to Missouri in 1846, locating in St. Joseph, where he engaged in merchandising. In 1848 he removed to Maysville and continued merchandising until his death on September 25, 1866. His death resulted from an accidental gun-shot wound. He was a prominent man in Northwest Missouri, especially in De Kalb County, where, in 1850, he was elected county judge. The mother was also born in Maryland in 1824, and is the daughter of George Barkman, a sea captain, who died with the yellow fever. She is now a resident of Nebraska City, Neb. Robert A. was educated in the schools of his native town and Nebraska City. He began reading law in Maysville in

1875, in the office of George W. Rose, ex-prosecuting attorney, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and has since continued. He was elected as a Democrat to his first office, prosecuting attorney of the twelfth judicial district, in November, 1886. He still holds the office. On March 12, 1876, he was united in marriage with C. M. Dalrymple, who was born in Ohio in 1857. She is the daughter of Robert and Jane (Miles) Dalrymple. Four boys have been born to them, all of whom are living. Mr. Hewitt is a member of Parott Lodge, No. 308, F. & A. M. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

James Hill (deceased) was one of the leading farmers of Camden Township. He was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1827, and was the son of John Hill. In the spring of 1866 he immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Platte County, where he remained until the fall of 1880. He then removed to De Kalb County, and located near the village of Amity. He was a very successful farmer, and left an estate of more than \$8,000. About 1853 he was united in marriage with Rachel M. Shull, who was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1834. She was the daughter of Jacob Shull. She died on September 20, 1883. The father died on April 21, 1886. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and were pious, Christian people, respected and esteemed by all who knew them. To them four children were born as follows: J. Shull, March 17, 1855, died March 21, 1877; Mariah C., August 10, 1857, died in January, 1875; J. S., August 6, 1862, and J. R., March 16, 1865. The last two, the only surviving members of the family, are engaged in general merchandising at Amity, under the firm name of Atwood & Hill. Both were reared on the farm, and received a good education in the public schools. J. S. is now attending the Central Business College at Sedalia, Mo., while J. R. is managing the store. The brothers own jointly 180 acres of fine farm land, lying near the town of Amity, and also a beautiful little farm lying five miles northwest of that place. They are intelligent and worthy young men, possessing energy, enterprise and public spirit.

William Hudson, a time-honored farmer of Adams Township, was born in Wythe County, Va., on July 14, 1823. He is the son of Thomas and Nancy (Johnson) Hudson. The former was of English, and the latter of Irish descent, and both natives of Botetourt County, Va. They removed to Blount County, Tenn., in 1830, and ten years later immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Ray County, where the mother died soon after. The father died in 1846 in De Kalb County. He was an old-time Whig. William was reared on the farm, and secured a practical education in his youth, which has since been improved by much reading and study. At seventeen years of age he came with his parents to Missouri, and in the fall of 1840 located in De Kalb County, where he has since resided, except two years that he spent in Gentry County. In the early part of 1856 he settled where he now resides, and since then

he has been classed among the successful farmers of his county. He has 170 acres of good land. On August 19, 1845, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha L. Redman, who was born in Hardin County, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have no children of their own, but have reared several orphan children. In his political views Mr. Hudson is a Democrat. He has been collector of Adams Township, and for the last thirty-eight years he has at different times held the office of justice of the peace. His wife is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

Joseph F. Hughes, a prominent citizen of Osborne, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., October 21, 1815. He is the son of Samuel M. and Nancy E. (Price) Hughes, both natives of Jessamine County, Ky. After their marriage in their native county, they located on a farm, and about 1820 immigrated to Missouri, and soon settled in Howard County, where they died. The father was born August 28, 1782, and died November 20, 1843. The mother was born December 20, 1783, and died about 1859. The father was a Whig, and he and wife died members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Joseph F. is the fifth of ten children—eight sons and two daughters. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received a liberal education in the common schools, which was finished by attending a well-known college in Boone County, Mo. After completing his education, he taught for several years in Howard County, Mo. On August 30, 1842, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Ferguson, daughter of James and Kitty (Lingenfelter) Ferguson. She was born on May 3, 1823. They have ten children—six sons and four daughters. About five years after marriage Mr. Hughes engaged in farming in Howard County until 1866, when he moved to St. Louis County, and was there a tiller of the soil. About 1885 they removed to Osborne, where they have since resided. He owns the whole of Section 16, in Colfax Township, and 160 acres in another part of the township; also 320 acres in Clinton County. His sons are on the farms.

William U. B. Jones, a prominent farmer of Colfax Township, was born in Philadelphia, Loudon Co., Tenn., September 19, 1836. (At this time Philadelphia belonged to Monroe County.) He is the eldest of seven children born to Jesse F. and Clarsie H. (Cleveland) Jones. They were of English-Welsh and English descent, and natives of Bedford and Monroe Counties, Tenn., respectively. After their marriage in 1832 they settled in Philadelphia, where the father engaged in the mercantile business about fifteen years. In 1840 they removed to Bradley County, and located on a farm near Charleston, but fifteen years later removed back to Monroe County, and settled in Sweetwater Valley, and continued to till the soil until their deaths, the father's occurring on December 31, 1868, in his sixty-second year, and the mother's in 1874, in her sixtieth year. Mr. Jones' ancestors, on both sides, came from North Carolina to Tennessee at an early date, and his maternal grandfather, Eli Cleveland, was an eminent Baptist minister. The subject of this sketch remained on the farm until his sixteenth year, and received a

good academic education. In 1852 he accepted a position in R. R. Cleveland's general store at Philadelphia. In February, 1862, he went to Kentucky, and enlisted in the Federal army, in Company A, Fifth Tennessee Regiment of Infantry, as sergeant-major. One year later he was made first lieutenant of Company I, of the same regiment, in which capacity he served through the remainder of the war. He was discharged in May, 1865, at Nashville. Returning home, he, in partnership with R. R. Cleveland, established a general store. Mr. Cleveland died in 1868, and Mr. Jones closed out the business and opened another store with E. C. Jones, and continued the business until 1870, when he conducted the business himself until 1872. In the spring of 1879 he immigrated to Missouri, and was soon engaged in farming where he now resides. He owns a fine farm of 400 acres. On November 26, 1868, he wedded Miss Martha E. Blair, an excellent lady, who was born in what is now Loudon County, May 25, 1841. They have two children: Jesse B. and Bettie F. Mr. Jones is a Republican. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

M. N. Jones, a leading hardware merchant in Maysville, was born in Platte County, Mo., in 1847. He was one of nine children born to Randolph and Sallie (Wilson) Jones, both natives of Tennessee. The parents removed to Missouri in 1844, and settled in Platte County, where they engaged in farming. In 1851 they immigrated to California, where they both died the same year they reached their new home. The father died from cholera. The children, except one brother, were sent for by an uncle, Rev. M. R. Jones, and they returned to Platte County. M. N. made his home with his uncle until his sixteenth year, when he was thrown upon his own resources. He received a common-school education, and at the age of sixteen engaged in selling fruit trees. He next drove the mail between Osborne and Plattsburg for about one year, after which he clerked in a hotel in Plattsburg. In 1871 he embarked in merchandising in that place, and continued about three years, when he engaged in general merchandising at Union Mills, for over one year. He then formed a partnership with Stonum Bros. and George P. Funkhouser, and was occupied in business in Plattsburg for six months, when they removed to Eagleville, Harrison County, where they carried on a general merchandising business for two years. Mr. Jones sold his interest to the firm, and removed to Maysville in 1877, and engaged in his present business. He carries a stock worth about \$12,000, and does an annual business of from \$20,000 to \$30,000. He was elected as county treasurer in 1880, and previous to that had served as coroner of the county for one term. He is a member of the Masonic lodge. On October 13, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Barnett, who was born in Wheeling, Va., in 1851. She is the daughter of James and Mary Barnett. They have six children.

Aaron Karr was born in 1833, and is a native of Kentucky. He is the son of Moses and Sarah (Wood) Karr, both natives of Kentucky,

but both died in Missouri. Aaron came with his parents to that State in 1837, and located in Jackson County, where they remained seven years. He spent many years of his early life teaming for the Government in the west, extending his travels into Mexico. He removed from Jackson to Platte County, where he remained sixteen years, after which he went to Clinton County. Remaining there three years he next located in Clay County until 1875, when he came to De Kalb County. In February, 1887, he purchased the property where he now lives and is engaged in the hotel and livery business. In 1854 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Venrick, of Virginia. They have had seven children, one of whom is dead. They are J. W., who married Caroline Whitlock; Mary V., wife of George N. Snow; Sarah A., wife of James T. Swan; Silva A., wife of O. D. Moore; B. J., who married Margaret McWilliams; James H. and Emma E. Mr. and Mrs. Karr are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

George Kelley, a prominent citizen of De Kalb County, was born in North Carolina about 1821. He is the youngest son of a family of twelve children born to Edwin and Sarah (Herbin) Kelley, both natives of North Carolina. The father spent his life at agricultural pursuits, and at the time of his death lived in Andrew County. The mother died in Clinton County. George's educational advantages were very meager. In 1839 he came to Missouri, locating for a short time in Andrew County; he then moved to Clinton County, where he lived until 1846, when he returned to Andrew County. In 1850 he went to California, and spent two years very profitably at mining, but again returned to Andrew County. In 1865 he went to Oregon, where he raised three crops, then moved into California and raised one crop. In December, 1872, he moved to De Kalb County, locating on the farm where he now resides. It consists of 200 acres of well-improved land. He has also, besides his home farm, 320 acres in his county. Besides tilling the soil he has been a very successful stock trader. In 1855 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth A. Tate, daughter of Gushum Tate. They have had eight children, as follows: Ida (deceased), Richard (deceased), William O., Alfred, Dudley S., Sterling, Henrietta and Mary S. Politically Mr. Kelley has always been a substantial Democrat.

Eugene S. Low, a citizen of Maysville and cashier of the De Kalb County Bank, was born in Guilford, Me., in 1845. He is the second of six children born to F. P. and Mary J. (Robinson) Low. The father was born in Guilford, Me., in 1812, and was the son of Robert Low, also a native of Maine, being the first settler of Piscataquis County of that State. F. P., the father, was a farmer, and immigrated to Boone County, Ill., in 1846, being one of the pioneers of that county. During his residence in Boone County he held various official positions, among which were those of collector, treasurer, member of board of supervisors and justice of the peace, holding the last two for a period of about twenty years. He removed to Hamilton, Caldwell Co., Mo., in 1867, where he now resides,

living a retired life. The mother was born in Maine in 1818, and is the daughter of James Robinson, a sea captain, who was a descendant of the first family and original owners of Cape Elizabeth. Eugene S. was born in Guilford, Me., and received a liberal education in the public schools. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Ninth Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, but was rejected on account of youth. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Sixty-ninth Illinois Infantry, from which he was discharged the ensuing fall. During the winter, spring and summer of 1863 he served in the quartermaster's department, and in the following December again enlisted in Company I, Ninth Regiment of Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in the fall of 1865, and was not yet twenty years of age. At the close of the war he went to Colorado and the western Territories, where he remained for nine years. He went to Hamilton, Mo., in the fall of 1875, and taught school during the winter of 1875-76 in Jefferson County, Kas. In the following spring, however, he returned to Hamilton, and for the next two years published the *Hamilton News*. He next engaged in the grain business at Hamilton, and in the fall of 1880 connected himself with the commission house of Slaybank & Co., of St. Louis, and for which he traveled two years as buyer. In March, 1882, he engaged in the mercantile business in Hamilton, but closed out in 1883, and spent one summer in traveling for his health. In the fall of 1883 he organized the Breckenridge (Mo.) Savings Bank, of which he was cashier for more than two years. In the spring of 1885 he came to Maysville, reorganized the De Kalb County Bank, and increased its capital. In March, 1877, he was united in marriage with Florence M. Moore, who was born in Willington, Conn., in 1853. She is the daughter of C. B. and Ethalina Moore. They have one daughter, Sarah, born in February, 1878. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W.

Col. O. G. MacDonald, a resident of Stewartsville, was born in Center County, Penn., in 1824. In 1841 he went to Ohio, taking all of his worldly effects under his arm. In 1847 he located in Plattsburg, Mo., where he engaged in the mercantile business, but in 1859 came to Stewartsville, bringing his stock of goods with him. He was the first public administrator appointed in Clinton County, and was postmaster in Plattsburg three years. He also served as deputy sheriff of Clinton County for several years. In 1862 he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, and was twice commissioned captain, once major, and lastly lieutenant-colonel of the Eighty-seventh Enrolled Missouri Militia. He remained in the service until November, 1864. He was then appointed station agent at Stewartsville for the Hannibal & Joseph Railroad, afterward taking the local land agency for the same road, which position he holds at present. In connection with his other business he has been in the lumber business for twenty years. In 1872 he was elected to the State Legislature for one term. He has been mayor of Stewartsville for several years.

On May 1, 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Minerva J. Osburn, of Plattsburg. One child was born to this union, named Ella, now the wife of John A. Deppen, a merchant of this place. Mr. MacDonald's wife died on May 8, 1854. On June 25, 1857, he chose for his second wife Mary J. Holman of Plattsburg. They had one son, Archie C., who married Miss Cora Hutcheson, of Andrew County. The second wife died on January 24, 1861, and on March 25, 1862, he was united in marriage with Mary P. McGinnis, of Clinton County. They have had six children, three of whom are dead. Those living are Annie, Thomas C., and Nellie Grant. Mr. MacDonald and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

A. R. Matheny was born in Adams County, Ohio, on August 19, 1839. He was the second of six children—four sons and two daughters—born to J. W. L. and Mary (Wikoff) Matheny, both natives of the above named county. The father was born in 1816, and is the son of Charles Matheny. He removed to Illinois in 1852, and located in McLean County, near the town of Lexington, where he resides at present. The mother was born on August 1, 1817, and is the daughter of William Wikoff. On June 22, 1887, the parents celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary with a golden wedding, which was attended by all their children, including Sarah, now Mrs. M. Strosnider, who resides in Nebraska; A. R.; Charles, who also resides in Nebraska; William, who resides in Illinois; Rosalie, now Mrs. William Hanks, of Illinois, and Alva, of Nebraska. A. R. was reared on the farm, and acquired a liberal education in the district schools. He remained on the farm with his parents until August 1, 1861, when he enlisted for three years in Company K, of the Eighth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded in the left shoulder by a gun-shot at the battle of Raymond, Miss., on May 24, 1863, and being left in the hospital, on the field, was taken prisoner, and carried to Richmond, Va., where he was held for two weeks, and then paroled. He went from City Point on a flag-of-truce boat to Annapolis, Md., where he remained two weeks, and was then sent to St. Louis, from which place he went to his home in Illinois. He was afterward exchanged, and joined his regiment at Vicksburg, Miss., the last of October, 1863. He was mustered out of service at Vicksburg on August 1, 1864, when he returned to his home. In 1880 he removed to Fairport, De Kalb Co., Mo., where he has since resided, operating a general blacksmithing establishment. In 1862 he wedded Miss Esther Arnold, who was born in Illinois in 1842. She died on June 25, 1869. On February 11, 1872, he chose for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Young, who was born in Missouri in 1850. She is the daughter of James Ether-ton, of Greene County, Mo. They have had four children, one of whom is living.

Thomas H. Matthis is the son of Littleton and Letha J. (Todd) Matthis. The father was born in Virginia on August 14, 1811, and is

the son of Thomas Matthis. He removed with his parents to Lawrence County, Ind., when but two years of age. He engaged in farming until 1834, when he went to Fort Leavenworth, and enlisted in the regular army, with which he served for three years. Upon his discharge he was married in Clinton County, Mo., and located in Andrew County, where he engaged in farming for fourteen years. He next located in De Kalb County, where he has since resided. He has been married three times, and is now a widower. He has raised nine out of ten children born to him. He is one of the oldest settlers of De Kalb County, and is respected and esteemed by his neighbors. The mother was born in Kentucky in 1822. She was the daughter of Henry Todd, who removed from Kentucky to Missouri, where he died. The mother died in 1852, having reared six children, of whom Thomas H. was the eldest. He was born in Clinton County, Mo., on December 28, 1838. He was reared on the farm, and acquired a limited education in the public schools. He remained with his parents until his sixteenth year, when he began working for Ithra Todd. He remained with Mr. Todd until his marriage with Samantha Goss on March 8, 1860. He then located in Grant Township. In April, 1880, he removed to his present farm of 147 acres. In 1872 he was elected constable of his township, and has been elected successively each second year. He is now serving his seventh term. He was elected collector of the township in 1880, and has held the office continually since. He has discharged the duties of both offices in a commendable manner and with satisfaction to all. Mrs. Matthis was born in Missouri on January 28, 1842. She is the daughter of Curd Goss (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Matthis have had seven children, five of whom are living: Mary, Fanny, Willie, Littleton and Lewis. Mrs. Matthis is a member of the Baptist Church. Three of the children—one son and two daughters—are members of the Christian Church.

William A. Metcalfe a prominent physician of Osborne, was born in Trimble County, Ky., on July 24, 1849. He is the son of Sanford and Louisa A. (Spilman) Metcalfe, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a boot and shoemaker by vocation. Late in life he removed to Carrollton, Ky., and established a boot and shoe custom shop, and at the time of his death had a thriving business. He was born in August, 1821, and died on March 3, 1887. The mother is now living in Carrollton, Ky. The father was a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The mother is a member of the same church. Dr. William A. is the oldest of six children. He spent his early life in making boots and shoes, and received a fair education at the common schools. He engaged for a while as a laborer in the woolen-mills at Carrollton. From 1869 to 1875 he was engaged in the mercantile business—four years at Bedford, Ky., and two years at Madison, Ind. While a merchant he gave all his spare time to the study of medicine, and in the fall of 1875 entered the Louisville Medical College, and afterward entered the Kentucky School of

Medicine, and received a diploma from both colleges. After his graduation at the latter school in June, 1877, he located at Bedford, Ky., and commenced the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1884 he removed to Osborne, Mo., where he has since built up a large practice. On December 6, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary B. Duncan, who was born in Clinton County, Mo., on December 29 1858. They have two daughters: Lizzie A. L., born October 20, 1878, and Joseph W., born July 27, 1885. Dr. Metcalfe is a Democrat. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

J. W. Moorman, a substantial farmer of Camden Township, was born in Bedford County, Va., on November 30, 1843. He is the son of James M. and Mary G. (McDaniel) Moorman, both of whom were born in Bedford County, Va., the former on December 2, 1812, and the latter on August 15, 1817. The father was a farmer by vocation. He died on March 30, 1875. The mother now resides at Osborne, De Kalb Co., Mo. The paternal grandfather was John A. Moorman. J. W. was reared in Roanoke County, Va., going to New London, Campbell Co., Va., in 1859, and during boyhood he clerked in a store. He attended the schools of Roanoke County, Va., securing a good education. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army, joining Company D, Forty-second Regiment Virginia Infantry. He was captured at Spottsylvania Court House, and confined fourteen months in Fort Delaware. At the time of his capture he was lieutenant, and was acting as captain. After serving over four years in the war, he went to Roanoke County, and September 13, 1865, to Botetourt County, and there clerked in the store for the Blue Ridge Springs Company. In 1869 he immigrated to Clay County, Mo. Fourteen months later he removed to Clinton County, and five years later to De Kalb County, and located upon what is facetiously called "Rebel Hill" farm, where he now resides. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Arabella Rieley, who was born in Bedford County, Va., in 1847. She is the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Arnold) Rieley. The father now resides in Bedford County. The mother died in 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. Moorman seven children have been born, viz.: Elizabeth R. (deceased), Mary G., Oscar W., Julius C., James M., Cora E. and George R. Mrs. Moorman is a member of the German Baptist Church.

Samuel P. Moorman, dealer in agricultural implements at Osborne, is a native of Roanoke County, Va., born on December 27, 1847. He is the youngest of ten children born to James M. and Mary G. (McDaniel) Moorman, both of Scotch-Irish descent, and natives of Bedford County, Va. After their marriage, about 1832, they settled on a farm in their native county, but in 1846 removed to Roanoke County, where the father died on March 18, 1875, in his sixty-fourth year. The mother is still living, and makes her home with her son, Samuel P. She is sixty-five years of age, and a member of the church. The father was also a member. Politically, the father was a Democrat, and he and four sons served in the Confederate service during the late war. Two sons were killed,

William B. at Antietam, September 11, 1862, and John A. at Cedar Run, Va., on August 9, 1862. Samuel P. spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and received a fair education in the public schools. When seventeen years of age, he entered the Confederate States' service, enlisting in Company E of Cook's regiment, but was later transferred to the Valley of Virginia, under Gen. J. A. Early. At the close of the war he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade in his native State, and in 1868 came to Missouri, and worked at his trade two years in Clay County, then coming to Clinton County. On December 18, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Corinthia Thorp, of Clay County, Mo. He resided in Clinton County about ten years, and was engaged in farming the last nine years. His wife died on May 2, 1877, and on July 6, 1878, he removed to De Kalb County. After working at his trade two years, he located on a farm in Colfax Township, where he remained until March, 1886, when he came to Osborne, and began his present business. In connection with his mercantile business he has a livery stable, which he opened in 1887. He is the father of three children: William B., Myra C., and Anna, who died in infancy. Politically he is a Democrat. His wife died a member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

Charles E. Moss, clerk of the county court of De Kalb County, Mo., was born in Tama County, Iowa, May 5, 1856, and is the son of Henry C. and Sarah A. Moss. The father was born in Southern Ohio, near the town of Adelphi, May 18, 1821. He moved to Williams County, Ohio, when a small boy, where he resided until 1855, when he removed to Tama County, Iowa, and in December, 1868, to De Kalb County, Mo., and in the fall of 1879 to Rooks County, Kas., where he died October 8, 1885. Previous to his removal to Missouri he had been quite successful, but reverses overtook him later in life. The mother was born in Juniata County, Penn., January 26, 1824. She is the daughter of Thomas Short-hill, a native of Ireland, who immigrated to this country when eleven years old; she is now living in Maysville with her son. To the parents twelve children were born, nine of whom are living. Charles E. was the seventh child, and when four years of age he was run over by a reaper in Iowa, which injured his right leg and arm, and from the effects of which the leg was amputated January 17, 1880. He was reared on the farm, and until his eighteenth year attended the public schools. He then began teaching school, and with the money earned attended the Iowa State Normal College and the St. Joseph (Mo.) Normal Business College; he taught for one year (1881) in the latter school. Previous to 1880 he read medicine for two years, and intended to complete the study but the loss of limb prevented. He was elected assessor of De Kalb County in the fall of 1880, but owing to the adoption of township organization in that county he could not serve as such. He was elected clerk of the county court in 1882 as a Republican, being the only one elected on that ticket; he was also re-elected in 1886. On November 19, 1882, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucy L. Todd who was born in De

Kalb County, January 15, 1859; she is the daughter of William Todd (deceased). They have one child, a son (Roy), born November 7, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Moss are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church North.

L. T. Moulton, principal of the public schools of Maysville, was born in Hillsdale County, Mich., on August 23, 1850. He is the eldest of six children born to W. A. and Margaret (Clark) Moulton. The father was born in Canada in 1816, and was the son of Proctor Moulton, a native of the United States. W. A. removed to Ohio in boyhood, and began farming. From Ohio he removed to Michigan, and thence to Iowa in 1853. In 1865 he removed to Missouri, and settled in Nodaway County, but went to Gentry County in 1868, and in 1869, to Caldwell County. While on a business trip through De Kalb County he became sick, and, after a few days died on February 7, 1879. The mother was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., on January 12, 1825. She is the daughter of Nelson Clark, a native of England, who immigrated to America, and was afterward a citizen of Michigan for a number of years. She is now a resident of Cameron, Mo. L. T. was reared on the farm, and began his education in the public schools. He began teaching school when twenty years of age, and later attended Thayer College (now Kidder Institute) at Kidder, Mo. He also attended Iowa College at Grinnell. After leaving college, he taught for four years, and then engaged in merchandising in Stewartsville, De Kalb Co., Mo., where he remained in business between two and three years. In 1885 he removed to Maysville, and took charge of the public schools, which position he holds at present. He was elected as a Republican to represent De Kalb County in the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1886. He is a member of Stewartsville Lodge, No. 182, F. & A. M., and of Russell Royal Arch Chapter, No. 77, and Kadorh Commandery, No. 21, of Cameron. On August 14, 1878, he was united in marriage with Mary Mitchell, of Kidder, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1856. She is the daughter of A. J. and Elizabeth Mitchell. They have two children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moulton are members of the Congregational Church.

W. Orr, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens and merchants of Maysville, was born near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1818. He is the son of James and Mary (Ekman) Orr. The father immigrated to Missouri at an early age, and located in St. Louis, where he engaged in ship carpentering until his death, which occurred about 1842. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, and died about 1867. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm until about sixteen years of age, when he began as an apprentice to learn the hatter's trade at Columbia, Mo. Completing his apprenticeship, he worked at his trade for a number of years. He then removed to De Kalb County, and engaged in farming about eight miles east of Maysville. In 1867 he removed to Maysville, and embarked in merchandising, which he has continued until the present. In 1861 he was appointed sheriff of De Kalb County, and, at the expiration of the

time for which he was appointed, he was elected by the people to that office, and re-elected as long as eligible. He was then elected treasurer of the county, and filled that office about four years. In 1856 he was united in marriage with Miss Ann West, who was born in Missouri. They have had six children, two of whom are dead.

Frank A. Osborn, a citizen of Maysville, was born in Berlin Heights, Erie Co., Ohio, on August 1, 1853. He is the son of David and Laura (Abby) Osborn. The father was born in Huron County, Ohio, on September 5, 1820. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade. He removed to Missouri in 1869, and located in De Kalb County, where he is now living, engaged in farming. The mother was born in Courtland County, N. Y., on May 8, 1811. She is still living. To the parents four children were born, of whom Frank A. was the third. He was reared partly on the farm, and received his education in the public schools. In 1871 he learned the blacksmith's trade in Iowa. He began work in Maysville in 1875, and in 1878 began business for himself. He became proprietor of his present business in 1881, and now has the only wagon, buggy and blacksmithing establishment in Maysville. He has the largest and most complete general shops in this section of the State, outside of the large cities. He employs three skilled laborers, often four, and carries a stock of about \$1,000 in the rough, and does an annual business of about \$4,000. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Lotta Abernathy, who was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y. She died on May 23, 1879. February 8, 1881, he chose for his second wife, Eudora Ogle, who was born in De Kalb County, Mo., September 13, 1863. To this union two children have been born: Clyde, March 12, 1882, and Effie, December 7, 1884.

Daniel Perry, a member of the well-known law firm of Clark & Perry, of Maysville, was born in Windham County, Vt., on November 8, 1839. He is the son of James T. and Amy (Willis) Perry, both of whom were natives of Windham County, Vt. The father was born on March 15, 1804. He is the son of Stephen Perry, a native of Massachusetts, and one of the first settlers of Southern Vermont, whose grandfather was one of seven brothers who emigrated from England and were among the first settlers of Massachusetts, and of whom Commodore Perry was a descendant. The father is now a well-to-do retired farmer of his native county. The mother was born March 15, 1805; and was the daughter of Samuel Willis, a native of Worcester County, Mass., whose family originally came from Wales. She died in February, 1873. Daniel was reared on the farm of his parents, and attended the district schools, securing a good education when a boy. He afterward attended the Westminster Academy, in Vermont, and Power's Institute, at Bernardston, Mass., and later the University at Albany, N. Y. He graduated from the Albany Law School in 1868. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Federal army, joining Company F of Berdan's sharpshooters of the Army of the Potomac, and served in many of the principal battles in which his regiment participated. After two years' service

he returned to Vermont, and taught school as the principal of the high schools at Jacksonville and Wardsboro, Vt., and later as principal of Bennington Academy. He came west in 1872, and was connected with school work in higher graded schools until about 1882. He then entered the law, abstracting, real estate and loan business in Maysville. In the spring of 1881 he was elected school commissioner of De Kalb County, and served one term, since which time he has held the offices of public administrator of the county, justice of the peace, and as mayor of Maysville. In October, 1885, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Ella L. Osmond, who was born in Southern Georgia. She is the daughter of a Mr. Darden, who was a large slaveholder and owner of wharfage at Key West, and Apalachicola, Fla. She is a granddaughter of Commodore Nichols, commander of the old "Constitution." She was living in Philadelphia at the time of the marriage, which, however, occurred at Cameron, Mo. One daughter has blessed this union.

William Pittman, a prominent farmer of Grant Township, residing about one-half mile from Fairport, was born in Knox County, Ohio, on February 19, 1833. He is the eldest of six children born to A. and Sarah (Boyce) Pittman, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in 1803, and the latter in 1816. The paternal grandfather was Benjamin Pittman, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. The maternal grandfather was Adam Boyce, a Quaker. The father removed with his parents to Knox County, Ohio, when a boy of twelve years. He came to Missouri in 1883, and died in De Kalb County in June, 1884. The mother died in Ohio in 1844. Both parents were members of the Baptist Church. William was reared on the farm. His education was begun in the common schools, but finished in Dennison University, Ohio. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F of the Eighty-first Ohio Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, and was made orderly sergeant of his company. He served with this company three and one-half years, and was then mustered out, and commissioned by President Lincoln as assistant adjutant-general, and assigned to duty with the Second Brigade of the Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and was subsequently on duty with the Third Brigade, and next with the Fourth Division of the same corps at headquarters, as adjutant to Gen. Corse. He was mustered out August 15, 1865, and returned to Ohio. He immigrated to De Kalb County, Mo., in the fall of 1865, and located where he now resides. The first three years after removing to Missouri he taught school during the winter season, but since then has given his attention exclusively to farming. He served as road commissioner of the county for three years, and as justice of the peace for three terms. He is a member of John Williams Post, No. 218, G. A. R. On December 31, 1854, he was united in marriage with Rebecca Stephens, who was born in Pennsylvania on January 19, 1834. She is the daughter of John Stephens. They have had eight children, of whom seven are living.

A. E. Putnam, a citizen of Maysville, engaged in the abstract, real

estate and general loan business, was born in Essex County, N. Y., on May 19, 1842. He is the fifth of ten children born to D. P. and Mary A. (Sheldon) Putnam. The father was born in New Hampshire, but removed to New York in 1837. He has been a mechanic, but now lives a retired life in the State of New York. The mother was born in Essex County; she died in 1862. A. E. was reared in the town of Willsboro, N. Y., on Burgoyne's old camping ground. He received a good education in his native State and Vermont. At the age of fifteen years he began teaching school in New York. In 1865 he removed to Missouri, and in the fall of that year came to De Kalb County, where he taught school for several years. In 1868 he took a position as deputy in the sheriff and collector's office in De Kalb County. In 1868 he was elected school commissioner of the same county, which position he held until 1870, when he was elected county clerk, and served four years. He next became a partner in the firm of Ed. G. Sheldon & Co., engaged in merchandising in Stewartsville, but a year later returned to Maysville. In 1883 he became cashier of the De Kalb County Bank, which position he held for two years, resigning on account of ill health. In 1871 he was united in marriage with Belle Daughter, who was born in Illinois (Fulton County) in 1850. She was the daughter of Lemuel and Mahala Daughter. To this union six children were born, three of whom are living. Mr. Putnam is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, F. & A. M. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Putnam died January 9, 1885. She is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Kendall B. Randolph, a prominent young attorney of Maysville, was born in Logan County, Ill., October 10, 1859. He is the third of four children born to Moses M. and Josephine M. (Mounier) Randolph. The father was also born in Logan County, Ill., on December 10, 1834, and was the son of William Randolph, who belonged to the noted Randolph family of Virginia. Moses, the father, was a graduate of Newton's Theological Seminary, and was a minister of the Baptist Church. At the breaking out of the war he had charge of the Tonica (Illinois) Baptist Church. He enlisted in the Federal army, and was elected first lieutenant of Company B, of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was killed on December 10, 1862, at the battle of Hartsville, in Middle Tennessee. His remains were brought home for interment. The G. A. R. post of Tonica was named Randolph Post in his honor. The mother was born in Philadelphia in 1838, and is the daughter of J. P. and Margaret Mounier. Her father was born near the Pyrenees Mountains, France, in 1782. He was a general under Napoleon Bonaparte I, and with him participated in the battle of Waterloo. Directly after that battle he escaped to the United States, and located in Philadelphia, where he practiced medicine, and became quite wealthy and influential. He died at Alton, Ill., in 1848, to which place he had re-

moved. His wife was born in the West Indies in 1815, and died in February, 1885. The mother of Kendall B. is now residing in Maysville. He was reared at Normal, McLean Co., Ill., and received a good education in the public schools. He removed to De Kalb County, Mo., in 1875, and engaged in farming until 1879, when he began teaching school and reading law. In 1881 he read law in the office of T. W. Collins, in St. Joseph, Mo. He was admitted to the bar at Maysville in October, 1882. He was elected prosecuting attorney on the Republican ticket in 1884, and served two years. On May 3, 1885, he was united in marriage with Addie M. Weatherby, who was born in Maysville, on May 23, 1866. She is the daughter of Dr. Louis H. Weatherby. To this union one child has been born, Addie Cloie, born April 15, 1887.

L. D. Ransom, a leading young citizen of Maysville, was born in De Kalb County, on February 11, 1857. He is the fourth of six children born to Daniel and Elizabeth (Steele) Ransom, both natives of Cincinnati, Ohio. The father was born in 1827, and removed to Leavenworth, Mo., about 1851, where he resided about three years, and then removed to De Kalb County. He is a mechanic by trade, and a man of much information and ability. In 1866 he was elected as a liberal Republican to the office of sheriff of De Kalb County, and re-elected two years later. In 1870 he was elected State senator from the second senatorial district, which position he held for four years. He is now a resident of St. Joseph, Mo., where he is engaged in the livery business. The mother was born in 1832, and is still living. L. D. was reared in St. Joseph and various parts of De Kalb County. He was educated principally in St. Joseph and Maysville. He has engaged in farming since leaving school with the exception of one year spent in clerking at Stewartsville, Mo. He was elected as a Republican to the office of circuit clerk and recorder of De Kalb County in November, 1886, which position he holds at present, discharging the duties in a manner creditable to himself and highly satisfactory to all concerned. On December 31, 1880, he was united in marriage with Clara Moore, who was born in New York in 1859. She is the daughter of Isaac V. and Electa Moore. They have three children. Mr. Ransom is a member of Parrott Lodge, No. 308, F. & A. M.

John Renner, a substantial farmer of Grant Township, living two miles southeast from Fairport, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, on July 22, 1827. He was the seventh of ten children born to Daniel and Lydia (Fry) Renner. The father was a native of Germany, and immigrated to America with his parents when about twelve years of age, and settled in Harrison County, Ohio. He was a man of good education, having attended school while in Germany, and afterward in the United States. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and was at one time a wealthy merchant. In the latter part of his life, however, he engaged in farming. He removed to Fulton County, Ill., in 1842. The mother was born in Maryland. She was the daughter of Joseph Fry, a native

of Maryland, who removed to Belmont County, Ohio, where he died. Both parents died in Illinois. They were members of the Methodist Church. John was reared on the farm, and acquired a limited education in the common schools of Illinois. He removed to De Kalb County, Mo., in September, 1856, and located in what is now Washington Township. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he volunteered in the Home Guards on August 10, 1861, and served about a month in Capt. Pritchard's company, when they were discharged. On January 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, of the First Regiment of Missouri State Militia Cavalry, in which he served until the following December, when he was discharged on account of sickness. He was third sergeant in Company H. On May 27, 1863, he volunteered in Company M, of the First Regiment of Missouri Cavalry, of which he was commissioned fourth sergeant, and served until July 12, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. In 1875 he located on the farm where he now resides. He owns 280 acres of good land, upon which is a fine residence. He is a member of John Williams Post, No. 218, G. A. R., and is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he was ordained deacon about two years ago. On October 2, 1851, he was united in marriage with Eliza Kost, who was born in Pennsylvania March 16, 1829. She is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wolf) Kost, both of whom were natives of Cumberland County, Penn. The father was born in 1794, and died in 1832. The mother was born in 1796, and died in 1877. At the time of their marriage the parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, and the husband died in that faith, but in later life the mother joined the Methodist Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Renner eight children have been born as follows: Albert, July 10, 1852, now residing in Nebraska, and who married Survilla Phelps; Izora, March 5, 1855, now Mrs. Virgil McCrea, of De Kalb County; Melissa, April 20, 1858, now Mrs. John Ginn, of De Kalb County; John K., June 24, 1860, died August 23, 1860; George, September 7, 1861, married Rebecca Shuckman, daughter of George Shuckman; Clara B., April 23, 1866; Wilbert, May 31, 1867, recently returned from school at Valparaiso, Ind.; Leona, November 2, 1869, now teaching at the Harman schoolhouse, in De Kalb County.

J. M. Roberts, a leading merchant of Maysville, was born in Estill County, Ky., on June 20, 1847. He is the eighth of fourteen children born to George and Polly E. (Gum) Roberts, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The father was a farmer, and emigrated to Missouri in 1856, settling in De Kalb County. He died in 1879. The mother died in 1857. J. M. was reared on the farm, and attended the public schools. At an early age he was thrown upon his own resources, his father breaking up housekeeping after his mother's death. When but sixteen years of age he volunteered in the Missouri State Militia, and served one year. He engaged in farming until 1874, when he was elected sheriff of De Kalb County. After leaving that office, he purchased a tract of new

land, and after improving it sold it, and engaged in merchandising at Maysville. On April 3, 1870, he was united in marriage with Jennie Lanham, a native of Good Hope, Fayette Co., Ohio, born March 15, 1851. They had four children, born as follows: Minnie B., February 14, 1871, died January 5, 1874; Dennis W., May 3, 1874, died September 17, 1875; Ira Mack, January 18, 1876; Harry E., March 9, 1880, died January 20, 1881. The mother died January 14, 1884. On March 31, 1885, he chose for his second wife Laura J. Ogle, of Maysville, born June 20, 1866. She is the daughter of ex-sheriff E. B. Ogle. To this union two children have been born as follows: Loretta, March 28, 1886, and an infant daughter, March 28, 1886, died March 29, 1886.

Andrew J. Robinson, a well-to-do farmer of Dallas Township, was born in Logan County, Ohio, on February 17, 1829. He is the son of Joshua and Rachel (Willits) Robinson, who were natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. In rather early life the father removed to Ohio, where he was married. Soon after marriage they began farming in Logan County, Ohio, where the mother died when Andrew J. was about two years old. Later in life the father remarried. He died in Logan County about eighteen years ago. He was a successful farmer, and in politics was a Whig. Andrew J. was principally reared by an uncle, and received a country-school education. In the fall of 1859 he immigrated to Missouri, and the same year entered 120 acres of land in De Kalb County, which is a portion of the farm he now owns. His farm now consists of 240 acres. It is under a high state of cultivation, with good improvements. On April 10, 1862 he was united in marriage with Miss Martha J. Roberts, a native of Tennessee. They have four children, viz.; Ellis E., Albert, Amanda and Charles. Mr. Robinson is a Republican. He and his wife are worthy members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

W. H. Rogers, a prominent citizen of Maysville, and probate judge of De Kalb County, was born in Clinton County, Ohio. He is the fourth of ten children born to S. W. and Anna (Rannells) Rogers, of whom but three are now living. The father was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1823, and is the son of Samuel Rogers, who was a native of Virginia. He engaged in farming in Ohio, and in 1869 removed to Clinton County, Mo., where he remained one year. He next came to De Kalb County, where he now resides, living on a farm in Washington Township, engaged in the nursery business. The mother was born in Pennsylvania in 1827, and is the daughter of Harvey Rannells, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1795. He removed from his native State to Clinton County, Ohio, where he died. Both parents are members of the Christian Church. W. H. was reared on the farm, and received a good education, which was begun in the public schools and finished in Stewartsville College. After leaving school he engaged in teaching for thirteen years. He read law for a number of years, but has never applied for admission to the bar. At the November election of 1886 he was elected

as a Republican to the office he now holds, which was quite an honor and compliment to one so young. The duties of the office, however, are discharged in a creditable manner. He is a member of Integrity Lodge, No. 204, I. O. O. F., and of Hesperion Encampment, St. Joseph, Mo. On December 29, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Josie Hefflefinger, who was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1864. She is the daughter of Philip and Margaret Hefflefinger. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are members of the Christian Church.

Rose Brothers are two prominent and progressive young merchants, and proprietors of one of the largest general merchandise establishments in Maysville. Ollie S., the senior, was born in Buchanan County, Mo., on August 19, 1859. William D. was born in De Kalb County, Mo., July 26, 1865. They are the sons of George Washington Rose, deceased, who was born in Flemingsburg, Ky., April 22, 1834. He was the son of Capt. James Ellis Rose, a native of Prince William County, Va., who was an officer in the War of 1812. Capt. Rose removed to Kentucky in 1820, subsequent, however, to his marriage with Kitty Robinson, a daughter of one of the leading families of Fauquier County, Va. By trade Capt. Rose was a blacksmith, but he turned his attention principally to agricultural pursuits, being the owner of a large plantation. George W. was given a good education in the schools of his neighborhood, and soon after began teaching school, and while following that vocation in Flemingsburg, Ky., devoted his spare time to reading law. He later entered the office of Cox & Cavin as a student. Applying himself to his studies with zeal and industry, he was soon admitted to the bar, being examined and licensed by Judge Reed of the Thirteenth Judicial District of Kentucky. In 1856 he immigrated to Missouri, and locating at Weston, Platte County, engaged in teaching school until 1862. He next removed to Stewartsville, and entered upon the practice of his profession. One year later he was elected prosecuting attorney of De Kalb County, and then removed to Maysville. He was re-elected for five successive terms, and discharged his duties in an impartial and commendable manner. In 1865 he was elected county superintendent of public instruction, and for two years discharged faithfully the duties of that position. During his official life he continued to practice his profession. Politically he was a Democrat, and was many times a delegate to the conventions of his party. He was a delegate from his congressional district to the National Democratic convention in St. Louis in 1864, which nominated Gen. George P. McClellan for President. He was a member in high standing of both the I. O. O. F. and F. & A. M. lodges. He united himself in 1857 with the Christian Church. While a resident of Weston he was united in marriage in 1857 with Mary Celeste Hudson, who was born in Kentucky in 1841. She was the daughter of Lemuel and America P. (Settle) Hudson, now residents of Platte County, Mo. Mrs. Rose is a pious, Christian woman, and a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Rose died in February, 1880, leaving the widow and four children, all of whom

are living and reside in Maysville. Ollie S. and William D. were educated in the public schools; the former also took a course at Bryant's Commercial College, at St. Joseph, Mo. They began business as clerks, filling different positions in various establishments in Maysville and St. Joseph. Ollie S. engaged in business at Stewartsville in October, 1883, in partnership with Edwin Mitchell, but in February, 1885, the two brothers purchased Mr. Mitchell's interest, and conducted the business until 1886. They then removed to Maysville, and, with a joint capital of \$4,000, opened their present establishment. During their first year they did a business of \$18,000, and the present year the sales will probably reach \$25,000. They carry a stock of over \$7,000 outside of their real estate interests. By strict attention to business, fair and honest dealing, they have built up a splendid trade, and are meeting with deserved success. Both make their home with their mother. In 1881 Ollie S. was united in marriage with Enna Mitchell, who was born in Clay County, Mo., in 1861. She was the daughter of O. P. Mitchell. She died in January, 1886, leaving three children, two boys and one girl.

James B. Shambaugh, an enterprising farmer of Adams Township, is a native of Frederick County, Va., born on August 26, 1831. He is the son of Daniel and Rebecca J. (Funkhouser) Shambaugh. The father was born in Philadelphia on August 5, 1787, and was of French descent. The mother was of German descent, born in Shenandoah County, Va., in 1793. They were married in the mother's native county, and afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits in Frederick County, about eight years, when they removed back to Shenandoah County. Subsequently they immigrated to Missouri, and after living in Ray County a short time they came to what is now known as De Kalb County, where they died, the father on September 1, 1870, and the mother on April 17, 1855. In politics the father was a life-long Democrat. The Shambaughs are descendants of a rather distinguished French family, and James B. now possesses the sword of Lieut.-Col. Shambaugh of the French army, who was killed at the storming of Quebec by General Wolfe. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of four children. He received a common-school education in his youth, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. On December 8, 1859 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth V. Harper, who was born in Daviess County, Mo., on January 19, 1840. She is the daughter of Jacob and Mary Harper, deceased. Upon marrying, Mr. Shambaugh settled on a farm near where he now resides, and in 1875 removed to his present location. He has met with deserved success, and now owns a farm of 350 acres of fertile land. Politically, he is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. They have two daughters, viz: Mary E., born on February 2, 1861—on December 25, 1879, she was married to A. L. Zimmerman, and is now living in De Kalb County—and Cordelia A., born November 5, 1862.

Jacob Shepherd, a citizen of Maysville, is a native of Missouri, born on June 9, 1829. He is the son of Enoch and Lovina Shepherd, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Tennessee. They came to Missouri about 1822, and located in Clay County, but they lived in Andrew County at the time of their death. Jacob located in De Kalb County in 1869. He owns a farm of 300 acres of well-improved land. In 1859 he was united in marriage with Harriet Combest, of Andrew County. She is the daughter of William and Gilla Combest, Kentuckians by birth, who moved to Andrew County, Mo., in 1840, the former dying in 1855. Twelve children have been born to Mr. Shepherd and wife: Wiatt, born May 2, 1852, married, February 20, 1872, Miss Caroline Carroll; J. V., born January 29, 1854; James M., born February 4, 1856, married, May 21, 1882, Miss Elizabeth Vanbibber; Archie, born August 15, 1859, died September 5, 1859; Emma D., born October 25, 1861; Eloch, born August 31, 1863, died in July, 1865; Mary J., born January 31, 1866; Jacob A., Jr., born April 20, 1868; John R., born May 23, 1870; Hattie A., born January 4, 1873; Willie H., born December 6, 1875, and Ira B., born March 17, 1878. Mr. Shepherd and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1887 he rented his farm, and purchased property in Maysville, where he resides at present, engaged in the hotel and livery business. In politics he is a Democrat.

Robert Smith is the son of Thomas and Laura I. (Silvers) Smith. The father was born in Pulaski County, Ky., on September 21, 1807, and is the son of Robert Smith, who is a native of Rowan County, N. C. He first moved to Kentucky, and then to Howard County, Mo., of which he was one of the pioneers. The father removed to the Platte Purchase in 1838, settling in Buchanan County, but removed to De Kalb County in 1845, locating on a farm in Grant Township, where he now resides. He is now in his eightieth year, and is one of the oldest citizens in the township. He has seen the Platte Purchase grow from a barren waste of prairie into one of the most productive of countries. The mother was born in Kentucky in 1811. She is the daughter of Hugh Silvers, a native of North Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and thence to Missouri. The parents live a quiet and retired life, universally beloved and respected. They are both members of the Baptist Church. Robert is the second of six children, and was born in Cass County, Mo., on July 21, 1835. He was reared on the farm, and acquired a limited education in the common schools of Buchanan County. He resided in De Kalb County ten years before there was a school in Grant Township. He left his parents at the age of twenty-one, and engaged in farming for himself. At the breaking out of the war he and his father took sides with the Union, and enlisted in the army, the father in Company C, of the Forty-third Missouri Regiment of Infantry, but previous to this he had been a captain in the Home Guards. Robert enlisted in 1863 in Company K of the State Militia, in which he held a commission as first lieutenant. He purchased his pres-

ent homestead, three and one-half miles northwest from Fairport, in 1856. He has added to his land until he now has a fine farm of 300 acres. From 1870 to 1873 he served as justice of the peace, and from 1873 till 1876 as collector of Grant Township. He served as judge of the north district from 1880 until 1882. In 1857 he was wedded to Mary A. Haskins, who was born in Ohio in 1838, and was the daughter of Henry L. Haskins. She died in May, 1866, leaving two sons. In 1876 Mr. Smith chose for his second wife Eva J. Pittman, who was born in Illinois, and is the daughter of William Pittman. They have six children.

S. E. Stephen, a citizen of Amity, De Kalb County, and manager of the general merchandise establishment of G. Y. Crenshaw, of that place, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, on April 9, 1854. He is the son of Abednego and Harriet (Higgins) Stephen. The father was also born in Morrow County, Ohio, about 1817, and removed to Missouri in the spring of 1877, locating at Fairport, De Kalb County, where he now resides. He is a highly respected citizen, and has been a very successful farmer. The mother was born in Ohio about 1820. Both parents are devout Christians, and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Twelve children were born to them, of whom S. E. was the sixth. He was reared on the farm and received his education in the public schools of Pulaskiville, Ohio. He left the farm about 1873, and entered the store of J. B. Robinson at Fairport, Mo., as clerk, where he remained over two years. He next took a position in the store of A. A. McIninch, in St. Joseph, Mo., where he remained six months, and returned to Fairport, and engaged in merchandising under the firm name of Stephen, Hull & Co., but he sold his interest after fourteen months and again resumed clerking in A. A. McIninch's store. Four months later he engaged in business at Fairport, the firm being Stephen, Drain & Co., but later Stephen & McIninch, and still later S. E. Stephen. In a short time he went to King City, and took charge of a store for A. A. McIninch, but after six months returned to Fairport, and remained for fourteen months in the employ of Hull & Sons. April 26, 1886, he took his present position. October 21, 1880, he was united in marriage with Allie J. Ross, who was born in Morrow County, Ohio, in 1859. She is the daughter of George E. and Jane Ross. They have one child, Glenn Ross, born May 29, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. T. Stewart, a citizen of Fairport, and senior member of the firm of J. T. Stewart & Co., general merchants, was born in Hardin County, Ky., on February 18, 1856. He is the second of seven children born to A. H. and Adner (Lewis) Stewart, both natives of Hardin County, Ky. They reside at present in Daviess County, Mo., to which point they removed in 1872. The father has been a very successful farmer and stock raiser. J. T. was reared on the farm, and received his education in the district schools of Kentucky, and in the high school at Gallatin, Mo. He remained on the farm until February 1, 1880, when he removed to Fair-

port and engaged in his present business. The firm now carries a stock valued at between \$5,000 and \$6,000, including dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats, notions, groceries etc. They do an annual business of from \$25,000 to \$30,000. On August 3, 1887, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage with Hattie Brant, who was born in Ohio. She is the daughter of William Brant, who lives near Stewartsville, De Kalb County.

Robert Stockton is a native of Kentucky, born in 1818. In 1825 he moved to Indiana with his parents, where he resided until 1850. In 1844 his father removed to Platte County, Mo., thence to Iowa, and afterward to Gentry County, Mo., locating at his present home. Robert's mother died in 1832, and his father married Margaret Wilson. She died, and he was united in marriage with Martha Wilson. When our subject left Indiana, he went to Henry County, Iowa, where he lived until 1868, then came to De Kalb County, Mo., locating on his present farm, which contains about 200 acres of good land; besides tilling the soil he is engaged in stock raising. While living in Indiana and Iowa he followed blacksmithing in connection with farming and stock dealing. In 1840 he was united in marriage with Lucinda Varner, daughter of Jacob Varner. She was born in 1822, and died on April 19, 1868. On October 11, 1868, he chose for his second wife, Mrs. Mary J. (Stone) Brooks, widow of Elijah T. Brooks. Three children were born to her first union, one of whom is dead. One son and one daughter are living; the daughter, Elzemer is now Mrs. C. D. Bellis. Mr. and Mrs. Stockton are members of the Christian Church. He was once a member of the Grange. In politics he was a Democrat until 1868, since which time he has been a Greenbacker.

R. M. Taylor, a merchant of Fairport, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, on May 9, 1848. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Taylor, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former born January 27, 1801, and the latter, in 1811. The parents of the father were natives of Ireland, and removed to America after their marriage, locating in Pennsylvania. They removed to Ohio when John was a boy, and were among the first settlers of that State. At that time the country was full of Indians and wild game. They died in Ohio. John engaged in farming in Ohio until September, 1864, when he removed to Camden Township, De Kalb Co., Mo., where he resided until his death on March 9, 1865. He was a zealous and ardent Christian, and was one of the founders of the Methodist Church of De Kalb County. The mother resides on the old homestead near Maysville. To the parents seven children were born, of whom R. M. was the third. He was reared on the farm, and acquired a good education in the district schools of Ohio, and the graded schools of Maysville. He remained with his parents until his thirty-fifth year, and then engaged in farming for himself until January 26, 1887, when he purchased his present stock of hardware. He carries a stock of some \$3,500, and does an annual business of about \$20,000. On January 22,

1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Cynthia Bray, who was born in De Kalb County on November 18, 1858. She is the daughter of Samuel Bray, of De Kalb County; they have two children.

William and Adam Thompson, the subjects of this sketch, are leading stock dealers of Missouri, and residents of Camden Township, De Kalb County. They are proprietors of Rosedale stock farm, situated two miles southeast from Amity, and importers and breeders of English Shire and Cleveland Bay horses, Shetland ponies and Shorthorn cattle. They were born in Lancashire, England, the father on May 30, 1840, and the son on March 24, 1861. They immigrated to the United States in April, 1869, locating upon the farm where they now reside. In 1877 they began their present business by the importation of English stock. Their business has been increasing each year, both by importation and breeding, until they now have the largest stable of blooded stock in Missouri. Their stock at present consist of eleven head of imported brood mares, seven Shetland brood mares, two imported Cleveland Bay stallions, seventeen imported Shire stallions, two registered Hambletonian trotting stallions, eleven sucking foals (ten full and one three-fourths blood), seventeen grade brood mares, and a herd of Shorthorn cattle, headed by "Chief Justice" 73256, an imported Cruikshank bull, and two cows of the same blood, and young "Marys," "Josephines," "Lady Elizabeths," "Goodnesses," "Rubys" and "Mistress Motts," embracing 100 head. Altogether, there is invested in the above stock over \$100,000. Only private sales are made. Rosedale is a model farm, consisting of 700 acres of fine land, all of which except 160 acres is in pasturage, only sufficient ground being cultivated to raise grain for feeding purposes. The farm is supplied with the necessary buildings and conveniences, and water is conducted over the premises by a well constructed system of water works, the pumping of which is performed by windmills. Since engaging in the stock business, Mr. Thompson has made annual and semi-annual trips to Europe, for the purpose of purchasing blooded stock, having returned in August, 1887, from his twenty-third visit. The notable features of the present stable are "Oscar" 5250 and "Plutarch" 5261, Shire stallions, both winners of prizes at the royal show held at Newcastle, England, in July, 1887, the former for the best two year old, and the latter for the best three year old.

Jerry T. Thornton, a farmer of De Kalb County, is a native of Missouri, born in 1834. He is the son of William and Sallie (Todd) Thornton, natives of Kentucky and South Carolina respectively. The mother came to Kentucky with her parents when quite young, and is living, being ninety-five years of age. Jerry T. has always followed farming and stock dealing. He came to this county when seven years of age, and located on the farm where he now resides, in 1861. In that year he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, under Gen. Price. He was wounded at the battle of Blue Mills Landing, and was compelled to

return home. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Martha E. McConnell, daughter of Alexander and Sarah A. McConnell. They have had fifteen children, two of whom are dead. Those living are William A., John B. (united in marriage with Ella Courtney in 1885), Mary F., Elvira J. (who became the wife of George W. Swails in 1886), James C., Oliver A., Laura A., Albert E., Artie B., Lillie M., Lula M., De Ethelbert, and an infant not named. Mr. Thornton owns 500 acres of good land. He is a member of the Old School Baptist Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

G. W. Tunks, treasurer of Grant Township, was born in Clark County, Ohio, on August 10, 1823. He is the eighth of ten children born to Philip and Phebe (Wallingsford) Tunks. The father was born in Virginia, on March 1, 1783. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, volunteering from Clark County, Ohio. He was a farmer and also a tanner. He died in Shelby County, Ohio, on April 15, 1845, to which county he had removed in 1827. The mother was born in Kentucky on September 3, 1788. She died in Shelby County, Ohio, on November 5, 1862. G. W. was reared on the farm, and received his education in the public schools. He remained on the farm with his parents until their deaths. On January 10, 1850, he was united in marriage with Silence B. Beazley, who was also born in Shelby County, Ohio, on June 15, 1826. Mr. Tunks removed to Missouri in the fall of 1869, and located in Grant Township, where he has since resided engaged in farming. While a citizen of Ohio, he served for several terms as trustee of his township, and also as assessor. Since residing in Missouri, he has served as assessor of Grant Township, and in March, 1883, was elected as a Republican to the office he now fills. He has since been twice re-elected—in 1885 and in 1887. He and wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church. They have had seven children born to them as follows: Caroline, December 5, 1850, died August 8, 1851; Mary E., December 20, 1851; John, August 14, 1854; Phebe, July 4, 1857, deceased; David, September 10, 1859; Maggie, October 30, 1865, and Mark, October 30, 1865. Mr. Tunks is an enterprising and progressive citizen, and is respected and esteemed by all who know him.

John D. Ward, a thriving farmer of Dallas Township, was born in Adams Township, De Kalb County, on June 4, 1847. He is the second of ten children born to William H. and Ellen (Chrisham) Ward. They are both natives of Scott County, Ky., and in early life came with their respective parents to Indiana. They were married in Fountain County, of that State, in 1844, and soon after immigrated to Missouri, settling in De Kalb County, where they now live. The father has given his exclusive attention to farming, and has met with deserved success. He and wife are worthy members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat. John D. was reared on his father's farm, and in his youth received a good academic education. In 1868 he purchased, and the next year settled, the farm where he now resides. He owns 420

acres of land. In 1882 he built a neat residence upon his farm, at a cost of \$1,800. On April 1, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Amanda J. Reed, of Texas, who is the daughter of George and Mary Reed. They have had seven children as follows: Mary E., deceased; Emma N., deceased; Luther T., William E., Franklin A., Orva H. and Iva A. (twins). Mr. Ward is a decided Democrat. Mrs. Ward is a member of the Christian Church.

Lewis H. Weatherby was born in Tompkins County, N. J., in 1830, and is the second of six children born to Samuel and Dorcas (Hinkley) Weatherby, both natives of New York. The father was born about 1808, and was the son of Edmund Weatherby, a native of New Jersey, who removed to New York, and thence to Ohio, where he died. Samuel was a farmer by vocation, and died in Ohio in 1853. The mother was born about 1810, and was the daughter of Joshua Hinkley. She died in Missouri in 1868. Lewis H. was reared on the farm, and attended the schools of Delaware, Ohio. He began the study of medicine in 1847 with Dr. Kelley, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and later studied with Dr. Russell. He then attended Sterling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, for two years, graduating in 1850. Although he was not yet twenty-one years of age, he at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Johnsville, Ohio, where he remained until 1856. He then took a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated the same year. He resumed his practice, but in 1859 immigrated to Laclede, Mo., where he remained until 1861. He then enlisted in the Federal army, and became first lieutenant of Company A, of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry. He resigned the next year on account of disability. He returned to Lynn County, and became a candidate for the Legislature on the Emancipation Ticket, but was defeated by seventeen votes. In 1863 he removed to Maysville, and the next year represented his Senatorial district in the constitutional convention. In 1866 he was elected probate judge, and *ex officio* presiding judge of the county court, which office he filled four years. During his official life he also practiced his profession, from which he retired about a year ago. During the past six years, he has been extensively engaged in stock raising and farming. Dr. Weatherby was married in 1848 to Miss Elvina Levering, a native of Ohio, born in 1829, and a daughter of John and Charlotte Levering. She died in the spring of 1864, having borne two children, one of whom is still living. The Doctor chose for his second wife Miss Helen Gilbert, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1843. They have two children. Mrs. Weatherby is a member of the Christian Church, and Dr. Weatherby of the I. O. O. F.

C. L. Welden, a prominent citizen of Maysville, and junior member of the firm of Orr & Welden, general merchants, was born in Hart County, Ky., on September 29, 1851. He is the son of Washington B. and Mary M. (Highbaugh) Welden, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The former, when seven years of age, removed to Ken-

tucky, where he resided until 1855. In that year, with his wife, he immigrated to Harrison County, Mo., making the journey in a wagon. They are now living upon the farm which they pre-empted. Our subject remained at home until 1877, when he began clerking in a store at Edinburg, Mo. After a few months he went to Maysville, Mo., and thence to Bridgeport, Harrison County, where he was engaged in merchandising for about fourteen months. He then returned to Maysville, and clerked for Orr & Son for six months, after which he became a member of the firm, and engaged in business at McFall, Mo. At the end of thirteen months he sold his interest, and returned to Maysville. From that time until August, 1883, he was disabled on account of an accidental gun shot. He then went to Caldwell County, where he conducted a store for nineteen months. At the end of that time he returned to Maysville, and on November 10, 1885, formed his present partnership. He also owns a one-half interest in a store at Weatherby, Mo., conducted under the firm name of McClure & Welden. On January 14, 1875, he was united in marriage with Lieulla Williams, who died on November 16, 1875, leaving one son. Mr. Welden chose for his second wife, Fanny, the daughter of William Orr, Sr., to whom he was married on September 11, 1879. They have two children in life, and one dead.

Judge Thomas Williams, of Sherman Township, was born in Yadkin County, N. C., February 11, 1823. He is the son of Isaac and Dicy (Ridings) Williams, who were born and spent their lives in Yadkin County, N. C. The father died about 1876, nearly eighty-four years of age, the mother about 1868. The father was a Whig. The Judge is the seventh of ten children. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received a good, country-school education. In the spring of 1847 he came to Missouri, and taught school six months in Gentry County, then removing to Buchanan County, where he remained till October, 1850, when he returned to his native State and county. He there taught a private school in the winter of 1850-51. On February 25, 1851, he was united in marriage with Miss Cuolistia Reece. Returning to Missouri, he located on a farm of eighty acres in De Kalb County, near his present location, where he settled in November, 1851. His wife died November 20, 1855, having borne three children—one son and two daughters—of whom the son is living. On November 6, 1856, he wedded Miss Margaret J. Ellingsworth. She died August 18, 1877, having borne five sons, of whom two are dead. On May 1, 1879, Mr. Williams was married to his present wife. In 1853 he was appointed county judge by the Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John T. Baker. In 1855 he was elected to the office, and in 1857 was re-elected for six years. He served until August, 1861, when he resigned on account of the war. He has always been a Democrat. The first and second wives were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. His present wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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